This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

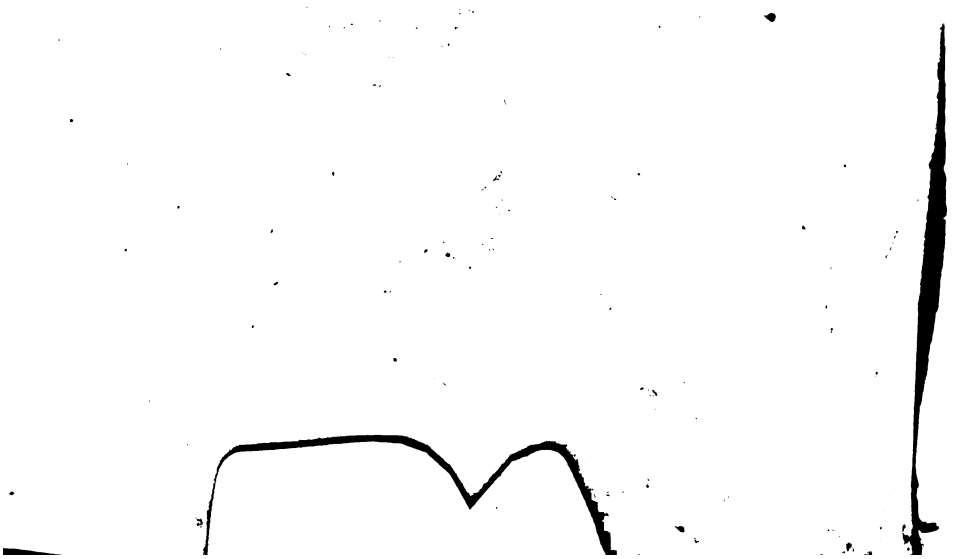
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 127 783 525



EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

DURING THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

1851–2.

IN SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

VOLUME XIV.

CONTAINS No. 119.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED BY A. BOYD HAMILTON.
1852.

LIBRARY
OF THE
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR
UNIVERSITY.

LIBRARY
OF THE
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR
UNIVERSITY.

A 1680

INDEX

TO

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FIRST SESSION, THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

1851–2.

IN SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

VOL. 1 contains.....No. 1, part I.
2....do.....No. 1, part II.
3....do.....No. 1, part III.
4....do.....Nos. 2 to 27 inclusive (except No. 3.)
5....do.....No. 3.
6....do.....No. 28.
7....do.....Nos. 29 to 38 inclusive.
8....do.....Nos. 39 to 55...do.
9....do.....Nos. 56 to 94...do.
10....do.....Nos. 95 to 117..do. (except No. 112.)
11....do.....No. 112.
12....do.....No. 118, part I.
13....do.....No. 118, part II.
14....do.....No. 119.
15....do.....Nos. 120 to 131 inclusive.
16 (Commerce & Navigation) Not numbered.

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
A.			
Abell, in relation to the island of Santa Cruz, on the coast of California. Report of the Secretary of the Interior, communicating a copy of an agreement with Alexander	9	87	1
Academy at Annapolis, Md. Report of the board of examiners in relation to the naval	2	1	58
Academy at West Point for the year 1851. Report of the board of visitors to the military	1	1	363
Academy at West Point, with an estimate of the expenses thereof. Report of the Secretary of War in relation to a proposed increase of the number of cadets and change in the course of instruction at the military	10	98	1
Accounts of disbursing officers unsettled in the office of Third Auditor of the Treasury during the years 1849, 1850 and 1851. Statement of the number of	1	1	469
Agents to pay the interest on the public debt. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to employing	10	108	1
Agriculture for 1851. Report of the Commissioner of Patents in relation to	13	118	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
British government in relation to the attack on the American steamer Prometheus, by the British brig-of-war Express. Correspondence with the	7	80	1
British possessions in North America. Message from the President of the United States communicating information in regard to the fisheries on the coasts of the	10	100	1
British North American colonies. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the trade of the	11	112	1
British navy available for war purposes; showing their class, power, and whether in commission, ordinary, fitting or building. List of steam vessels in the	8	50	46
Buildings and grounds. Views of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the public	2	1	509
Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair. Report and detailed estimates of the chief of the	2	1	76
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, including hydrographic office, naval observatory and naval academy	2	1	150
Bureau of Navy-yards and Docks. Report and detailed estimates of the chief of the	2	1	162
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Report and detailed estimates of the chief of the	2	1	354
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Report and detailed estimates of the chief of the	2	1	401

C.

Cadets, and a change in the course of instruction at the military academy, with an estimate of the expenses thereof. Report of the Secretary of War in relation to a proposed increase of the number of	10	98	1
California. Report of General P. F. Smith. Letter from Governor McDougal, with reply of Secretary of War, and instructions from Secretary of War to General Hitchcock in relation to military and Indian affairs in	1	1	137
California. Instructions given to the commissioners under the act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in	4	26	1
California. Report of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the establishment of a depository of the Treasury in the State of	10	99	1
California. Report of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to a dry dock in	10	105	1
California, by Captain St. Lucas. Reconnaissance of the coast of	10	107	1
Canada and other British provinces near the frontier. Views of the President of the United States in relation to reciprocal trade between the United States and	1	1	8
Canada, expressive of its satisfaction for the donations made by Congress and the legislatures of Vermont and New York in aid of the reconstruction of the library of the Canadian Parliament. Resolution of the legislative council of	4	15	1
Canal to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Despatch from Mr. Niles, late chargé d'affaires to Sardinia, on the subject of a ship	4	7	1
Canal. Correspondence in relation to the Louisville and Portland	8	39	1
Canal across the peninsula of Florida, &c. Report of the Secretary of War on the practicability, &c., of a ship	9	79	1
Canal across the peninsula of Florida. Report of Colonel Abert of the topographical engineers in relation to the construction of a	9	85	1
Canal or railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Correspondence between the United States and Mexican governments in relation to the right of way for a	10	97	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Capitol of the United States. Views of the President of the United States in relation to the enlargement of the	1	1	23
Capitol, showing the progress and condition of the work thereon. Report of the architect of the extension of the	7	33	1
Capitol. Report of the architect of the extension of the	8	52	1
Capitol. Suggestions of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the extension of the	2	1	511
Census. Statement of certain expenditures on account of the seventh	10	111	1
Census. Recommendation by the President of the United States of appropriations to be made for completing the classifications, &c., of the seventh	1	1	17
Census, with statements relating to population, agriculture, manufactures, &c. Report of the superintendent of the	8	1	201
Census, in relation to the plan adopted in preparing the census returns. Report of the superintendent of the seventh	4	23	1
Census. Report of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the	2	1	512
Cerro Gordo, in Mexico, made by General Pillow to General Scott. Supplemental report of the battle of	8	51	1
Cherokees. (See *Indians*.)			
China. Views of the President of the United States in relation to the compensation of a commissioner to	1	1	10
China. Copy of a despatch from Mr. Parker, commissioner *ad interim* of the United States, at Canton, together with certain rules and regulations proposed for masters, officers and seamen of United States vessels at the free ports of	8	43	1
China and Japan seas. Report in relation to the expediency of a reconnaissance of the routes of navigation in the northern	8	55	1
Clerks employed in that department, and the officers belonging thereto. Report of the Secretary of the Interior, communicating the names, compensation, &c., of the	15	128	1
Clerks employed in his office. Report of the Attorney-General, communicating the names, compensation, &c., of the	15	130	1
Clerks employed in the Department of State. Report of the Secretary of State in relation to the	15	124	1
Clerks and other persons employed in the State Department during the year 1851, and the amount paid to each. List of	8	47	1
Clerks in the several departments. Report of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, War, Navy, and of the Postmaster General, in relation to the examination, promotion, classification and compensation of	9	69	1
Clerks in the several departments. Report of the Secretary of State in relation to the classification and compensation of	10	95	
Clerks and offices of First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Auditors, Register, First Comptroller, Commissioner of Customs, Solicitor and Treasurer, belonging to that department. List of names, compensation, &c., of the	15	125	
Clerks in that department and its bureaus. Report of the Secretary of War, with lists of the names, compensation, &c., of the	15	126	1
Clerks in that department and its bureaus. Report of the Secretary of the Navy, communicating the names, compensation, &c., of the	15	127	1
Clerks in the Post Office Department. Report of the Postmaster General, communicating a list of names and compensation of the	15	129	1
Coals at the Navy Yard at Washington. Letter of the Secretary of the Navy, with a report of Engineer Ellis and other officers, of a test of the relative merits of certain	9	58	1
Coal now used by the navy of the United States and the cost of the several kinds per ton in the different ports in the China seas. Report of W. B. Shubrick, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., with a report of Charles B. Stuart, engineer-in-chief, in relation to the qualities of the several species of	9	67	2
Coals. Report of the engineer-in-chief of the navy on the comparative value of anthracite and bituminous	9	74	1

INDEX.

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Coast of California, by Captain St. Lucas. Reconnaissance of the...	10	107	1
Coast survey for 1851. Report of the superintendent of the.....	5	3	1
Collier, late collector of the customs at San Francisco. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a statement of the commissioner of customs, showing the amount of revenue collected by James.....	10	103	1
Colorado river, by Lieutenant Derby. Report of a reconnaissance of the Gulf of California and the.....	9	81	2
Commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1851. Report of the.....	16	.....	1
Commerce of the United States, with the value of exports to and imports from each foreign country, and the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from and departing to each foreign country. Statistical view of the.....	16	.....	317
Commerce of each State and Territory during the year 1851. Statement of the.....	16	.....	321
Commercial intercourse between the United States and the British North American provinces. Correspondence with Sir H. L. Bulwer, minister of Great Britain, in relation to the establishment of.....	1	1	83-92
Commissary General's department of the army during the year 1851, with an estimate for the subsistence of the army during the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1853. Report of the operations of the..	1	1	336
Commissioner to China. (See *China*.)			
Commissioner of the General Land office. Annual report of the.....	3	1	3
Commission to survey the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. Progress of the joint.....	1	1	16
Commission to revise the public statutes of the United States recommended by the President of the United States. The appointment of a.....	1	1	22
Commission to settle private claims recommended by the President of the United States. The establishment of a.....	1	1	23
Commissioner of Pensions for 1851. Annual report of the.....	3	1	247
Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1851. Annual report of the.....	3	1	265
Commissioners on claims against Mexico. Report of the board of....	7	34	1
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with copies of communications received from the agents of the department in California in relation to debts contracted by them. Letter from the.....	10	104	1
Comptroller of the Treasury in relation to the accounts of officers of the federal courts of the United States. Report of the acting..	2	1	520
Comptroller of the Treasury in relation to the expenses of the federal courts of the United States. Report of the.....	2	1	536
Condensers. (See *Marine Condensers*; also *Marine Engines*.)			
Construction equipment, and repair. Report with estimates of the bureau of.....	2	1	76
Contingent expenditures. (See *Expenditures*.)			
Contracts made under the authority of the War Department during the year 1851. Statement of.....	4	12	1
Contracts made under the authority of the Treasury Department during the year 1851. Statement of.....	8	41	2
Contracts for the construction of dry docks, basins and railways at Kittery, Philadelphia and Pensacola, and for a floating sectional dock at San Francisco. Copies of.....	8	44	1
Contracts made with officers of the army to furnish supplies to the government. Report in relation to.....	9	57	1
Contracts for light-houses authorized to be erected by Congress on the Pacific coast. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to.....	9	66	1
Courts of the United States. Report of the acting comptroller in relation to the accounts of officers of the federal.....	2	1	520
Courts of the United States. Report of the comptroller of the Treasury in relation to the expenses of the.....	2	1	536

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Creek Indians. (See *Indians.*)			
Cuba in August 1851. Views of the President of the United States in relation to the invasion of the island of	1	1	3
Cuba. Correspondence in relation to the apprehended invasion of the island of	1	1	28–74
Cuba. Correspondence with the diplomatic agents of France and England in relation to the apprehended invasion of the island of	1	1	74–82
Cuba and Porto Rico. Report on the expediency of repealing or modifying the act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels trading between the United States and the islands of	8	53	1
D.			
Debt. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the employment of agents to pay the interest on the public	10	108	1
Debts and liabilities incurred by agents of the Indian Department in California, statement of	10	104	1
De Haven's report of the expedition to the Arctic seas in search of Sir John Franklin. Lieutenant	2	1	23
Depositary of the Treasury in California. Report of the acting Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the establishment of a	10	99	1
Depots for the preservation of gunpowder belonging to the United States. Report on the necessity of establishing suitable	9	56	1
Derby's report of a reconnaissance of the Gulf of California and Colorado river. Lieutenant	9	81	1
Derby's report in relation to the Tulares valley. Lieutenant	10	110	1
Diplomatic salaries. Report of the Secretary of State with correspondence on the expediency of adopting a graduated scale of	9	93	1
District of Columbia. Views of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to public improvements in the	2	1	518
Docks, &c., at Kittery, Philadelphia and Pensacola, and for a floating sectional dock at San Francisco. Copies of contracts for the construction of dry	8	44	1
Dock in California. Report of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to a	10	105	1
Dry docks. (See *Docks.*)			
Duties illegally exacted. Statement of the sums of money paid to persons claiming the same, under the act of August 8, 1846, as	10	117	1
Duty on Spanish vessels trading between the United States and the island of Cuba. Report on the expediency of repealing or modifying the act concerning tonnage	8	53	1
E.			
Eastern Asia. Correspondence in relation to the mission of Mr. Balastier to	7	38	1
Electro-magnetism as a motive power in mechanics. Report of Professor Page in relation to his experiments on the application of	2	1	61
Embree, of losses caused to steam vessels employed on the Western waters by fire, collisions, snags, &c. Statements alphabetically prepared by Davis	8	42	87
Engineers in relation to the condition, &c., of the fortifications and military establishments with that department. Annual report of the colonel of	1	1	344
Engineers for the year 1851, with estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852. Report of the operations of the corps of Topographical	1	1	386

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Engineers, with a report from Captain Hardcastle in relation to diverting the San Diego river into False bay, &c. Letter of Col. Abert, Chief of the Bureau of Topographical	8	48	1
Estimates for fortifications, &c., by the engineer department for the year 1852	1	1	344
Estimates for the prosecution of works in charge of Bureau of Topographical Engineers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, embracing, rivers, harbors, roads, light-houses, frontier defences, &c	1	1	391
Estimates for the General Land Office and surveying department thereof for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853	3	1	41
Estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury of receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1852	4	11	1
Estimate of the sum necessary to be appropriated for the commencement of the fortifications at San Francisco	7	29	1
Estimate of receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department	8	40	1
Estimates for the construction of a road from St. Louis to the Big Bend of the Red river	8	49	52
Estimates in detail for the office of Secretary of the Navy and report of Lieutenant Davis, superintendent of the Nautical Almanac	2	1	69
Estimates in detail of the chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair	2	1	76
Estimates in detail of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, including Hydrographic Office, Naval Observatory and Naval Academy	2	1	150
Estimates in detail of the chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks	2	1	162
Estimates in detail of the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	2	1	354
Estimates in detail of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	2	1	401
Estimates in detail from the Pay and Quartermasters of the corps	2	1	378
Estimates in the aggregate for navy proper, marine corps, special objects, improvement and repairs of navy yards, hospitals and magazines	2	1	393
Estimate in general, office of the Secretary of the Navy and the several bureaus of the department	2	1	397
Estimate in general, southwest executive building	2	1	397
Estimate in general for the support of the navy	2	1	398
Estimate in general for the support of the marine corps	2	1	399
Estimate in general for special objects under the control of the Navy Department	2	1	400
Estimates of the Department of the Interior	2	1	489
Expenditures of the Post Office Department, under their several heads for the year ending June 30, 1851. Statement of receipts and	2	1	456
Expenditures at the National Armories in 1851. Report of the	1	1	746
Expenditures from the appropriations for contingencies of the offices and bureaus of the War Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. Statements of	4	9	1
Expenditures on account of customs, public lands, and other sources, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. Statement of receipts and	4	11	1
Expenditures for contingencies of the military establishment during the year 1851. Statement of	4	13	2
Expenditures of the Post Office Department, for the quarter ending September 30, 1851. Statement of receipts and	8	40	1
Expenditures for the service of the State Department, including foreign missions, for the year ending June 30, 1851. Statement of contingent	8	47	1
Expenditures on account of the seventh census. Statement of	10	111	1
Expenditures under the head of contingent expenses, as settled at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, for the year ending June 30, 1851. Statement of	2	1	406

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Expenses of the judiciary. Views of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the	2	1	504
Exported during the year ending June 30, 1851. General and summary statements of goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States	16	.....	1,49
Exported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1851. General and summary statements of goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, produce and manufacture of foreign countries	16	.....	58,135
Exports to and imports from each foreign country, with the tonnage of vessels, &c., during the year 1851. Statistical views of	16	.....	317
F.			
Fee bill. Recommendation of the President of the United States for the establishment of an uniform	1	1	17
Finances. Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the	4	11	1
Fire arms belonging to the United States. Statement showing the number of	7	35	1
Fiscal affairs of the government. Views of the President of the United States in relation to the	1	1	10
Fisheries by citizens of the United States, &c. Letter of the Secretary of State in answer to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information respecting the free enjoyment of the British North American	4	8	1
Fisheries on the coasts of the British possessions in North America. Message from the President of the United States communicating information in regard to the	10	100	1
Fisheries from 1815 to 1851. Comparative view of the registered and enrolled tonnage of the United States, showing the tonnage employed in the whale fishery; also, the proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, cod, mackerel, and whale	16	.....	27*
Floating docks. (See *Docks.*)			
Florida. Letter from Governor Brown to the Secretary of War and reply; letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of War and reply; and order from the Secretary of War to Captain Casey in relation to Indian affairs in	1	1	154
Florida. Report of the Secretary of War in relation to the practicability of constructing a ship canal across the peninsula of	9	79	1
Florida. Report of Colonel Abert, of the Topographical bureau, in relation to the construction of a canal across the peninsula of	9	85	1
Foreign vessels. (See *Vessels.*)			
Fortifications of San Francisco. Estimate of the amount of money necessary to be appropriated for the commencement of the	7	29	1
Fortifications and military establishments connected therewith. Report on the condition, &c., of the	1	1	344
Fortifications. Report in relation to the armament of	1	1	445
Fourth Auditor. (See *Auditor.*)			
France. Correspondence between the Secretary of State and the American minister at Paris, in relation to the late political occurrences in	4	19	1
Franklin. Recommendation by the President of the United States to grant extra pay, &c., to the officers and men under Lieutenant De Haven, who served in the late expedition in search of Sir John	1	1	19
Frauds upon the revenue by false invoices and undervaluations. Information communicated by the President of the United States in relation to	1	1	14
French republic, of the trust as arbiter, in the case of the brig Gen. Armstrong. Acceptance by the President of the	1	1	8

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
French republic and Great Britain, in relation of the apprehended invasion of the Island of Cuba. Intervention of the governments of the	1	1	74
Fugitives from labor and the obligation to enforce them. Views of the President of the United States, in relation to the laws of Congress authorizing the return of	1	1	24
Funds in the treasury at the close of the last four fiscal years, and a comparative statement of balances, &c. Statement of the amount of trust	10	101	1
G.			
Gardiner claim. Report of the Secretary of State in answer to a resolution of the Senate in relation to the	9	88	1
General Armstrong. Announcement by the President of the United States that the President of the French republic has accepted the trust as arbiter in the case of the	1	1	8
General-in-chief of the army, showing its organization, returns, distribution of the troops within the eastern, western and Pacific divisions, and number of recruits enlisted during the year ending September 30, 1851. Annual report of the	1	1	161
Great Britain, in relation to an apprehended invasion of the Island of Cuba. Intervention of the governments of France and	1	1	74
Gulf of California and the Colorado river, by Lieutenant Derby. Report of a reconnaissance of the	9	81	1
Gunpowder belonging to the United States. Report of Col. Craig, of the Ordnance department, on the necessity of establishing suitable depots for the preservation of	9	56	1
Gwin, chairman of the Senate committee on Naval Affairs, with a report of Col. Abert, chief of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, containing a communication from Captain Hardcastle, one of the officers connected with the Mexican boundary commission, on the subject of diverting the river San Diego into False Bay, &c. Letter of the Secretary of War to the Hon. W. M	8	48	1
H.			
Harbors and rivers. Recommendations and views of the President of the United States, in relation to the improvement of	1	1	17
Hospitals at Louisville, Paducah and Natchez. Reports of the operations, &c., at the marine	1	1	480
Hospital fund. Statement of receipts and expenditures of the marine	4	22	2
Hospital at Memphis. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the establishment of a marine	9	61	1
Hospitals of the United States for other purposes than the relief of sick and disabled seamen. Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a call for information respecting the use of the marine	9	64	1
Hulseman, late chargé d'affaires of the Emperor of Austria, on the occasion of his withdrawal from his official relations. Correspondence with Mr	9	92	1
I.			
Imported into the United States in American and foreign vessels during the year ending June 30, 1851. General and summary statements of goods, wares and merchandise	16	.....	147 to 273
Imports into New York from January 1 to June 30, 1851, the produce and manufacture of the German Zoll-verein, Austria, Hanover and Switzerland, included in the importations from the Hanseatic towns, Holland, France, Belgium and England, during the year 1851. Statement of the value of	16	.....	341

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Imports indirect into New York from January 1, to June 30, 1851. Summary statement of the value of	16	.....	345
Indians in Mexico and California. Depredations of	1	1	18
Indian affairs for 1851. Annual report of the Commissioner of	3	1	265
Indian affairs and John E. and Amos Kendall and others, in relation to their claims against the Western Cherokee Indians. Correspondence between the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of	7	32	1
Indians. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in relation to an amount due the St. Regis	8	54	1
Indian agents in California. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to debts contracted by	9	61	1
Indians for losses during the last war with Great Britain. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in relation to a liquidated balance due the Creek	9	82	1
Indian Affairs with copies of communications received from the agents of the department in California, in relation to debts contracted by them. Report of the Commissioner of	10	104	1
Indian affairs. Suggestions of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to	2	1	501
Interest on the public debt. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to employing agents to pay the	10	108	1
Interior for the year 1851. Annual report of the Secretary of the	2	1	480
Interior, transmitting the report of the superintendent of the coast survey for the year 1851. Report of the Secretary of the	5	3	1
Interior, with statements of invalids, widows and orphans on the navy pension rolls. Report of the Secretary of the	4	2	1
Interior, communicating information in relation to the plan adopted in preparing the census returns. Report of the Secretary of the	4	23	1
Interior, communicating a copy of the instructions given to the commissioners appointed under the act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in California. Report of the Secretary of the	4	26	1
Interior, communicating correspondence with persons claiming to be creditors of the Western Cherokees. Report of the Secretary of the	7	32	1
Interior, respecting the delay in making the appointment of the representatives in the thirty-third Congress. Report of the Secretary of the	7	36	1
Interior, with statements of rejected or suspended applications for pensions and the grounds of such suspension or rejection. Report of the Secretary of the	7	37	1
Interior, showing balances of appropriations for the service of that department on the 1st of July, 1850; the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851; the re-payments and transfers, with the amounts applicable to the service during the same period and the amounts drawn from the treasury, with such appropriations as have been carried to the surplus fund on the 1st July, 1851. Report of the Secretary of the	8	45	1
Interior, communicating a report of the architect of the extension of the Capitol. Report of the Secretary of the	8	52	1
Interior, communicating a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in relation to an amount due the St. Regis Indians. Report of the Secretary of the	8	54	1
Interior, communicating a copy of the charges preferred against the present commissioner appointed to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. Report of the Secretary of the	9	60	1
Interior, communicating a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to debts contracted by Indian agents in California. Report of the Secretary of the	9	61	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Interior, in relation to a liquidated balance due the Creek Indians for losses during the last war with Great Britain. Report of the Secretary of the	9	82	1
Interior, communicating a copy of an agreement entered into by him on behalf of the United States, with Alexander G. Abell, in relation to the island of Santa Cruz, on the coast of California. Report of the Secretary of the	9	87	1
Interior, in answer to a call for information whether any steps were taken to investigate the charges preferred by Colonel McClellan against Mr. Bartlett, commissioner to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Report of the Secretary of the	9	89	1
Interior, communicating information in relation to the public lands in the State of Louisiana. Report of the Secretary of the	10	102	1
Interior, communicating a letter from the Commissioner of Indian affairs, with copies of communications received from the agents of the department in California, in relation to debts contracted by them. Report of the Secretary of the	10	104	1
Interior, communicating a statement of certain expenditures for and on account of the seventh census. Report of the Secretary of the	10	111	1
Interior, in relation to the printing, binding and advertising executed for or by order of that Department. Report of the Secretary of the	10	116	1
Interior, communicating the names, compensation, &c., of the clerks in that department and the offices belonging thereto. Report of the Secretary of the	15	128	1
Interior, in relation to the Mexican boundary commission. Report of the Secretary of the	14	119	1
Inventions in manufactures and the arts for 1851. Report of the Commissioner of the Patent Office in relation to	12	118	1
Iowa, for expenses of a portion of the militia of that Territory called into service during the autumn of 1838. Report of the Secretary of War, with a letter from Adjutant General Jones, in relation to the claims of the Territory of	4	24	1
Island of Santa Cruz, on the coast of California. Report of the Secretary of the Interior, communicating a copy of an agreement with Alexander G. Abell, in relation to the	9	87	1
Island of St. Domingo. Correspondence of R. Walsh with the Department of State, &c., while acting as a special agent of the United States in the	10	118	1
J.			
Japan seas. Report on the expediency of a reconnoissance of the routes of navigation in the Northern, China and	8	55	1
Japan, and serving to illustrate the existing relations between the United States and that empire. Documents relative to the empire of	9	59	1
Judges of the United States. Statement of the salaries of the several district	2	1	508
Judicial expenses. Suggestions, with tabular statement in relation to	2	1	504
K.			
Kendall and others, creditors of the Western Cherokee Indians. Correspondence between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and John E. and Amos	7	82	1
Kossuth and his companions, from prison, and their embarkation on *board the U. S. steam* frigate Mississippi for the United			

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
States. Information by the President of the United States of the release by the government of Turkey, of the Hungarian patriots, Governor	1	1	8
L.			
Lakes. Report of the surveys, &c., of the northern and northwestern	1	1	394
Land Office for 1851. Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General	3	1	3
Lands in California and Oregon. Measures adopted for commencing the survey of	1	1	14
Lands sold, and of receipts therefor during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. Statement of public	3	1	22–26
Lands advertised for sale in 1851; the quantities of which plats of survey have been returned to the General Land Office; the quantities prepared for market not yet advertised, and the probable quantities which will be prepared in 1852. Exhibit of public	3	1	33
Lands advertised for sale since November 30, 1850, showing the quantity under proclamation, exclusive of school lands. Synopsis of	3	1	34
Land States and Territories, showing the amount of land disposed of, and the amount undisposed of on June 30, 1851. Statement of the areas of the several	3	1	38
Lands in the several land districts (except Illinois and Missouri) during the year 1851. Reports of the Surveyor Generals of the surveys of the public	3	1	46
Land claims in California. Copy of the instructions given to the commissioners appointed under the act to ascertain and settle the private	4	26	1
Lands sold in Louisiana; purchase money received therefor from 1847 to 1852; incidental expenses for the same period; quantity located with Choctaw scrip and military bounty-land warrants, and the quantity selected under the act of September 4, 1841. Statement showing the quantity of public	10	102	1
Latimer, a captain in the navy. Proceedings of the court of inquiry in the case of Wm. K	4	21	1
Life-boats on the coast of the United States. Disbursements of appropriations made for locating	9	63	1
Light-houses. Reports with estimates in relation to	1	1	397
Light-house establishment of the United States. Report of the Light-house Board of Officers on the condition of the	6	28	1
Light-houses authorized to be erected by Congress on the Pacific ocean. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to contracts for	9	66	1
Lobos Islands, parts 1 and 2. Correspondence between the governments of the United States and Peru, in relation to the	10	109	1
Louisville and Portland canal. Correspondence in relation to the	8	39	1
M.			
Mail service for the year ending June 30, 1851. Tabular statement of	2	1	443 472
Mail routes, contractors, route and local agents and mail messengers at the close of the contract year 1851. Statement of the number of	2	1	474
Mail service on railroads in operation Oct. 1, 1851. Statement of	2	1	476
Mail service in the southern section for 1851. Statement of	2	1	476
Mail service in steamboats in operation Oct. 1, 1851. Statement of	2	1	483
Mail service abroad, in operation Oct. 1, 1851. Statement of	2	1	487

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Mails from 1842 to 1851, with the amount of cost per mile. Statement of total annual transportation and cost of	2	1	486
Mail transportation, and the net revenue arising from postages in each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1851	2	1	486
Mails between New York and California in steam ships. Reports of the Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster General in relation to contracts for the transportation of the	8	50	1
Marine corps, and detailed estimates from the pay and quartermasters of the corps. Report of the commandant of the	2	1	378
Marine of the United States. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the statistics and history of the steam	8	42	1
Marine hospitals at Louisville, Paducah and Natchez. Report in relation to the	1	1	430
Marine hospital fund for the year 1851. Statement of receipts and expenditures of the	4	23	2
Marine hospital at Memphis. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the establishment of a	9	62	1
Marine hospitals of the United States for other purposes than the relief of sick and disabled seamen. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a call for information relative to the use of the	9	64	1
Marine condensers. Report of the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for the report of the board on	9	78	1
Marine engines with fresh water, &c. Report of commissioners appointed to examine condensers for supplying the boilers of	2	1	61
Medicine and Surgery. Report and detailed estimates of the chief of the Bureau of	2	1	401
Messages from the President of the United States. (See *President of the United States.*)			
Meteorological observations. Letter of Prof. Espy in relation to	2	1	67
Mexican boundary. Information communicated by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the	2	1	517
Mexican boundary. Copy of charges, &c., preferred against John R. Bartlett, one of the board of the commission to run and mark the line of the	9	60	1
Mexican governments in relation to the right of way for a canal or railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Correspondence between the United States and	10	97	1
Mexican authorities, of Mr. Rice, U. S. consul at Acapulco. Correspondence in relation to the imprisonment, by the	10	106	1
Mexican boundary commission. Report of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the	14	119	1
Mexican government. Information, views and acts of the President of the United States in relation to the recent outbreak of the State of Tamaulipas, in the	1	1	9
Mexico against the incursions of the savage tribes within our border, under the treaty engagements with that government. Difficulties suggested by the President of the United States in protecting	1	1	13
Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, accompanied by a letter from Baring, Brothers & Co., and others. Report of the Secretary of State, urging an early appropriation to pay the instalment due to	4	18	1
Mexico. Report of the board of commissioners on claims against	7	34	1
Mexico, in relation to the commission for establishing the boundaries between the United States and said republic. Letters from Mr. Louis de la Rosa, minister, and Mr. J. M. Gonzales de la Vega, chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of the republic of	15	120	1
Mexico and the United States. Report of the Secretary of War in relation to charges preferred against Mr. Bartlett, commissioner to run and mark the boundary line between the republic of	15	121	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Mexico and the United States. Message of the President of the U. States, in relation to the initial point in the boundary line between the republic of	15	131	1
Military academy. (See *Academy.*)			
Military road. (See *Road.*)			
Militia during the year ending June 30, 1851. Statements of the apportionment and distribution of arms, ordnance and ordnance stores to the	1	1	453
Militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition. Abstract of the returns of the	4	25	1
Military academy at West Point, for the year 1851. Report of the board of visiters to the	1	1	363
Military asylum for invalid and disabled soldiers of the United States army. Report in relation to the execution of the act to found a	4	27	1
Minnesota, during the year ending June 30, 1851. Report of Lieut. Simpson on the survey and construction of roads in the Territory of	1	1	438
Mint and branches for 1851. Annual report of the director of the United States	4	3	1
Mississippi river. Report of the chief topographical engineer, accompanied by reports of Lieut. Col. Long, of the topographical engineers, and Charles Ellet, jr., civil engineer, in relation to the inundations of the	4	20	2
Missouri, from the Bay of Gibralter. Report of the U. S. consul at Gibralter, in relation to the removal of the U. S. steam frigate	9	77	1
N.			
National armories. (See *Armories.*)			
Nautical Almanac. Report of Lieut. Davis, the officer charged with the superintendence of the preparation of the American	9	88	1
Navy-yards and docks. Report, with detailed estimates, of the bureau of	2	1	162
Navy-yard at Memphis. Report of the board of engineers in relation to the	2	1	41
Naval academy at Annapolis, Md. Report of the board of examiners on the condition, police, &c., of the	2	1	58
Naval Observatory, relating to the advantages of his wind and current charts to vessels sailing from the Atlantic to ports in the Pacific. Letter of superintendent of the	2	1	60
Naval establishment recommended by the President of the United States. A re-organization of the	1	1	19
Navy-yard, in conjunction with the floating sectional dock on the bay of San Francisco, recommended by the President of the United States. The construction of a	1	1	20
Navy Department for 1851. Annual report of the public service of the (For list of papers accompanying the above, see page 17 of same.)	2	1	1
Navy pension rolls. Alphabetical list of widows, orphans and invalids on the	4	2	1
Navy, transmitting the proceedings of the court of inquiry in the case of William K. Latimer, a captain in the navy. Report of the Secretary of the	4	21	1
Navy, communicating copies of contracts for the construction of dry docks, basins and railways at Kittery, Philadelphia and Pensacola, and for a floating sectional dock at San Francisco. Report of the Secretary of the	8	44	1
Navy and Postmaster General, communicating information in relation to the contracts, with copies thereof, for the transportation of the mails, by steamships, between New York and California. Report of the Secretary of the	8	50	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Navy of Great Britain available for war purposes, showing their class, power, and whether in commission, ordinary, fitting or building. List of steam vessels in the	8	50	46
Navy, in relation to the expediency of a reconnoissance of the routes of navigation in the northern and in the China and Japan seas. Report of the Secretary of the	8	55	1
Navy, communicating the report of Engineer Ellis and other officers, of a test of coals made at the navy-yard at Washington. Report of the Secretary of the	9	58	1
Navy, in relation to the qualities of the several species of coal now used by the navy of the United States. Report of the Secretary of the	9	67	1
Navy, communicating the names of naval officers who have received greater pay than is provided by the act regulating the pay of the navy, the amounts paid and the authority therefor. Report of the Secretary of the	9	68	1
Navy, in answer to the resolution calling for information in regard to officers of the navy receiving greater pay than is provided by the act of March 3, 1835, whether settled in the office of the Fourth Auditor or elsewhere, and especially whether any of those officers employed on the coast survey are receiving such compensation. Report of the Secretary of the	9	70	1
Navy, communicating a report of the engineer in chief of the navy, on the comparative value of anthracite and bituminous coals. Report of the Secretary of the	9	74	1
Navy, with information of the removal of the wreck of the United States steam frigate Missouri from the bay of Gibralter. Report of the Secretary of the	9	77	1
Navy, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for the report of the board on marine condensers. Report of the Secretary of the	9	78	1
Navy, communicating a report of Lieut. Davis, the officer charged with the superintendence of the preparation of the American Nautical Almanac. Report of the Secretary of the	9	88	1
Navy, in relation to the printing, binding and advertising executed for or by order of that department. Report of the Secretary of the	9	90	1
Navy, communicating the names, compensation, &c., of the clerks in that department and its bureaus. Report of the Secretary of the	15	127	1
Navy, in relation to the Lobos islands. Report of the Secretary of State, with a copy of the orders given to Commodore McCauley by the Secretary of the	10	109	1
Navy, in relation to corporal punishments in the navy. Report of the Secretary of the	4	10	1
Navy, in relation to a dry dock in California. Report of the Secretary of the	10	105	1
New Mexico. Instructions from the Secretary of War to Col. E. V. Sumner, report of Col. John Monroe, and letter from Governor J. S. Calhoun, in relation to military and Indian affairs in	1	1	125
New Mexico, while under military government. Report and correspondence of the Secretary of War in relation to civil officers employed in the Territory of	9	71	1
Northern Seas. (See *China and Japan Seas.*)			
O.			
Ocean postage. Correspondence with Mr. Lawrence, minister of the United States at London in relation to foreign postal arrangements and cheap	15	122	1
Officers of the army to furnish supplies to the government. Report *of the Secretary of War in* relation to contracts made with	9	57	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Officers of the navy who have received greater pay than is provided by the act regulating the pay of the navy, the amounts paid, and the authority therefor. Report of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, giving the names of	9	68	1
Officers of the navy employed on the coast survey receiving greater compensation than is allowed by law. Reports of the Secretary of the Navy and Treasury, and superintendent and general agent of the coast survey, and Fourth Auditor of the Treasury in relation to	9	70	1
Ordnance and hydrography, including hydrographic office, naval observatory and academy. Report, with detailed estimates, of the bureau of	2	1	150
Ordnance department during the year 1851. Report of the operations of the	1	1	444
Oregon and the British possessions should be authoritatively marked out. Recommendation by the President of the United States that a certain part of the boundary line between	1	1	8
Oregon boundary. Correspondence with Mr. Crampton, minister of Great Britain, in relation to the	1	1	92-104
Oregon. Letters from Governor John P. Gaines, with reply of Acting Secretary of War. Reports of the Adjutant General and General Hitchcock, Major Allen, and a third letter from Governor Gaines in relation to military and Indian affairs in	1	1	144
Oregon, in regard to the location of the seat of government of that territory. Message from the President of the United States in relation to the state of affairs in	9	65	1
P.			
Panama. (See *Railroad.*)			
Patent Office. Report of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the	2	1	513
Patent Office, in relation to inventions in arts and manufactures during the year 1851 (Part 1.) Report of the commissioner of the	12	118	1
Patent Office, in relation to agriculture, &c., for 1851 (Part 2.) Report of the commissioner of the	13	118	1
Paymaster General's department of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. Report of the operations of the	1	1	333
Peninsula of Florida. Report of the Secretary of War in relation to the practicability, &c., of a ship canal across the	9	79	1
Peninsula of Florida. Report of Colonel Abert, topographical engineer, in relation to the construction of a canal across the	9	85	1
Pensions for 1851. Annual report of the commissioner of	3	1	247
Pension rolls in 1851. Alphabetical lists of invalids, widows and orphans on the navy	4	2	1
Pensions, with the grounds of such suspension or rejection. Statements of suspended or rejected applications for	7	37	1
Peru in relation to the Lobos Islands (Parts 1, 2.) Correspondence between the governments of the United States and	10	109	1
Pierce and General Winfield Scott, respectively. Report of the Acting Secretary of War, showing the payments made to General Franklin	10	115	1
Pillow to General Scott of the battle of Cerro Gordo. Supplemental report of General	8	51	1
Portugal have been adjusted and the first instalment thereof paid by that government. Announcement by the President of the United States that the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of	1	1	8
Postal arrangements and cheap ocean postage. Letters of Mr. Lawrence, American minister at London, in relation to foreign	15	122	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Postmaster General for the year 1851. Annual report of the.....	2	1	417
Postmaster General with a report of the receipts and expenditures of that department for the quarter ending September 30, 1852. Report of the.....	8	40	1
Postmaster General, communicating information and correspondence in relation to the contracts for transporting the mails in steamships between New York and California. Reports of the Secretary of the Navy and.....	8	50	1
Postmaster General in relation to the postal operations of the United States. Report of the.....	9	72	1
Postmaster General, communicating information in relation to the clerks in the Post Office Department. Report of the.....	15	129	1
Post offices and length of post roads in the United States, the annual amount paid for mail transportation, and of receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department at periods of five years, from 1790 to 1835. Statement of the number of.....	2	1	447
Post offices, length of mail routes, extent of mail transportation in the United States, and receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department, from 1840 to 1851. Statement of.....	2	1	448
Post Office Department, under their several heads, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. Statement of receipts and expenditures of the.....	2	1	456
Post office depositories. Statement of the amount of funds paid directly into the treasury and into the.....	2	1	459
President of the United states on the state of the Union (Part 1.) Annual message of the..... (For accompanying documents, see subjoined Table of Documents.)	1	1	1
President of the United States, communicating information in relation to the firing into and seizure of the American steamship Prometheus. Message from the.....	4	6	1
President of the United States communicating a despatch from Mr. Niles, late chargé d'affaires to Sardinia, on the subject of a ship canal to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Message from the.....	4	7	1
President of the United States in relation to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, St. John and other large rivers, and the free enjoyment of the British North American fisheries by citizens of the United States. Message from the.....	4	8	1
President of the United States, communicating a resolution of the legislative council of Canada, expressive of its satisfaction for the donations of Congress, and the legislatures of Vermont and New York, in aid of the reconstruction of the library of the Canadian parliament. Message from the.....	4	15	1
President of the United States, communicating a report from the Secretary of State, urging an early appropriation to pay the instalment due to Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Message from the.....	4	18	1
President of the United States, communicating the correspondence between the Department of State and the United States minister at Paris, respecting the late political occurrences in France. Message from the.....	4	19	1
President of the United States, communicating the correspondence with the British government in relation to the attack on the American steamer Prometheus, by the British brig-of-war Express. Message from the.....	7	30	1
President of the United States, communicating the annual report of the director of the mint. Message from the.....	7	31	1
President of the United States, communicating the report of the architect for the extension of the Capitol, showing the condition and progress of the public works under his charge. Message from the.....	7	33	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
President of the United States, communicating a report of the Secretary of the Interior, respecting the delay and difficulty in making the apportionment among the States, of the representatives of the thirty-third Congress. Message from the.....	7	36	1
President of the United States, in relation to the mission of Mr. Balestier, late United States consul at Singapore, to Eastern Asia. Message from the.....	7	38	1
President of the United States, transmitting for the revision of Congress, a copy of rules and regulations for masters, &c., of United States vessels at the free ports of China. Message from the.....	8	43	1
President of the United States, communicating information in relation to the extension of the Capitol. Message from the.....	8	52	1
President of the United States, communicating certain official documents relative to the empire of Japan, and serving to illustrate the existing relations between the United States and Japan. Message from the.....	9	59	1
President of the United States, in relation to the state of affairs in Oregon, growing out of a conflict of opinion among the authorities of that Territory, in regard to the location of the seat of government of the Territory. Message from the.....	9	65	1
President of the United States, communicating papers in relation to the claim of Samuel A. Belden & Co., against the government of Mexico. Message from the.....	9	80	1
President of the United States, with a report of the Secretary of State, accompanied by a communication from the Spanish minister, claiming indemnity for Spanish subjects who sustained injury in the popular tumult at New Orleans, in August, 1851. Message from the.....	9	86	1
President of the United States, communicating the correspondence of the American chargé d'affaires at Vienna, with the Department of State, on the subject of the apprehension and imprisonment, by the Austrian authorities, of the Rev. Charles L. Brace, an American citizen. Message from the.....	9	91	1
President of the United States, communicating the correspondence with Mr. Hulsemann, late charge d'affaires of the Emperor of Austria, on the occasion of his withdrawal from his place as chargé d'affaires. Message from the.....	9	92	1
President of the United States, communicating correspondence between the governments of the United States and Mexico, respecting a right of way for a railroad or canal across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Message from the.....	10	97	1
President of the United States, in relation to the fisheries on the coasts of the British possessions in North America. Message from the.....	10	100	1
President of the United States, communicating information in relation to the controversies between the United States consul at Acapulco, in Mexico, and the Mexican authorities. Message from the.....	10	106	1
President of the United States, communicating the correspondence between the governments of the United States and Peru, regarding the Lobos Islands, (Parts 1 and 2.) Message from the.....	10	109	1
President of the United States, communicating the correspondence of R. M. Walsh, Esq., while acting as a special agent of the United States in the Island of St. Domingo. Message from the.....	10	118	1
President of the United States, communicating copies of the notes of Mr. Luis de la Rosa and Mr. J. M. Gonzales de la Vega. Message from the.....	15	120	1
President of the United States, communicating correspondence with Mr. Lawrence, United States minister at London, in relation to foreign postal arrangements and cheap ocean postage. Message from the.....	15	122	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
President of the United States in relation to the initial point in the boundary line between the United States and the republic of Mexico. Message from the	15	131	1
Printing, binding and advertising for the Navy Department. Report of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the	9	90	1
Printing, binding and stationery for the Treasury Department from April 1, 1849, to March 31, 1852. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, with statements of the amount paid for	9	94	1
Printing, binding and advertising for the War Department from March 4, 1849, to May 25, 1852. Report of the Secretary of War in relation to the	10	96	1
Printing, binding and advertising executed for or by order of that department. Report of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the	10	116	1
Private land claims. (See *Land Claims.*)			
Proclamation of the President of the United States upon the subject of the apprehended invasion of Cuba, dated April 25, 1851	1	1	27
Proclamation of the President of the United States relative to the insurrection in the Mexican State of Tamaulipas, dated October 22, 1851	1	1	82
Prometheus. Correspondence in relation to the firing into and seizure of the American steamship	4	6	1
Prometheus. Correspondence with the British government in relation to the attack by the British brig-of-war Express, on the American steamer	7	30	1
Provisions and clothing. Report, with detailed estimates, of the bureau of	2	1	354
Public lands. (See *Lands.*)			
Public buildings. (See *Buildings.*)			
Punishments in the naval service. Report of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to corporal	4	10	1
Q.			
Quartermaster General's department of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. Report of the operations of the	1	1	216
R.			
Railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Ratification by the United States government of the convention with Mexico for the construction of a	1	1	9
Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama and the inter-oceanic communication between the St. John river and the Pacific ocean. Progress of the	1	1	10
Railroad or canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Correspondence between the United States and Mexican governments respecting the right of way for a	10	97	1
Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. Statement of	4	11	1
Receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department for the quarter ending September 30, 1852. Statement of	8	40	1
Representatives in the 33d Congress. Report of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the cause of the delay in apportioning the	7	36	1
Revenue collected by James Collier, late collector of the customs at San Francisco. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a statement showing the amount of	10	103	1
Rice, United States consul at Acapulco, in Mexico. Correspondence *in relation to* the imprisonment, by the Mexican authorities, of *Mr.*	10	106	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Rivers. Report of Lieutenant Colonel Long on the improvement of the western	1	1	428
Rivers St. Lawrence, St. John and other large rivers. Letter of the Secretary of State in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information concerning the free navigation of the	4	8	1
River Mississippi. Reports of Colonel Abert and Colonel Long of the topographical engineers, and Mr. Ellet of the civil engineers in relation to the inundations of the	4	20	1
Rivers of the United States. Statement by Davis Embree, of losses caused to steam-vessels employed on the western	8	42	88
River San Diego into False Bay, &c. Communication of Captain Hardcastle on the subject of diverting the	8	48	2
River, by J. Barney. Report of a survey, with estimates, &c., of a route for a road from St. Louis to the Big Bend of the Red	8	49	1
River. Report of Colonel Abert of the topographical engineers in relation to the estimate of the cost, by Colonel Long, of improving the navigation of the Tennessee	9	75	1
River Colorado and Gulf of California, by Lieutenant Derby. Reconnaissance of the	9	81	1
Roads in the territory of Minnesota. Report of Lieutenant Simpson on the operations in relation to the survey and construction of	1	1	438
Road from Fort Dodge to Dubuque, and the cost of transporting munitions of war, provisions, &c., used at that fort from the Mississippi river. Report of the Secretary of War relative to the construction of a military	4	14	1
Road from St. Louis to the Big Bend of Red river, by Joshua Barney. Letter from the Secretary of War, communicating a report of the survey, estimates, &c., of a	8	49	1
S.			
Saint Domingo. Correspondence of R. Walsh, Esq., with the Secretary of State in relation to the island of	10	113	1
St. Clair flats, in Lake St. Clair. Report of the Topographical Bureau in relation to the improvement of	9	76	1
Salaries. Report of the Secretary of State, with correspondence, on the expediency of adopting a graduated scale of diplomatic	9	98	1
Salaries of the several district judges of the United States. Statement of	2	1	508
San Diego river. (See *River.*)			
Sandwich Islands. Views of the President of the United States in relation to the	1	1	9
San Francisco. Estimate of the amount of money necessary to be appropriated for the commencement of the fortifications of	7	29	1
San Francisco. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a statement of the commissioner of customs, showing the amount of revenue collected by James Collier, late collector of the port of	10	103	1
Santa Cruz, on the coast of California. Report of the Secretary of the Interior, with a copy of an agreement with Alexander G. Abell, in relation to the island of	9	87	1
Scott and General Franklin Pierce, respectively. Report of the acting Secretary of the Treasury, showing the payments made to General Winfield	10	115	1
Seizure and forfeiture of goods under the tariff act of 1846, on the ground of undervaluation or fraud. Statement of the	10	114	1
Seventh census. (See *Census.*)			
Ship canal to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Despatch from Mr. Niles, late chargé d'affaires to Sardinia, in relation to a	4	7	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Ship canal across the peninsula of Florida, and also in relation to the navigation of the Straits of Florida. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the practicability, utility and probable cost of a	9	79	1
Soldiers of the United States army. Report in relation to the execution of the act to found a military asylum for the relief of the	4	27	1
Spanish consul in that city. Information and views of the President of the United States in relation to an assault, by persons in New Orleans, upon the office of the	1	1	7
Spanish authorities in the island of Cuba. Message of the President of the United States, communicating information in relation to the imprisonment of John S. Thrasher at Havana, by the	4	5	1
Spanish vessels trading between the United States and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. Report in relation to the expediency of repealing the act concerning tonnage duty on	8	58	1
Spanish subjects who sustained injury in the popular tumult at New Orleans in August, 1851. Letter of the Spanish minister claiming indemnity for	9	86	1
State, showing the amount expended under the appropriation for expenses of the agent of the Sublime Porte. Report of the Secretary of	4	4	1
State, with the correspondence in relation to the imprisonment of John S. Thrasher at Havana, in the island of Cuba. Report of the Secretary of	4	5	1
State, communicating the letter of Mr. Niles, late chargé d'affaires to Sardinia, on the subject of a ship canal to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Letter of the Secretary of	4	7	1
State and Mr. Rives, United States minister at Paris, respecting the late political occurrences in France. Correspondence between the Secretary of	4	19	1
State, communicating the report of the board of commissioners on claims against Mexico. Report of the Secretary of	7	34	1
State, in relation to the mission of Mr. Balestier to Eastern Asia. Report of the Secretary of	7	38	1
State, with lists of clerks and others employed in that department during the year 1851, and the amount paid to each. Report of the Secretary of	8	46	1
State, showing the disbursements for the service of the State department, including foreign missions, for the year ending June 30, 1851. Report of the Secretary of	8	47	1
State, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information in relation to the Gardiner claim. Report of the Secretary of	9	83	1
State, accompanying a communication from the Spanish minister, claiming indemnity for Spanish subjects who sustained injury in the popular tumult at New Orleans in August, 1851. Letter of the Secretary of	9	86	1
State and Mr. Hulsemann, late Austrian chargé d'affaires, on the occasion of his withdrawal from his diplomatic relations with the United States. Correspondence between the Secretary of	9	92	1
State, on the expediency of adopting a graduated scale of diplomatic salaries. Report of the Secretary of	9	93	1
State, in relation to the examination, promotion, classification and compensation of the clerks in the several departments. Report of the Secretary of	10	95	1
State, with Mr. Jewett and Mr. Baylies, in relation to the Lobos islands, parts 1 and 2. Correspondence of Mr. Livingston, former, and Mr. Webster, present Secretary of	10	109	1
State, communicating information in relation to the clerks in that department. Report of the Secretary of	15	124	1
Stationery. (See *Printing*.)			
Steamship Prometheus, by a British vessel of war. Correspondence in relation to the firing into and seizure of the American	4	6	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Steam marine of the United States. Report on the statistics and history of the	8	42	1
Steam marine of the United States on the Atlantic ocean, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific ocean. Sectional views of the	8	42	42 56-7
Steamboats sunk, burnt, or otherwise injured on the western waters, during the year 1849. Alphabetical statement of	8	42	83, 85
Steam vessels in the British navy available for war purposes; showing their class, power, and whether in commission, ordinary, fitting or building. List of	8	50	46
Steam frigate Missouri, from the Bay of Gibraltar. Report of the U. States consul at Gibraltar, on the removal of the wreck of the United States	9	77	1
Steam frigate Mississippi. Letter of B. F. Isherwood, chief engineer of the U. S. navy, in relation to an improvement in the boilers of the	2	1	56
Stone coal. (See *Coals*.)			
Straits of Florida. Report of the Secretary of War in relation to the navigation of the	9	79	1
Surgeon-general's department of the army, for the year ending June 30, 1851. Report of the fiscal concerns and other transactions of the	1	1	337
Survey, estimates, &c., of a road from St. Louis to the Big Bend of the Red river. Report by Joshua Barney of a	8	49	1
T.			
Tamaulipas, on the right bank of the Rio Bravo. Measures adopted by the President of the United States in relation to the recent outbreak in the State of	1	1	9
Tariff act of 1846, on the ground of under valuation or fraud. Statement of the seizure and forfeiture of goods under the	10	114	1
Tehuantepec. Information communicated by the President of the United States, in relation to the connection of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of a railroad across the isthmus of	1	1	9
Tennessee river. (See *Rivers*.)			
Texas. Instructions from the Secretary of War to Gen. P. F. Smith, and reports from Col. S. Cooper and Lieut. Col. W. J. Hardee in relation to military and Indian affairs in	1	1	17
Third Auditor. (See *Auditor*.)			
Thrasher at Havana, in the island of Cuba. Correspondence in relation to the imprisonment, by the Spanish authorities, of John S	4	5	1
Tod, late minister to Brazil, for money advanced to Wm. E. Anderson, who was sent to the United States as a witness. Report of Mr. Whittlesey, comptroller, &c., in relation to a charge rejected in the account of the Hon. David	9	78	1
Tonnage of the several districts of the United States on the last day of June, 1851. Statement of the	16	.....	1*
Tonnage of the several districts of the United States on June 30, 1851. Statement exhibiting a condensed view of the	16	.....	15*
Tonnage thereof in each State and Territory of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1851. Statement of the number and class of vessels built, and the	16	.....	19*
Tonnage duty on Spanish vessels trading between the United States and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. Report on the expediency of repealing the act concerning	8	53	1
Tonnage of the United States. Report of the Register of the Treasury in relation to the	16	128	1
Tonnage and crews, which cleared from the United States for foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1851. Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their	16	.....	289

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Tonnage and crews, which entered into each district of the United States from foreign countries during the year 1851. Statement of the number of American and foreign vessels, with their.....	16	.....	235
Tonnage of the United States, with the tonnage employed in the whale fishery and the proportion of enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, cod, mackerel and whale fisheries from 1815 to 1851. Comparative view of the registered and enrolled.....	16	.....	27*
Tonnage and crews, which entered into the United States from foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1851. Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their.....	16	.....	293
Tonnage and national character of foreign vessels which entered into and cleared from the United States for foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1851. Statement of the.....	16	.....	297
Tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from and departing to each foreign country in 1851. Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, with the value of exports to and imports from each foreign country, and the.....	16	.....	317
Tonnage and crews, which cleared from each district of the United States for foreign countries during the year 1851. Statement of the number of American and foreign vessels, with their	16	.....	329
Tonnage thereof, in the several States and Territories of the United States from 1815 to 1851. Statement showing the number and class of vessels built, and the.....	16	.....	31*
Topographical engineers. (See *Engineers.*)			
Trade of the British North American colonies. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the	11	112	1
Treasury Department, for the year ending June 30, 1851. Statement of expenditures under head of contingent expenses, as settled at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the.....	2	1	406
Treasury, during the fiscal year, and balances on hand June 30, 1851. Statement of appropriations for the naval service, viz., balances on hand, July 1, 1850; appropriations for the fiscal year 1850–51; amounts drawn from the.....	2	1	412
Treasury, on the state of the finances. Report of the Secretary of the	4	11	1
Treasury, communicating a statement of the Marine Hospital fund for the year 1851. Report of the Secretary of the.....	4	22	1
Treasury, transmitting, with the letter of instructions, the report of the officers constituting the Light-house Board, on the condition of the light-house establishment of the United States. Report of the Secretary of the.	6	28	1
Treasury, communicating information in relation to the Louisville and Portland canal. Report of the Secretary of the.....	8	39	1
Treasury, showing the contracts made by that department during the year 1851. Report of the Secretary of the.....	8	41	1
Treasury, on the statistics and history of the steam marine of the United States. Report of the Secretary of the	8	42	1
Treasury, in relation to the expediency of repealing or modifying the act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels trading between the United States and the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. Report of the Secretary of the.....	8	53	1
Treasury, in relation to the establishment of a marine hospital at Memphis. Report of the Secretary of the.....	9	62	1
Treasury, relative to the disbursement of appropriations made for locating life-boats on the coast of the United States. Report of the Secretary of the.....	9	63	1
Treasury, in answer to a call for information relative to the use of U. S. marine hospitals for other purposes than the relief of sick and disabled seamen. Report of the Secretary of the.....	9	64	1
Treasury, communicating information in relation to contracts for light-houses authorized to be erected by Congress, on the Pacific *coast.* Report of the Secretary of the.....	9	66	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Treasury, Interior, War, Navy, and the Postmaster General, in relation to the examination, promotion, classification and compensation of the clerks in the several departments. Report of the Secretaries of the	9	69	1
Treasury, in relation to a charge rejected in the account of the Hon. David Tod, late minister to Brazil, for money advanced to Wm. E. Anderson, who was sent to the United States as a witness. Report of the Secretary of the	9	73	1
Treasury, in relation to the practicability, utility and probable cost of a ship canal across the Peninsula of Florida, and also in relation to the navigation of the straits of Florida. Report of the Secretary of the	9	79	1
Treasury, communicating a report of the Register of the Treasury and other papers in relation to the claim of Nahum Ward. Report of the Secretary of the	9	84	1
Treasury, accompanied by statements of the amount paid by that department and its several bureaus for printing, binding and stationery, from April 1, 1849, to March 31, 1852. Report of the Secretary of the	9	94	1
Treasury, in relation to the establishment of a depository of the treasury, in the State of California. Report of the Secretary of the	10	99	1
Treasury, communicating a report of the Register of the Treasury, with a statement showing the amount of the trust funds in the treasury at the close of the last four fiscal years and a comparative statement of the balances per the annual printed accounts of the receipts and expenditures and those stated in the reports of finance for 1849, 1850 and 1851. Report of the acting Secretary of the	10	101	1
Treasury, in relation to the revenue collected by James Collier, late collector of the customs at San Francisco. Report of the Secretary of the	10	103	1
Treasury, in relation to the employment of agents to pay the interest on the public debt. Report of the Secretary of the	10	108	1
Treasury, communicating a statement of the seizure and forfeiture of goods under the tariff act of 1846, on the ground of under valuation or fraud. Report of the Secretary of the	10	114	1
Treasury, showing the payments made to General Winfield Scott and General Franklin Pierce, respectively. Report of the acting Secretary of the	10	115	1
Treasury, communicating a statement of the sums of money paid to persons claiming the same under the act of 1846, as duties illegally exacted. Report of the acting Secretary of the	10	117	1
Treasury, communicating a report of the Register of the Treasury in relation to the tonnage of the United States. Report of the Secretary of the	15	123	1
Treasury, (part 1,) communicating a list of the names and compensation of the clerks in that department and the subordinate offices belonging thereto, except the Third and Sixth Auditors and Second Comptroller. Report of the Secretary of the	15	125	1
Treasury, in relation to a reconnoissance of the coast of California by Captain St. Lucas. Report of the Secretary of the	10	107	1
Treasury, in relation to the trade of the British North American colonies. Report of the Secretary of the	11	112	1
Treasury, transmitting a report, with index thereto, of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1851. Report of the Secretary of the	16	.....	1
Trust funds in the treasury at the close of the last four fiscal years and a comparative statement of balances, &c. Statement of the amount of	10	101	1
Tulares valley. Report of the Secretary of War in relation to the report of Lieutenant Derby on the	10	110	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Turkish government having expressed its thanks for the kind reception of the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States. Information by the President of the United States of the	1	1	8
Turkish government, of the Hungarians imprisoned within its dominions, and their embarkation in a steam frigate for the United States. Information by the President of the United States of the release by the	1	1	8
V.			
Vessels shipwrecked on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific ocean, arranged by collection districts, for the year ending June 30, 1851. Tabular view of	8	42	59
Vessels of the United States at the free ports of China. Rules and regulations proposed for masters, officers and seamen of	8	43	1
Vessels, with their tonnage, entered from and cleared for foreign countries from 1821 to 1851. Statement of the number of American and foreign	15	123	1
Vessels, with their tonnage, employed in foreign trade in the districts of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Mobile and New Orleans, which entered and cleared annually, from 1826 to 1851, inclusive. Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign	15	123	4—10
Vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which cleared from the United States for foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1851. Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign	16	.....	289
Vessels during the year ending June 30, 1851. General and summary statements of goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States in American and foreign	16	.....	147 273
Vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into the United States from foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1851. Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign	16	.....	293
Vessels which entered into and cleared from the United States for foreign countries, during the year ending June 30, 1852. Statement of the tonnage and national character of	16	.....	297
Vessels arriving from and departing to each foreign country during the year 1851. Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, with the value of the exports to and imports from each foreign country, and the tonnage of foreign and American	16	.....	317
Vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which cleared from each district of the United States for foreign countries during the year 1851. Statement of the number of American and foreign	16	.....	329
Vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into each district of the United States from foreign countries during the year 1851. Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign	16	.....	385
Vessels built and the tonnage thereof in each State and Territory of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1851. Statement showing the number and class of	16	.....	19*
Vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in the several States and Territories of the United States from 1815 to 1851. Statement showing the number and class of	16	.....	31*

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
W.			
War, of the operations of the War Department during the year 1851. Annual report of the Secretary of.... (For list of documents accompanying the above report, see page 116 of same.)	1	1	105
War, with statements of expenditures from the appropriations for contingencies of the offices and bureaus of that department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. Report of the Secretary of....	4	9	1
War, showing the contracts made under authority of that department during the year 1851. Report of the Secretary of....	4	12	1
War, relative to the construction of a military road from Fort Dodge to Dubuque, and the cost of transporting the munitions of war, provisions, &c., used at that fort, from the Mississippi river. Report of the Secretary of....	4	14	1
War, with a statement of expenditures for contingencies of the military establishment during the year 1851. Report of the Secretary of....	4	13	1
War, showing the persons employed in that department, other than officers of the army, during the year 1851. Report of the Secretary of....	4	16	1
War, showing the expenses of the national armories, and the number of arms and appendages made and repaired thereat, during the year 1851. Report of the Secretary of....	4	17	1
War, communicating reports in reference to the inundations of the Mississippi river. Report of the Secretary of....	4	20	1
War, in relation to the claims of the Territory of Iowa for the expenses of a portion of the militia of that Territory called into service during the autumn of 1839. Report of the Secretary of..	4	24	1
War, with an abstract of the returns of the militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition. Report of the Secretary of....	4	25	1
War, in relation to the execution of the act to found a military asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the United States army. Report of the Secretary of....	4	27	1
War, communicating an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be appropriated for the commencement of the fortifications at San Francisco. Report of the Secretary of....	7	29	1
War, communicating a statement showing the number of fire-arms belonging to the United States. Report of the Secretary of...	7	35	1
War, to Hon. W. M. Gwin, chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs, with a report from Col. Abert, chief of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, and a communication from Capt. Hardcastle on the subject of diverting the river of San Diego into False Bay, &c. Letter of the Secretary of....	S*	48	1
War, communicating a report of the survey, estimates, &c., of a route for a road from St. Louis to the Big Bend of the Red river, by Joshua Barney. Report of the Secretary of....	8	49	1
War, communicating a supplemental report of the battle of Cerro Gordo, made by General Pillow to General Scott. Report of the Secretary of....	8	51	1
War, on the necessity of establishing suitable depots for the preservation of gunpowder belonging to the United States. Report of the Secretary of....	9	56	1
War, in relation to contracts made with officers of the army to furnish supplies to the government. Report of the Secretary of..	9	57	1
War, in relation to civil officers employed in the Territory of New Mexico, while under military government. Report of the Secretary of....	9	71	1
War, in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river. Report of the Secretary of....	9	75	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
War, communicating a report of the Topographical Bureau, in relation to the improvement of the St. Clair flats. Report of the Secretary of	9	76	1
War, communicating a copy of a reconnoissance, by Lieut. Derby, of the Gulf of California and the Colorado river. Report of the Secretary of	9	81	1
War, in relation to the construction of a canal across the peninsula of Florida. Report of the Secretary of	9	85	1
War, in relation to the printing, binding and advertising executed for or by order of that department. Report of the Secretary of	10	96	1
War, in relation to a proposed increase of the number of cadets, and a change in the course of instruction at the military academy, with an estimate of the expenses thereof. Report of the Secretary of	10	98	1
War, communicating the names, compensation, &c., of the clerks in that department and its bureaus. Report of the Secretary of	15	126	1
War, in relation to the report of Lieut. Derby on the Tulare valley. Report of the Secretary of	10	110	1
War, in relation to charges against the commissioner appointed to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. Report of the Secretary of	15	121	1
Ward. Report of the Register of the Treasury, and other papers in relation to the claim of Nahum	9	84	1
Western Cherokees. (See *Indians.*)			
Western rivers. (See *Rivers.*)			
Y.			
Yards and Docks. Report and detailed estimates of the Bureau of Navy	2	1	17

TABLE

OF

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FIRST SESSION, THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

1851–2.

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, viz:			
On the state of the Union	1	1	1
Accompanying reports and documents, viz:			
ISLAND OF CUBA.			
President's proclamation upon the subject of the apprehended invasion of Cuba, dated April 5, 1851	1	1	27
Copy of bond issued by General Lopez, dated April 30, 1850	1	1	28
Letter of Mr. Derrick, acting Secretary of State, to Commodore Parker, dated August 23, 1851	1	1	28
Letter of Commodore Parker to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, dated September 6, 1851	1	1	30
Same to same, dated September 12, 1851	1	1	33
Same to same, dated September 25, 1851	1	1	35
Same to same, dated October 5, 1851	1	1	40
Letter of the Spanish minister, Don A. Calderon de la Barca, to Mr. Derrick, acting Secretary of State, dated August 26, 1851	1	1	40
Letter of acting Secretary of State, to the United States attorney at New Orleans, dated August 20, 1851	1	1	41
Letter of Spanish minister to acting Secretary of State, dated August 29, 1851	1	1	42
Letter of acting Secretary of State to the Spanish minister, dated August 30, 1851	1	1	42
Same to United States attorney at New Orleans, dated September 1, 1851	1	1	43
Letter of Spanish minister to acting Secretary of State, dated September 5, 1851	1	1	43
Letter of acting district attorney of the United States, at New Orleans, to acting Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1851	1	1	48
Letter of Spanish minister to acting Secretary of State, dated October 14, 1851	1	1	60
Letter of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, to Spanish minister, dated November 13, 1851	1	1	62
Letter of Spanish minister to Secretary of State, dated November 14, 1851	1	1	65
Letter of acting Secretary of State to Spanish minister, dated September 6, 1851	1	1	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Letter of Mr. Crittenden, acting Secretary of State, to same, dated September 30, 1851	1	1	67
Same to Mr. Barringer, American minister at Madrid, dated October 6, 1851	1	1	68
Letter of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, to same, dated October 29, 1851	1	1	69
Same to same, dated November 26, 1851	1	1	69
INTERVENTION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.			
Memorandum of a conversation between Mr. Crittenden, acting Secretary of State, and Mr. Crampton, chargé d'affaires of Great Britain, in relation to Cuba	1	1	74
Letter of Mr. Crampton, British minister, to Mr. Webster, dated November 12, 1851, with a copy of a despatch from Lord Palmerston, dated October 22, 1851	1	1	75
Letter of Mr. Crittenden, acting Secretary of State, to Mr. Sartiges, minister of France, dated October 22, 1851	1	1	76
Letter of French minister to acting Secretary of State, dated October 22, 1851	1	1	79
Letter of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, to French minister, dated November 18, 1851	1	1	82
Proclamation of the President of the United States, relative to the insurrection in the Mexican State of Tamaulipas	1	1	82
COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.			
Letter of Sir H. L. Bulwer, minister of Great Britain, to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, dated March 1851	1	1	83
Letter of Mr. Derrick, chief clerk of the State Department, to the British minister, dated March 29, 1852	1	1	89
Letter of the British minister to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, dated June 24, 1851	1	1	89
OREGON BOUNDARY.			
Letter of Mr. Crampton, minister of Great Britain, to Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, dated January 13, 1848	1	1	92
Letter of Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, to Mr. Crampton, minister of Great Britain, dated October 25, 1849	1	1	104
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR	1	1	105
Accompanying documents, viz:			
MILITARY AND INDIAN AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.			
Letter of instructions from Secretary of War to General Persifer F. Smith, April 30, 1851	1	1	117
Report of Colonel Cooper, assistant Adjutant General and acting inspector, to Adjutant General Jones, dated June 14, 1851	1	1	118
Report of Colonel Hardee to Major Deas, assistant adjutant general at San Antonio, dated August 29, 1851	1	1	121
MILITARY AND INDIAN AFFAIRS IN NEW MEXICO.			
Instructions of Secretary of War to Colonel Sumner, dated April 1, 1851	1	1	125
Report of Colonel Monroe to Adjutant General Jones, dated March 30, 1851	1	1	126
Report of Governor Calhoun, of New Mexico, to the Secretary of War, dated August 31, 1851	1	1	136

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
MILITARY AND INDIAN AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.			
Report of General P. F. Smith to Adjutant General Jones, dated March 1, 1851	1	1	137
Letter of Governor McDongal, of California, to the President of the United States, dated March 1, 1851	1	1	138
Reply of Secretary of War to Governor McDougal, dated April 30, 1851	1	1	140
Instructions of Secretary of War to General Hitchcock, dated May 8, 1851	1	1	142
MILITARY AND INDIAN AFFAIRS IN OREGON.			
Letter of Governor Gaines, of Oregon, to the President of the United States, dated June 18, 1851	1	1	144
Letter of General Lane to Governor Gaines, of same date	1	1	145
Letter of Governor Gaines to the Secretary of War, June 19, 1851	1	1	146
Letter of Mr. Graham, Acting Secretary of War, to Governor Gaines, dated August 8, 1851	1	1	147
Report of Adjutant General Jones on Governor Gaines' letter, September 1, 1851	1	1	147
Report of General Hitchcock to Secretary of War, October 25, 1851	1	1	148
Report of Major Allen to Colonel Thomas, deputy quartermaster general, October 30, 1851	1	1	149
Letter of Governor Gaines to Secretary of War, September 28, 1851	1	1	150
INDIAN AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.			
Letter of Governor Brown, of Florida, to Secretary of War, dated February 18, 1851	1	1	154
Copy of an act of the Florida legislature providing for the final removal of the Indians, &c.	1	1	155
Letter of Secretary of War to the Governor of Florida, March 21, 1851	1	1	157
Letter of Secretary of the Interior to Secretary of War, April 12, 1851, enclosing a letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 11, 1851	1	1	158
Letter of Secretary of War to Secretary of the Interior, dated April 15, 1851	1	1	159
Order of Secretary of War to Captain Casey, special agent at Tampa Bay	1	1	159
MILITARY AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.			
Report of the general-in-chief of the army for 1851	1	1	161
Report of the quartermaster-general of the army for 1851	1	1	216
Report of the paymaster-general of the army for 1851	1	1	383
Report of the commissary-general of the army for 1851	1	1	386
Report of the surgeon-general of the army for 1851	1	1	387
Report of the colonel of engineers of the army in relation to fortifications, &c., for 1851	1	1	344
Report of bureau of topographical engineers in relation to the survey of the lakes, harbors, &c., with estimates	1	1	386
Report of the colonel of ordnance for 1851	1	1	444
Report of the Third Auditor of the Treasury department, with a statement, showing the number of quarter-yearly accounts of disbursing officers and agents presented in each of the last three years ending September 30, 1851, which remain unsettled and which will not be included in the annual report to be made to the comptroller under acts of 1809 and 1817	1	1	480

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY..	2	1	8
Accompanying documents, viz:			
List of deaths, resignations and dismissions in the navy since last report.....	2	1	19
Report of Lieutenant De Haven relating to the expedition to the Arctic seas in search of the British commander Sir John Franklin and his companions.....	2	1	28
Report of a board of engineers of the army, being a survey and examination of the Memphis navy-yard.....	2	1	41
Letter of Engineer Isherwood, of the navy, relating to improvements in the boilers of the steam frigate Mississippi	2	1	56
Report of the board of examiners in relation to the condition, police, &c., of the naval academy at Annapolis, Md.....	2	1	58
Letter of the superintendent of the naval observatory relating to the advantages of his wind and current charts to vessels sailing from the Atlantic to ports in the Pacific.....	2	1	60
Report of commissioners appointed to examine condensers for supplying the boilers of marine engines with fresh water.....	2	1	61
Report of Professor Page relating to his experiments on the application of electro-magnetism as a motive power in mechanics.....	2	1	64
Letter of Professor Espy relating to meteorological observations.	2	1	67
Detailed estimates of office of Secretary of the Navy and report of Lieutenant Davis, superintendent of the nautical almanac.....	2	1	69
Report and detailed estimates of chief of the bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair.....	2	1	76
Report and detailed estimates of chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, including hydrographic office, naval observatory and naval academy.....	2	1	150
Report and detailed estimates of chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.....	2	1	162
Report and detailed estimates of the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.....	2	1	354
Report, with detailed estimate, of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	2	1	401
Report of the commandant of the marine corps, with detailed estimates from the pay and quartermasters of the corps....	2	1	378
Aggregate of estimates for navy proper, marine corps, special objects, improvement and repairs of navy yards, hospitals and magazines	2	1	398
General estimates for the office of Secretary of the Navy and the several bureaus of the Navy Department	2	1	397
General estimate for the southwest executive building	2	1	397
General estimate for the support of the navy.....	2	1	398
General estimate for the support of the marine corps.....	2	1	399
General estimates for special objects under the control of the Navy Department.....	2	1	400
Statement of the expenditures under the head of contingent expenses, as settled at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, for the year ending June 30, 1851.....	2	1	406
Statement of the appropriations for the naval service, viz., balances on hand July 1, 1850; appropriations for the fiscal year 1850–51; amounts drawn from the Treasury during the fiscal year 1850–51; and balances on hand June 30, 1851.....	2	1	412

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.			
Accompanying documents, viz:			
Table of mail service for the year ending June 30, 1851	2	1	443, 472
Statement of the number of post offices and length of post roads in the United States, the annual amount paid for mail transportation, and of receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department at periods of five years, from 1790 to 1835	2	1	447
Statement of the number of post offices, length of mail routes, extent of mail transportation in the United States, and receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department, under appropriate heads, in each year from 1840 to 1851, inclusive	2	1	448
Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department, under their several heads, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851	2	1	456
Statements of amount of funds paid directly into the Treasury and into the several post office depositories	2	1	459
Statements of dead letters containing money and other articles and the disposition of them	2	1	461, 462
Statement of the number of mail routes, contractors, route agents, local agents, and mail messengers, at the close of the contract year ending June 30, 1851	2	1	474
Statement of mail service in the southern section, for the year ending June 30, 1851	2	1	475
Statement of mail service on railroads, as in operation Oct. 1, 1851	2	1	476
Statement of mail service in steamboats as in operation Oct. 1, 1851.	2	1	483
Statement of United States mail service abroad, as in operation Oct. 1, 1851	2	1	487
Statement of total annual transportation of mails, and annual cost of transportation from 1842 to 1851, both inclusive, with the amount of cost per mile	2	1	488
Statement of the amount paid for mail transportation and the net revenue arising from postages in each State and Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851	2	1	488
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.	2	1	489
Accompanying documents, viz:			
Tabular statement of expenses of the judiciary, showing the increase thereof over the increase of population	2	1	505, 536
Tabular statement of salaries of the district judges of the United States	2	1	508
Letter of acting Comptroller of the Treasury, in relation to the manner of auditing the accounts of the officers of the federal courts	2	1	520
Letter of Comptroller of the Treasury in relation to the statutes prescribing fees, &c., in the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Oregon and Minnesota	2	1	536
Letter of the Comptroller of the Treasury, in relation to accounts of officers of the federal courts of the United States	2	1	539
Annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office	3	1	3
Report of the Superintendent of the Census Board	3	1	201
Annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions	3	1	247
Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	3	1	265
Communicating information in relation to the firing into and seizure of the American steamship Prometheus	4	6	1
Communicating a despatch from Mr. Niles, late chargé d'affaires to Sardinia, on the subject of a ship canal to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans	4	7	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
In relation to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, St. John and other large rivers; and the free enjoyment of the British North American fisheries by citizens of the United States	4	8	1
Communicating a resolution of the legislative council of Canada, expressive of its satisfaction for the donations of Congress and the legislatures of Vermont and New York, in aid of the re-construction of the library of the Canadian parliament	4	16	1
Communicating a report from the Secretary of State, urging an early appropriation to pay the instalment due to Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo	4	18	1
Communicating the correspondence between the Department of State and the United States minister at Paris, respecting the late political occurrences in France	4	19	1
Communicating the correspondence with the British government in relation to the attack on the American steamer Prometheus by the British brig-of-war Express	7	30	1
Communicating the annual report of the Director of the Mint	7	31	1
Communicating the report of the architect for the extension of the Capitol, showing the condition and progress of the public works under his charge	7	33	1
Communicating a report of the Secretary of the Interior respecting the delay and difficulty in making the apportionment among the States of the representatives of the thirty-third Congress	7	36	1
In relation to the mission of Mr. Balestier, late United States consul at Singapore, in Eastern Asia	7	38	1
Transmitting for the revision of Congress, a copy of rules and regulations for masters, &c., of United States vessels at the free ports of China	8	43	1
Communicating information in relation to the extension of the Capitol	8	52	1
Communicating certain official documents relative to the Empire of Japan and serving to illustrate the existing relations between the United States and Japan	9	59	1
In relation to the state of affairs in Oregon, growing out of a conflict of opinion among the authorities of that Territory in regard to the location of the seat of government therein	9	65	1
Communicating papers in relation to the claim of Samuel A. Belden & Co	9	80	1
Communicating a report of the Secretary of State, accompanied by a letter from the Spanish minister, claiming indemnity for Spanish subjects who sustained injury in the popular tumult at New Orleans in August 1851	9	86	1
Communicating the correspondence of the American chargé d'affaires at Vienna with the Department of State, on the subject of the apprehension and imprisonment, by the Austrian authorities, of the Rev. Charles L. Brace, an American citizen	9	91	1
Communicating correspondence with Mr. Hulsemann, late chargé d'affaires of the Emperor of Austria, on the occasion of his withdrawal from his place as chargé d'affaires	9	92	1
Communicating correspondence between the governments of the United States and Mexico respecting a right of way for a railroad and canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec	10	97	1
In relation to the fisheries on the coast of the British possessions in North America	10	109	1
Communicating information in relation to the controversies between the United States consul at Acapulco, in Mexico, and the Mexican authorities	10	106	1
Communicating the correspondence between the governments of the United States and Peru, regarding the Lobos islands, (parts 1 and 2)	10	109	1
Communicating the correspondence of R. M. Walsh, Esq., while acting as a special agent of the United States in the Island of St. Domingo	10	118	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Communicating copies of the notes of Mr. Louis de la Rosa and Mr. J. M. Gonzales de la Vega	15	120	1
Communicating correspondence with Mr. Lawrence, United States minister at London, in relation to foreign postal arrangements	15	122	1
Communicating a report from the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to fixing the initial point in the boundary line between the United States and Mexico	15	131	1
DEPARTMENTS.			
REPORTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE:			
Showing the amount expended under the appropriation for expenses of the agent of the Sublime Porte of Turkey	4	4	1
With the correspondence in relation to the imprisonment of John S. Thrasher at Havana, in the island of Cuba	4	5	1
Communicating the letter of Mr. Niles, late chargé d'affaires to Sardinia, on the subject of a ship canal to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans	4	7	1
Communicating his correspondence with Mr. Rives, U. S. minister at Paris, respecting the late political occurrences in France	4	19	1
Communicating the report of the board of commissioners on claims against Mexico	7	34	1
	7	38	1
In relation to the mission of Mr. Balestier to eastern Asia			
Communicating a list of clerks and others employed in that department during the year 1851, and the amount paid to each	8	46	1
Showing the disbursements for the service of the State Department, including foreign missions, for the year ending June 30, 1851	8	47	1
In answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information in relation to the Gardiner claim	9	83	1
Accompanying a communication from the Spanish minister, claiming indemnity for Spanish subjects who sustained injury in the popular tumult at New Orleans, in August, 1851	9	86	
Communicating his correspondence with Mr. Hulsemann, late Austrian chargé d'affaires, on the occasion of his withdrawal from his diplomatic relations with the government of the United States	9	92	1
On the expediency of adopting a graduated scale of diplomatic salaries	9	93	1
In relation to the promotion, classification and compensation of the clerks in the several departments	10	95	1
Communicating information in relation to the clerks in the State Department	15	124	1
REPORTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:			
On the state of the finances	4	11	1
Communicating a statement of the marine hospital fund for the year 1851	4	22	1
Transmitting, with letter of instructions, the report of the officers constituting the light-house board, on the condition of the light-house establishment of the United States	6	28	1
Communicating information in relation to the Louisville and Portland canal	8	39	1
Showing the contracts made by that department during the year 1851	8	41	1
On the statistics and history of the steam marine of the United States	8	42	1
On the expediency of repealing or modifying the act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels trading between the United States and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico	8	53	1
In relation to the establishment of a marine hospital at Memphis	9	62	1
In relation to the disbursement of appropriations made for locating lifeboats on the coast of the United States	9	68	1
In answer to a call for information relative to the use of the U. States marine hospitals for other purposes than the relief of sick and disabled seamen	9	84	1
Communicating information in relation to contracts for light-houses authorized to be erected on the Pacific coast	9	85	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
In conjunction with the Secretaries of the Interior, War, Navy, and the Postmaster General, in relation to the examination, promotion and classification of the clerks of the several departments..	9	69	1
In relation to a charge rejected in the account of the Hon. David Tod, late minister to Brazil, for money advanced to Wm. E. Anderson, who was sent to the United States as a witness.....	9	78	1
In relation to the practicability, utility, and probable cost of a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida; and also in relation to the navigation of the Straits of Florida.....	9	79	1
Communicating a report of the Register of the Treasury, and other papers in relation to the claim of Nahum Ward.....	9	84	1
Communicating statements of the amount paid by the Treasury Department and its several bureaux for printing, binding and stationery, from April 1, 1849, to March 31, 1852.....	9	94	1
In relation to the establishment of a depository of the treasury in the State of California.....	10	99	1
Communicating a report of the Register of the Treasury, with a statement showing the amount of the trust funds in the treasury at the close of the last four fiscal years, and a comparative statement of the balances per the annual printed accounts of the receipts and expenditures in the reports of finance for 1849, 1850 and 1851.....	10	101	1
In relation to the revenue collected by James Collier, late collector of the customs at San Francisco.....	10	103	1
In relation to the employment of agents to pay the interest on the public debt.....	10	108	1
Communicating a report of the seizure and forfeiture of goods under the tariff act of 1846, on the ground of under valuation or fraud.	10	114	1
Showing the payments made to Gen. Winfield Scott and Gen. Franklin Pierce.....	10	116	1
Communicating a statement of the several sums of money paid to persons claiming the same, under the act of 1846, as duties illegally exacted.....	10	117	1
Communicating a report of the Register of the Treasury in relation to the tonnage of the United States.....	15	128	1
Communicating a list of the names and compensation of the clerks in that department and the subordinate offices belonging thereto, except the Third and Sixth Auditors and Second Comptroller (part 1).....	15	125	1
Communicating the report of a reconnoissance, by Capt. St. Lucas, of the coast of California.....	10	107	1
Communicating a report in relation to the trade of the British North American colonies.....	10	112	1
Transmitting a report, from the Register of the Treasury, of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1851..... (See index in detail, and to general statements of the above document at the end thereof.)	16	.....	1
REPORTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:			
On the operations of the Interior Department during the year 1851...	2	1	489
With statements of invalids, widows and orphans on the navy pension roll.....	4	2	1
Communicating information in relation to the plan adopted in preparing the census returns.....	4	23	1
Communicating a copy of the instructions given to the commissioners appointed under the act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in California.....	4	26	1
Communicating correspondence with persons claiming to be creditors of the Western Cherokees.....	7	32	1
Respecting the delay in making the apportionment of the representatives in the thirty-third Congress.....	7	38	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
Communicating statements of rejected or suspended applications for pensions, and the grounds of such suspension or rejection.....	7	37	1
Showing balances of appropriations for the service of that department on the 1st of July, 1851, the repayments and transfers, with the amounts applicable to the service during the same period, and the amounts drawn from the treasury, with such appropriations as have been carried to the surplus fund on the 1st of July, 1851.....	8	45	1
Communicating a report of the architect of the extension of the Capitol.....	8	52	1
Communicating a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in relation to an amount due the St. Regis Indians.....	8	54	1
Communicating a copy of the charges preferred against the present commissioner appointed to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.....	9	60	1
Communicating a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to debts contracted by Indian agents in California.....	9	61	1
In relation to a liquidated balance due the Creek Indians for losses during the last war with Great Britain.....	9	82	1
Communicating a copy of an agreement entered into on behalf of the United States, with Alexander G. Abell, in relation to the island of Santa Cruz, on the coast of California.....	9	87	1
In answer to a call for information whether any steps were taken to investigate the charges preferred by Col. McClellan against Mr. Bartlett, a commissioner to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico.....	9	89	1
Communicating information in relation to the public lands in the State of Louisiana.....	10	102	1
Communicating a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with copies of communications received from the agents of the department in California, in relation to debts contracted by them.....	10	104	1
Communicating a statement of certain expenditures for and on account of the seventh census.....	10	111	1
In relation to the printing, binding and advertising executed for or by order of that department.....	10	116	1
Communicating the names, compensation, &c., of the clerks in that department and the offices belonging thereto.....	15	128	1
Communicating the report of the superintendent of the coast survey..	5	3	1
Communicating a report of the Commissioner to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the republic of Mexico.....	14	119	1
REPORTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR:			
On the operations of the War Department during the year 1851.....	1	1	105
With statements of expenditures from the appropriations for contingencies of the offices and bureau of the War Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.....	4	9	1
Showing the contracts made under authority of the War Department during the year 1851.....	4	12	1
Relative to the construction of a military road from Fort Dodge to Dubuque, and the cost of transporting munitions of war, provisions, &c., used at that fort, from the Mississippi river.....	4	14	1
Showing the names of persons employed in the War Department other than officers of the army during the year 1851.....	4	16	1
Communicating a statement of expenditures for contingencies of the military establishment during the year 1851.....	4	13	1
Showing the expenses of the national armories and the number of arms and appendages made and repaired during the year 1851	4	17	1
Communicating reports in relation to the inundations of the Mississippi river.....	4	20	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
In relation to the claims of the territory of Iowa for the expenses of a portion of the militia of that territory, called into service during the autumn of 1839	4	24	1
Communicating an abstract of the returns of the militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition	4	25	1
In relation to the execution of the act to found a military asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the United States army	4	27	1
Communicating an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be appropriated for the commencement of the fortifications at San Francisco	7	29	1
Communicating a statement showing the number of fire-arms belonging to the United States	7	35	1
Communicating to the Hon. Mr. Gwin, chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs, a report from Colonel Abert, chief of the bureau of topographical engineers, and a communication from Captain Hardcastle on the subject of diverting the river of San Diego into False Bay, &c.	8	48	1
Communicating a report of the survey estimates, &c., of a route for a road from St. Louis to the Big Bend of the Red river, by Joshua Barney	8	49	1
Communicating a supplemental report of the battle of Cerro Gordo, made by General Pillow to General Scott	8	51	1
On the necessity of establishing suitable depots for the preservation of gunpowder belonging to the United States	9	56	1
In relation to contracts made with officers of the army to furnish supplies to the government	9	57	1
In relation to civil officers employed in the territory of New Mexico while under military government	9	71	1
In relation to the improvement of the Tennessee river	9	75	1
Communicating a report of the topographical bureau in relation to the improvement of the St. Clair flats	9	76	1
Communicating a copy of the reconnaissance, by Lieutenant Derby, of the gulf of California and the Colorado river	9	81	1
In relation to the construction of a canal across the peninsula of Florida	9	85	1
In relation to the printing, binding, and advertising executed for or by order of the War Department	10	96	1
In relation to a proposed increase of the number of cadets and a change in the course of instruction at the military academy, with an estimate of the expenses thereof	10	98	1
Communicating the names, compensation, &c., of the clerks in the War Department and its bureau	15	126	.....
Communicating the report of Lieutenant Derby in relation to the Tulares valley	10	110	.....
In relation to the Mexican boundary commission	15	121	.....
REPORTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY:			
On the operations of the Navy Department during the year 1851	2	1	1
Transmitting the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Wm. K. Latimer, a captain in the navy	4	21	1
Communicating copies of contracts for the construction of dry docks, basins and railways at Kittery, Philadelphia and Pensacola; and for a floating sectional dock at San Francisco	8	44	1
Communicating, in conjunction with the Postmaster General, information in relation to the contracts, with copies thereof, for the transportation of the mails by steamships between New York and California	8	50	1
In relation to the expediency of a reconnoissance of the routes of navigation in the Northern and in the China and Japan seas	8	55	1
Communicating the reports of Engineer Ellis, and other officers, of a *test of coals made* at the navy-yard at Washington	9	58	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
In relation to the qualities of the several species of coal now used by the navy of the United States	9	67	1
Communicating the names of naval officers who have received greater pay than is provided by the act regulating the pay of the navy, the amount paid and the authority therefor	9	68	1
In answer to the resolution calling for information in regard to officers of the navy receiving greater compensation than is provided by act of March 3, 1835, whether settled in the office of the Fourth Auditor or elsewhere, and especially whether any of those officers employed on the coast survey are receiving such compensation	9	70	1
Communicating a report of the engineer-in-chief of the navy, on the comparative value of the anthracite and bituminous coals	9	74	1
Communicating information of the removal of the wreck of the United States steam frigate Missouri from the Bay of Gibraltar	9	77	1
In answer to a resolution calling for the report of the board on marine condensers	9	78	1
Communicating a report of Lieutenant Davis, the officer charged with the superintendence of the preparation of the American Nautical Almanac	9	88	1
In relation to the printing, binding and advertising executed for or by order of the Navy Department	9	90	1
Communicating the names, compensation, &c., of the clerks in that department and its bureaus	15	127	1
Communicating letters from officers of the navy on the subject of corporal punishment in the navy, and a revision of the regulations for its better government	4	10	1
In relation to dry docks in California	10	105	1
REPORTS FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL:			
On the operations of the Post Office Department during the year 1851	2	1	417
With statements of the receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department for the quarter ending September 30, 1852	8	40	1
Communicating information and correspondence in relation to the contracts for transporting the mails in steamships between New York and California	8	50	1
In relation to the postal operations of the United States	9	72	1
Communicating information in relation to the clerks in the Post Office Department	15	129	1
REPORT FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:			
Communicating the names, compensation, &c., of the clerks employed in his office during the year 1851	15	130	1
SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENTS.			
REPORTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE:			
On the operations of the General Land Office during the year 1851	3	1	3
Transmitting a copy of instructions to the commissioners to ascertain and settle the private land claims in California, and to the surveyor-general of California in connection with the subject	4	26	1
In relation to the public lands in Louisiana	10	102	1
REPORTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:			
On the operations of the Indian Department during the year 1851	3	1	265
Communicating correspondence in relation to the claim of John E. and Amos Kendall	7	82	1
In relation to the amount due the St. Regis Indians	8	54	1
In relation to debts contracted by Indian agents in California	9	61	1

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Page.
In relation to a liquidated balance due the Creek Indians for losses during the last war with Great Britain	9	82	1
Communicating copies of communications received from the agents of the Indian Department in California in relation to debts contracted by them	10	104	1
REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS:			
In relation to arts and manufactures for the year 1851 (Part 1.)	12	118	1
In relation to agriculture for the year 1851 (Part 2.)	13	118	1
REPORTS FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS:			
On the operations of the Pension Office during the year 1851	3	1	247
Transmitting alphabetical lists of invalid, widow and orphan pensioners on the pension rolls in 1851	4	2	1
Transmitting statements of suspended or rejected applications for pensions, with the grounds of such suspension or rejection	7	37	1

32d CONGRESS, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 119.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH

A resolution of the Senate calling for information in relation to the commission appointed to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

JULY 26, 1852.—Referred to a Select Committee on the subject.

AUGUST 31, 1852.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, *July*, 1852.

SIR: On the 19th of March last the Senate of the United States adopted a resolution in the following words:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to report as soon as practicable, to the Senate—

"1st. Copies of all instructions given to the commissioner appointed to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico; together with all correspondence in relation to said boundary not yet submitted to the Senate.

"2d. The number and names of persons employed upon said work.

"3d. The amount of money disbursed and the manner in which expended by the present commissioner.

"4th. The probable amount of money necessary to finish said work."

I thought it could not have been the intention of the Senate, or of the mover of the resolution, to require the department again to send to the Senate the instructions to the commissioner which had already been communicated and printed; and that it was very likely many papers were on file relating to the subject of the boundary, which were not really intended to be called for by the resolution, the copying of which would involve much labor and useless expense; and I accordingly addressed a note to the honorable senator from California who moved the resolution, suggesting the propriety of his calling at the department and designating such of the papers as it was his intention to embrace by the resolution.

That senator, adopting my suggestion, called at the department and *indicated the papers* which he desired.

They were copied as soon as the other pressing business before the department would permit, and I now have the honor to submit them to the Senate.

The number and names of persons employed on the work cannot possibly be stated at present. Since the reorganization of the commission in this city in the summer of 1850, changes have been continually taking place by removal, resignation, or reduction of force, with a view to economize as much as possible the funds appropriated for the work. Despatches just received from Major Emory, the present surveyor and chief astronomer, inform me that he has still further and materially reduced that portion of the commission under his charge; but does not state whose services have been discontinued.

As to the amount of money disbursed and the manner in which expended by the present commissioner, a report from the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury has been called for, and will be communicated to the Senate as soon as received.

It is believed that the sum asked and appropriated to meet deficiencies for the past fiscal year, and that asked in the general estimates submitted at the commencement of the present session of Congress for the current fiscal year, being together $200,000, will complete the entire field-work of the survey.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Hon. W. R. KING,
President of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, December 28, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your letter of this morning, I have the honor to state that there has been paid to Commissioner Weller, as per Register's certificate, the sum of $33,325; and that he has rendered vouchers for the disbursement, on account of the commission, of the sum of $24,849 32. As the account of Mr. Weller has not yet been adjusted, none of the vouchers accompanying it have been rejected; nor is it probable, after a careful examination of them, that much, if anything, will be disallowed, as his disbursements, as supported by these vouchers, appear to have been necessary for the commission.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

S. PLEASONTON.

Hon. THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Interior.

MEXICAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1850.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Mexico, has the honor of addressing himself to the Secretary of State of the United States, for the purpose of

informing him that as the labors of the commission charged with settling the boundaries between Mexico and the United States, according to the stipulations of the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, have been interrupted and suspended, the government of Mexico has thoroughly investigated the causes which have led to the suspension alluded to in the labors of the commissioners.

The government of the undersigned was especially desirous to know if there had been any fault or delay on the part of the commissioners of that republic which could have caused any interruption in the settlement of the boundaries. From the information and data which the government of Mexico has received in connexion with this subject, it is fully convinced that the aforesaid operations could not have been interrupted or suspended in consequence of any fault or deficiency on the part of the Mexican commissioners. From the information and data which the government of the undersigned has collected together, it must be confessed that if the task of defining the boundary line has been suspended and postponed until the month of November of the present year, it has resulted entirely from the fact that the commissioners of the United States have frequently been absent in California, and that latterly the said commissioners, with some exceptions, have not participated in the operations of settling the boundaries. It was these same commissioners of the United States who proposed, as the only means by which these important labors could be continued, that the prosecution of the same should be delayed until next November. General Garcia Conde, chief of the Mexican commission, in agreeing to this proposition only yielded to the force of necessity; and although this chief found himself encompassed with difficulties to continue in the discharge of his duties, yet he was determined, as he intimated it to the United States commissioners, not to interrupt the operations, the management of which had been intrusted to him by his government.

The government of the undersigned deems it expedient that the government of the United States should be fully advised of these facts, in order that if in future the unsettled state of the boundaries between the two republics should unfortunately give rise to any unpleasant differences between them, no blame whatever may be imputed to the government of Mexico, which believes to have done all that duty required to carry out the stipulations of the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe.

The undersigned has been instructed by his government to stimulate that of the United States, in order that the latter may adopt any course of action it may deem most conducive to the speedy settlement of the boundaries between the two republics, as stipulated in the above-mentioned article of the treaty of peace.

The republic of Mexico has expended up to the present moment, in defraying the costs for the first operations for defining the boundary line, in salaries for those employed on the commission, and the escort attending it, more than forty thousand dollars. If these expenses, or a part of them, should prove to have been useless, in consequence of any plea that may hereafter be presented for commencing the operations anew, upon which the final settlement of the boundary depends,

the undersigned trusts that the government of the United States will not deny to Mexico the right of claiming indemnification for these losses.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary of State the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

LUIS DE LA ROSA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 25, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate a translation of a note, under date the 20th instant, addressed to this department by the Mexican minister, relative to the proceedings of the joint commission for marking the boundary between the United States and that republic, pursuant to the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CLAYTON.

Hon. THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

BANKING-HOUSE OF CHUBB, SCHENCK & Co.,
Washington, January 28, 1851.

SIR: In order to facilitate the prompt departure of the United States and Mexican boundary commission in July last, we at considerable inconvenience advanced the necessary funds to the commissioner, John R. Bartlett, esq., with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior at that time, there being no appropriation at that time from which the money could be drawn. Mr. Bartlett also made an arrangement with us by which he could check on us for his disbursements, payable in any of the principal cities. He also left with us allotment rolls, requesting us to make monthly payments to those designated on said rolls. This we have promptly done. Mr. Bartlett has failed to keep us in funds by requisition, as promised, but we promptly paid his checks and the allotments. His account has been for some time overdrawn, and is now *about* $3,500. The allotments to be paid on the 31st instant will increase the amount to about $5,000. His checks are also coming in for payment, and appear to be for supplies furnished the expedition.

Many persons here and in other cities are entirely dependent on the allotments for their support, and much distress would be caused if the allotments were suspended.

An examination of Mr. Bartlett's account can be made in a few minutes, and we respectfully request that one of your clerks may be allowed to do so, that he may report to you its condition. We also respectfully request that you will cause a requisition to be issued in our favor for a sum sufficient to cover the balance that may be found due us, or that you will withhold enough of the appropriation to secure us from loss should Mr. Bartlett fail to forward requisitions to

us. You will also oblige by informing if you wish us to pay the allotments until placed in funds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

CHUBB, SCHENCK & CO.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

NEW YORK, *October* 14, 1851.

SIR: We beg permission to address you for the purpose of ascertaining, if practicable, how soon payment may be expected of the following described drafts upon your department, viz:

John R. Bartlett, El Paso, July 14, 1851, in favor of J. W. Magoffin, at one day's sight, for $4,000.

O. H. Tillinghast, El Paso, July 9, 1851, one day's sight, favor of Juan Maria Ponce de Leon, for $6,000.

We have received these drafts from Messrs. Lewis & Groesbeck, of San Antonio, Texas, for collection on account of an indebtedness, past due, contracted for merchandise, which they have employed in furnishing provisions and other supplies for trains in the employment of the boundary commission.

These parties (Messrs. L. & G.) have advanced largely to these people, and have received these drafts in payment, in the confident hope and expectation that the same would be paid upon presentation at your department; but they learn, to their great disappointment and serious detriment, that payment is likely to be deferred for a time, and may be deferred until another appropriation is made by Congress to meet said drafts.

As said above, Messrs. Lewis & Groesbeck are debtors of ours, and at present they have no other means of payment except these drafts, and we have been constrained to receive them from Messrs. L. & G. on account; we are, therefore, exceedingly desirous of learning at the earliest practicable moment *how soon* payment of the above described drafts may be expected, and whether or not some arrangement cannot be made whereby we may be able to realize the money which the drafts call for at an earlier period than an appropriation could be expected in the ordinary course of such matters by Congress for said purposes.

A reply to this communication at your earliest convenience will greatly oblige your very obedient servants,

JOHN STEWARD JR., & Co.,
58 Broadway, New York.

Hon. SECRETARY OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, *October* 28, 1851.

SIR: We had the honor of addressing you a letter on the 14th instant, to which we have not as yet been favored with a reply. We would,

therefore, beg leave to refer you to our letter of that date, and to request that you will, at the earliest practicable moment, reply to the same, giving us the information sought to be obtained.

We are, in common with all other business men in this community, greatly in need of money at this time, and it would really be a serious detriment to be forced to await an appropriation by Congress before we can realize the amount on these drafts. And we have indulged the hope that, under circumstances such as exist in this case, it might rest with the department to pay these drafts before an appropriation be made by Congress for the purpose. If we are wrong in this conclusion, and no arrangement can be made whereby the money can be realized upon these drafts, it is important that we shall be apprized of it. But it does seem to be a hard case that, with an overflowing treasury, the creditors of the government should be compelled to suffer from delay of payment of claims so well founded as those under consideration.

Respectfully bespeaking an early reply to this communication, we are your obedient servants,

JOHN STEWARD JR., & CO.,
58 Broadway, New York.

Hon. SECRETARY OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION, FROM JUNE 25, 1850, TO FEBRUARY 10, 1851.

List of the members of the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission, with their pay.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner	$3,000 00
A. B. Gray, principal surveyor	3,000 00
Thomas H. Webb, M. D., secretary	1,500 00
Robert C. Murphy, assistant secretary and clerk	1,000 00
James Myer, quartermaster	1,500 00
George F. Bartlett, commissary	1,500 00
Henry Jacobs, assistant quartermaster	800 00
J. M. Bigelow, M. D., surgeon	1,500 00
J. C. Cremony, interpreter	800 00
Joseph Morehead, first assistant surveyor	1,500 00
J. H. Prioleau, first assistant surveyor	1,400 00
John Bull, first assistant surveyor	1,400 00
A. De Vaudricourt, principal draughtsman	1,400 00
S. H. Kettlewell, first assistant in astronomical observations	1,200 00
M. T. W. Chandler, magnetic and meteorological recorder	1,000 00
Henry C. Force, first assistant magnetic and meteorological recorder	720 00
James Henning, computer and assistant astronomical observer	720 00
John O'Donahue, computer and assistant astronomical observer	720 00
Hugh Campbell, computer and assistant astronomical observer	600 00
P. Creniou, computer and assistant astronomical observer	600 00
R. A. Matthews, computer and assistant astronomical observer	1,000 00
Theodore F. Moss, mining engineer	800 00
George Thurber, botanist	800 00
Thomas Thompson, second assistant surveyor	800 00
M. Von Hippel, draughtsman	800 00
A. Von Steinwehr, draughtsman	720 00
Eugene Hesse, draughtsman	720 00
Edward Barry, assistant to engineers	720 00
Alexander A. Camp, assistant to engineers	720 00
J. Charles Sheldon, quartermaster's clerk	720 00
Jas. P. Espy, jr., rec'r and attendant on instruments	547 50
George G. Gainer, do	547 50
George P. Ihrie, do	547 50
Thomas W. Jones, do	547 50

List of members, &c.—Continued.

James Steel, rec'r and attendant on instruments		$547 50
Jno. B. Stewart,	do	547 50
Charles A. Snowden,	do	547 50
Malcolm Seaton,	do	547 50
George L. Peirce,	do	547 50
E. A. Phillips,	do	547 50
William White, jr.	do	547 50
A. P. Wilbar,	do	547 50
J. T. McDuffie,	do	547 50
Clement Young, chain-bearer and station-marker		456 25
William Bausman,	do	456 25
Henry C. Cranston,	do	456 25
George M. Gordon,	do	456 25
R. L. Griffin,	do	456 25
Joseph Hoban,	do	456 25
James H. Houston,	do	456 25
F. D. Keller,	do	456 25
Peter B. Moury,	do	456 25
Raymond Nias,	do	456 25
C. Neville Simms,	do	456 25
T. W. Tansill,	do	456 25
James T. Scott,	do	456 25
S. P. Sanford,	do	456 25
Frank Wheaton,	do	456 25
J. E. Weems,	do	456 25
William S. West,	do	456 25
William Yerby,	do	456 25
Charles H. Mallory, hospital steward		456 25
Thomas Dunn, clerk		240 00
George W. Miller, blacksmith		810 00
James Lynch, blacksmith		720 00
William T. Brooke, wheelwright		600 00
Samuel S. Moe, carpenter		600 00
William Ferguson, carpenter		720 00
R. M. Tuttle, armorer		720 00
C. W. Litchfield, tailor		720 00
B. F. Burns, tailor		480 00
James E. Owens, tailor		480 00
George McClelland, shoemaker		600 00
M. Gassaway, shoemaker		600 00
R. B. Smith, stone-cutter		600 00
S. McPherson, stone-cutter		480 00
J. Roane, stone-cutter		480 00
John J. Mankin, stone-cutter		600 00
Charles Rainey, laborer		600 00
Thomas Dillon, laborer		600 00
Timothy Carroll, laborer		360 00
Jacob Johnston, laborer		360 00

List of members, &c.—Continued.

Hugh Murray, laborer	$480 00
Hiland Miller, butcher and quartermaster sergeant	900 00
James Shackleford, harness-maker	720 00
L. C. Houghton, orderly to Colonel McClellan	240 00
Seven cooks at $365 each	2,555 00
Eight servants at $365 each	2,920 00
Five teamsters at $300 each	1,500 00
Eight muleteers, herders, &c., at $250 each	2,000 00
Four United States top. engineers at $1,500 each	6,000 00
Total	78,131 25

El Paso del Norte, *February* 10, 1851.

List of Papers.

J. R. Bartlett to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Graham, June 19, 1850, requesting a programme of him for the force necessary to carry on the objects of the commission.

J. R. Bartlett to the Hon. Thomas Ewing, with programme of a corps of naturalists, and estimated cost of same.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Graham in reply to J. R. Bartlett, June 20, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett to Captain W. F. English, July 5, 1850, relative to the charter of a steamboat.

J. R. Bartlett to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, requesting the organization of a party to survey the route from Indianola to El Paso, September 2, 1850.

Reply to same, with a list of the party.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, September 19, 1850, an order to be read in camp relative to the preservation of harmony and good order.

Dr. J. M. Bigelow to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, relative to accommodations for the sick in San Antonio, September 29, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, announcing his intention to leave the main body, and proceed in advance to El Paso, with a list of his party, October 8, 1850.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, enclosing a correspondence with A. De Vaudricourt, relative to his joining the advance party, October, 1850.

Dr. J. M. Bigelow to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, stating the reasons why Mr. Vaudricourt did not join his party.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner: general order to his party for its government on its march.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Brevet Major Van Horne, commanding officer at El Paso, dated in camp on Delaware creek, asking aid and provisions and mules, November 5, 1850.

Brevet Major Van Horne to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, in reply, November 9, 1850.

George Thurber to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, dated at Salt Lake, giving an account of his journey, November, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Brevet Major J. Van Horne, asking an additional company for the escort, December 14, 1850.

Major Van Horne in reply, January 11, 1851.

Brevet Colonel J. Munroe to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, in reply, declining to furnish the escort required. December 27, 1850.

Adjutant General R. Jones to Major Van Horne, July 30, 1850, in relation to the escort for the boundary commission.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan to A. De Vaudricourt, principal draughtsman of the commission, in relation to a box of drawing materials, December 18, 1850.

A. De Vaudricourt to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, transmitting the above letter, December 20, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, in relation to the same, December 21, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan, in relation to the same, December 21, 1850.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan in reply, December 22, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan, in relation to property belonging to the boundary commission in his hands, December 23, 1850.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, in relation to Colonel McClellan and his responsibility, December 24, 1851.

J. R. Bartlett to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, informing him that charges had been preferred against him in Washington, and suggesting to him to withdraw voluntarily from the commission on the score of ill-health, (unofficial,) December 4, 1850.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan in reply, requesting further information, December 9, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, in reply, on the same subject, (unofficial,) December 10, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, apprizing him officially of the charges preferred against him, and relieving him from the duties of chief astronomer, &c., to the boundary commission, December 16, 1850.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, in reply, protesting against the course pursued towards him in this matter, December 19, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to E. Barry, with order to be read to the members of the commission, notifying them of Colonel McClellan's removal, December 19, 1850.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, with a list of the party selected by him as his assistants in the astronomical observatory, December 20, 1850.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, with a list of persons employed in San Elizario, December 20, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, appointing him chief astronomer in place of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan, December 15, 1850.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, in reply to his letter of the 21st December, December 26, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, in reply, December 28, 1850.

Same to same, in relation to surveys, and his opinion on the 5th article of the treaty, December 30, 1850.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to J. R. Bartlett, acknowledging the receipt of resolution of the joint commission, December 31, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett to Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, in relation to the organization of the commission, January 2, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, in reply.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, enclosing his accounts against the commission, January, 1851.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClel-

lan, in relation to his accounts—referring one of them to the Department of the Interior, January 9, 1851.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to G. F. Bartlett, commissary, in relation to subsistence furnished Colonel McClellan, January 6.

Henry Jacobs, assistant commissary, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, in reply, January 8, 1851.

Charges made against the commissary of the boundary commission, complaining of the insufficiency and inferiority of provisions.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to J. H. Prioleau, esq., assistant surveyor, in reply to same, with accompanying letters, January 6, 1851.

Geo. F. Bartlett, commissary, to J. H. Prioleau, in reply to the charges against him, January 7, 1851.

H. Millen's (commissary's sergeant) statement in relation to the quality of the meat, January 7, 1851.

Lieutenant W. H. Wood, 3d infantry, assistant commissary, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, in relation to the provisions furnished by him to the boundary commission, January 4, 1851.

Captain W. B. Johns, in relation to same, 3d infantry.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to J. H. Prioleau, assistant surveyor, with directions for surveying a portion of the Rio Grande, January 9, 1851.

Jonathan Chamberlin, superintendent of mechanics, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, January 19, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, in reply, dismissing Mr. Chamberlin from the commission, January 24, 1851.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to the mechanics of the commission, with their rate of pay, as fixed by Mr. Chamberlin and Colonel McClellan, January 24, 1851.

R. C. Murphy's (assistant secretary) statement relative to the above.

Geo. F. Bartlett's (commissary) statement relative to the same.

James Myer, quartermaster, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, requesting him to send him aid from the military, to protect the public property, January 28, 1851.

James Myer, quartermaster, to John R. Bartlett, commissioner, announcing the murder of Edward C. Clarke, and asking immediate aid from the commanding officer at El Paso, January 30, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to James Myer, quartermaster, in reply, January 30, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Brevet Major J. Van Horne, 3d infantry, asking for a file of soldiers to protect the property of the commission, January 30, 1851.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Washington, June 19, 1850.

SIR: May I ask the favor of you to give me a programme of the force which will be required to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, agreeable to the late treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?

By the 6th article of that treaty an agreement was entered into re-

specting the construction of a road, canal, or railway, which should run, in whole or in part, upon the river Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from the margin of the river.

In addition, therefore, to the force required to run and mark the boundary, a force of engineers, surveyors, and reconnoitring parties, will be required for this duty. You will also confer a favor by giving me a programme of the party required for this service.

Furthermore, I shall be glad to know what pay was attached to the several officers and employés on the northeastern boundary. Your long experience in duties similar to those in which the Mexican boundary commission will be employed, induces me to ask this favor of you.

With high respect, I am your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Col. J. D. GRAHAM.

WASHINGTON, *June* 18, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit a programme of a scientific party necessary to explore the country watered by the Colorado river, and the districts adjacent to route of the party attached to the Mexican boundary commission. Also an estimate of the expense attending such a scientific exploration.

Geologist and mineralogist	$1,400
Assistant mineralogist	800
Botanist (Dr. Bigelow acts as botanist)	700
Zoologist	1,000
Assistant zoologist	600
Two artists and draughtsmen	2,000
Philologist, ethnologist, and historiographer	1,500
Taxidermist	600
Books, instruments, cases, stationery and preparations	1,700
Four assistant copyists, etc., at $400	1,600
Three laborers at $300	900
Cook and servant at $300	600
Four wagons	850
Horses, mules, and equipments	1,450
Subsistence for one year	3,750
	19,100

The geographical, meteorological, barometrical, and other subjects which particularly appertain to physical science, will be attended to by persons connected with the boundary commission.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

Hon. THOMAS EWING.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY,
Washington, June 20, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I have great pleasure in complying with the request contained in your letter of yesterday; and in accordance therewith, I would recommend the following programme of the force of the respective parties which I understand it is intended to put in active operation for running and marking the boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and for the surveys that will be requisite to ascertain the proper route for a road, canal or railway, in the vicinity of the river Gila, under the 6th article of that treaty.

1st. *Astronomical party at El Paso.*—Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, topographical engineers, principal; to be aided by Lieutenant J. A. Haines, 1st assistant; Mr. G. G. Gardner, 2d assistant; one magnetic and meteorological recorder; four recorders and attendants on instruments; four laborers; one cook; one servant.

2d. *Astronomical party at the head of the river Gila.*—Brevet Captain Hardcastle, topographical engineers, principal; Edward Ingraham, 1st assistant; one second assistant; one magnetic and meteorological observer; four recorders and attendants on instruments; four laborers; one cook; one servant.

3d. *Reconnoitring and surveying party for the survey to determine the route of a road, canal or railway, on the right side of the river Gila.*—One topographical engineer officer, principal; one 1st assistant; one 2d assistant; two instrument carriers, one for the level and one for compass or theodolite; two station markers; two level staff bearers; two chain bearers; four axe-men; one servant; one cook.

4th. *Reconnoitring and surveying party for the survey for the same object on the left side of the river Gila.*—One topographical engineer officer, principal; one 1st assistant; one 2d assistant; two instrument carriers as above explained; two station markers; two level staff bearers; two chain bearers; four axe-men; one cook; one servant.

5th. *Reconnoitring and surveying party on the river Gila.*—A. B. Gray, esq., surveyor of the commission, principal; one 1st assistant; one 2d assistant; one draughtsman; one instrument carrier; two station markers; two chain bearers; three axe-men; one cook; one servant.

For the head of the scientific corps and principal astronomer, one draughtsman and interpreter; one clerk; one recorder; two laborers; one cook; one servant.

For the commissioner, one secretary; one clerk; one quartermaster; one commissary; two laborers; one cook; two servants.

It appears to me very important that the survey to be made under the 6th article of the treaty for the route of a road or canal along the river Gila, or within the limits of one marine league of its borders, should be executed with all the accuracy requisite for determining the best route for so important a work, with an estimate of its probable cost. It can be accomplished at much less expense if carried on in conjunction with the boundary survey, than could be done under any other circumstances. Upon these surveys it will be necessary to use the levelling instrument, in addition to the theodolite or compass, and

the strength of the parties has been correspondingly increased in the programme.

I would suggest to you that the levelling parties on either side of the Gila should commence at a common point on that river, and occasionally run offsets to common points upon its surface, in order to compare and check any error that might arise in the levellings.

In answer to your inquiry in relation to the rates of pay that were fixed on the survey and demarkation of the northeastern boundary, I have to state that they were generally as follows, viz:

To a 1st assistant, $1,500 per annum. In one instance, a 1st assistant got $1,800 per annum. To a 2d assistant, $730 to $900 per annum, according to importance of service. Instrument carriers and staffmen for levelling parties, $1 per day; axe-men, station markers, chain bearers, &c., $20 to $24 per month. In addition to the above rates of compensation, the board and necessary expense of transportation were also allowed at actual cost.

The above programme gives the strength of the parties necessary for the surveys.

When the line through the forest, along the southern and western boundaries of New Mexico, has been surveyed and agreed upon, it will then be necessary to open it to a width of at least twenty feet before erecting the monuments, which I presume will be of cast-iron, as was the case on the northeastern boundary, where, through all forests, we opened a line thirty feet wide. This part of the work and the erecting of the monuments throughout the line will require much labor in addition to the scientific work, and must be estimated for separately, and will require additional assistants in the subordinate departments.

Should any other points arise upon which you may think any further suggestions from me desirable, I need scarcely say I shall be happy at any time to render them freely and fully, to be used by you as far as they may meet your own views.

I am now collecting together for you, in a systematic shape, the various forms for registering and computing the requisite astronomical and barometric observations adopted by me for the northeastern boundary service. You may, perhaps, find them of use in the arrangement of the system to be pursued on the present occasion.

These will be sent to you in a day or two.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Major Top. Eng., Brevet Lieut. Col.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner of Boundary
under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION, PROVIDENCE,
July 5, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I telegraphed you from New York on the 1st instant, stating that I would accept your offer to transport the party composing the boundary commission and its stores to Lavaca, Texas, for $5,000 and find us. I had previously requested Lieutenant Strain, an officer of our party then staying in Philadelphia, to look at your vessel and see her capabilities.

He was told by her builder that he could complete her by the 1st of August, if necessary. I therefore requested Lieutenant Strain to apprize the builder of your offer and my acceptance of it, in order that he might hasten his work on her.

I have notified our party to be in New York by the 10th of August, and wish the steamer to be there and receive her freight before that day, so that we may sail on the 10th. To avoid disappointment, I shall require a contract from you, and have requested Lieutenant Strain to have such a contract prepared.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Capt. W. F. ENGLISH, care of F. B. ULM,
Charleston, South Carolina.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION, INDIANOLA,
September 2, 1850.

SIR: As (upon consultation with yourself and other officers of the commission) it has been determined to survey the route over which we pass from this place to El Paso, will you please cause a party to be organized for the purpose of effecting that object?

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Brevet Lieut. Col. MCCLELLAN,
United States Topographical Engineers,
Chief Astronomer, &c.

IN CAMP, *September* 17, 1850.

COLONEL: Will you please cause the following to be published, for the information of all concerned:

The success of our expedition, one of the most important ever fitted out by the United States government, depends mainly upon a unity of purpose and harmony of action in all the members. It is believed that the commission now imbodies sufficient talent and energy, if properly directed, to accomplish the object of our mission in a manner highly creditable not only to each individual employed, but also to the government which has intrusted us with this duty.

For this purpose, an efficient organization of every department must

be effected and strictly adhered to; each must fill the station and perform the duties assigned to him without complaint. The faithful and willing discharge of their duties will ever be considered as a recommendation for promotion, and due credit will be awarded to all. Injustice, it is hoped, will be done to no one; but should any one feel aggrieved, he must make a written statement of the facts of his case, and transmit it through his superior direct to me. Complaints made in any other manner will not be noticed.

The military organization which has been formed will continue until we arrive at El Paso; all those not detailed for special duty will be considered as belonging to the command. Those having horses will join the cavalry; all others, the infantry.

Any disobedience of the orders of those appointed to the military or civil command, will be punished with dismissal from the commission.

I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Bvt. Lt. Col. J. McCLELLAN,
Chief Astronomer and Head of Top. Eng.

CAMP SAN PEDRO,
September 29, 1850.

DEAR SIR: The sickness of our camp has principally been confined to our teamsters and cooks, not one of whom, to my knowledge, sleeps under a tent. They are also exposed in the performance of their appropriate duties to much fatigue and over-heating, especially the cooks, who are among the last to cease their labors, and the first to resume them the next day. I would respectfully suggest that messes of four or five persons in each be furnished with a tent, as a means for protecting their health.

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN M. BIGELOW,
Surgeon U. S. Boundary Commission.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
SAN ANTONIO, *October* 8, 1850.

DEAR SIR: The great delay which has taken place in the march of the boundary commission in consequence of the insufficiency of transportation, convinces me that there is no probability of the commission reaching El Paso till the end of November.

Under these circumstances, it appears to me that my duties as commissioner require that I should make every effort in my power to comply with the agreement entered into between the Mexican and late American commissioners; which was, to meet at El Paso on the first Monday in November. I have therefore decided to leave here

to-morrow, (if the weather permits,) and make a forced march to El Paso, which place I hope to reach by the 5th proximo.

To protect me in this march, I shall require an escort of men from the cavalry corps, 4 mechanics, 2 cooks, and 2 laborers; also, 4 wagons for the transportation of our baggage, subsistence, and forage.

It also appears to me that the interpreter and principal draughtsman of the commission, Mr. Vaudricourt, should accompany me, as the negotiations into which I must enter, immediately on my arrival at El Paso, with the Mexican commissioner, will be the most important that will take place during the existence of the commission. The only contested point in the boundary line must be decided at once; and the aid of so excellent a topographer as Mr. V., together with his official position in the commission, I deem so important, that I think he should accompany me.

I wish to detail the following persons for the duty specified, and desire you to notify them accordingly:

Theo. F. Moss, geologist; George Thurber, botanist; George S. Pierce, George G. Garner, J. E. Weems, jr., Thomas Dunn, A. P. Wilbar, Robt. E. Matthews, J. C. Cremong, Edward C. Clarke, J. B. Stewart, S. P. Sanford, Thomas Thompson, Clement Young, C. Neville Simms, J. T. McDuffie, assistants in the engineer corps; one blacksmith; one harness-maker; one carpenter; together with the necessary cooks and servants.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Col. J. McCLELLAN,
U. S. Top. Eng., Chief Astronomer, &c., M. B. C.

SAN ELIZARIO, TEXAS, *December* 31, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose for your consideration a copy of the official correspondence between Mr. A. De Vaudricourt and myself, at the time of your departure from San Antonio for El Paso.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Topographical Engineers.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner United States Boundary.

CAMP SAN ANTONIO, *October* 9, 1850.

DEAR SIR: After having reflected on the reasons assigned in your note of yesterday for taking Mr. Vaudricourt with you, as well as the manner in which he became attached to me, as draughtsman, I cannot willingly give him up, unless in a case of imperious necessity, or his *own* desire to accompany you. I have therefore determined to leave

him to decide for himself, and have addressed a note to him this morning to that effect, to which decision I will willingly submit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Topographical Engineers.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, San Antonio.

CAMP SAN ANTONIO, *October* 9, 1850.

SIR: After having stated to the commissioner, Mr. Bartlett, the manner in which you became attached to me as draughtsman, as well as other circumstances that have transpired since I selected you to fill the place, he still expresses a strong desire that you should accompany him to El Paso, to act as his interpreter, for which service he will allow you additional pay. Much as I will regret the loss of your services, I will do nothing to deprive you of the benefit of this offer of the commissioner. I therefore leave you to decide for yourself, and to your decision I will willingly submit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Topographical Engineers.

A. DE VAUDRICOURT, Esq., *San Antonio.*

CAMP SAN ANTONIO, *October* 11, 1850.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Vaudricourt has been sick with fever all night, and continues so still. He feels anxious to join your party, but I think it imprudent for him to do so.

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN M. BIGELOW,
Surgeon United States Boundary Commission.

Mr. BARTLETT.

General Order for the government of the advanced party of the Mexican Boundary Commission from San Antonio to El Paso del Norte.

As this portion of the commission is entering a country inhabited by warlike tribes of Indians, where no resources can be had beyond what the prairies supply, it is absolutely necessary that a rigid observance be kept of the following order:

The same organization of the cavalry company formed at Indianola will continue to El Paso, with the exception that Mr. Young fill the place of second lieutenant, vacated by the absence of Lieutenant Keller.

Mr. George S. Pierce will act as camp-master, detailing for the

guard whatever force may be deemed necessary for the safety of the train.

Every member of the commission, the teamsters and cooks excepted, is expected to do guard duty.

The train and escort will keep as close together as possible, and after leaving Fredericksburg no one will be permitted to leave the train beyond a short limit.

Mr. J. C. Cremony will take charge of the ammunition, inspect the arms, and report in what manner every man is armed. Economy must be used in the ammunition, as the quantity in the train is limited.

As there is one *jornada* of seventy miles without water, and we may suffer inconvenience elsewhere, every man who has not already provided himself with a canteen or gourd must do so before leaving Fredericksburg.

In case of any difficulty or accident to the wagons it is expected that every one will lend all the aid in his power to remove it, and hasten the movement of the train.

Mr. E. C. Clarke, the quartermaster, will arrange the encampments and direct the distribution of the forage. It is absolutely necessary that there should be an equal distribution of corn, and no one must take more than is assigned or delivered to him. On this depends the safety of the animals, and consequently our own. A limited amount of corn only can be taken, and great economy must be used in its distribution.

On coming into camp, holes must be dug for the fires, which must, when the ground admits, be placed in hollows, or beneath a hill, in order to conceal our encampment as much as possible.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

In Camp, near San Antonio, *October* 11, 1850.

Mexican Boundary Commission,
In Camp, Delaware Creek, Nov. 7, 1850.

Sir: I reached this place on the afternoon of the 5th instant, with a portion of the boundary commission, having left the main body at San Antonio, to follow immediately; my desire being to reach El Paso as early as possible after the 1st of November, taking provisions but for thirty days.

I now find myself overtaken by a norther and severe snow-storm; my animals very much reduced by fatigue, with a probability of falling short of provisions, in case the storm should continue. Under these circumstances I have deemed it prudent, for the safety of my party, to send four of them to El Paso by express to procure aid to enable me to reach there at once. In the mean time I shall advance as soon as the weather will permit, and reach the Guadalupe pass in season to meet the return messenger.

Mr. Thurber, Mr. Moss, Mr. Weems, belonging to the commission, *and Mr. Pratt,* teamster, will be despatched with this.

I shall be glad if you can send to my aid the following: ten mules,

to be returned in good condition, bread, coffee and sugar sufficient to last me five days, for which I will pay you on my arrival. I have in my possession a bag of letters and newspapers, handed to me by General Brooke, for El Paso.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Major VAN HORNE, *Commanding officer, &c.*

PASO DEL NORTE, NEW MEXICO,
November 11, 1850.

SIR: I had the pleasure to receive yours of the 7th November, and have furnished the aid desired.

It will give me pleasure to afford you such assistance as I can. Señor Garcia Conde, (brother of the Mexican commissioner,) who is custom-house officer and commandant in El Paso, informed me that the Mexican commissioner has arrived in Chihuahua on his way here, and will be here some time this month, probably towards the latter part. Mr. Thurber will give you particulars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. VAN HORNE,
Bvt. Major 3d Infantry, Commanding.

Mr. J. R. BARTLETT, *U. S. Commissioner.*

COON'S CAMP, NEAR SALT LAKE,
November 9, 1850.

SIR: After leaving you at the camp on Delaware creek, we made the best progress the storm would permit. The snow balled in the feet of our animals so badly, that we were forced to halt about 11 o'clock at night. We bivouacked in the snow, without fire. On the morning of yesterday we were obliged to melt snow in order to obtain water for our breakfast. We found the road through the mountain, particularly in the gorges, much obstructed by snow of such an adhesive nature that our animals could work their way but slowly, although without their riders. We found but little snow in the most difficult portions of "the pass." Pratt's horse became so completely disabled that we had great difficulty in urging him along, and have been much delayed on his account. We did not succeed in finding the "Ojo del Cuerpo," which, according to Ford and Neighbors, "breaks up in the plain," but we were obliged to encamp without water for our animals and with but a gill for each of ourselves. This morning we started very early, and soon came in sight of an encampment, which, on reaching, we found to be Coon's train, which left San Antonio June 10th, laden with government supplies for El Paso. They have been encamped here about sixty days, unable to go on, as there is no water between this and El Paso. This is the train whose stray cattle and broken *wagons* have so frequently furnished us with food

and feed since crossing the Picos. We were received with great hospitality by Mr. Piercy, who is in command in the absence of Mr. Coons. Mr. Piercy will supply you with whatever provisions you are in need of. I shall haste on with all possible speed to obtain the mules, which you will doubtless be much in need of after you pass the Sierra Guadalupe.

I would suggest the propriety of stopping at the spring at the base of the mountain, where there is good grazing, and to recruit the animals before attempting the pass. I fear we shall be obliged to leave Mr. Pratt here, as his horse is utterly unable to go on. There is but one horse here, and he is running at large. If he can be caught, I shall procure him for Mr. Pratt.

A party of men are going back as far as the spring alluded to above to herd oxen. I shall send this letter and a small supply of sugar and coffee. Mr. Scallen, the bearer of this, will direct you to watering places this side of the pass, which we missed, not knowing where to search. Mr. Piercy informs me that there is no water at all between this and El Paso. It will be necessary to fill up the kegs here. The water, though smelling strongly of sulphuretted hydrogen, is not unpalatable. All kinds of provisions are very high and scarce in El Paso. Flour is $32 per barrel; coffee, sugar and pork 50 cents per pound. We are all in good spirits, and move from here at noon.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

GEORGE THURBER.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, December 14, 1850.

SIR: I made an application to the Secretary of War, through the Secretary of the Interior, in July last, for two companies of soldiers, to be detailed as an escort for the boundary commission while on duty in Texas, New Mexico, and California. One company had previously been assigned by the Secretary of War; but believing this inadequate, in consequence of the hostility of the Indians, I asked an additional one. In reply, Adjutant General Jones informed me that my request would be complied with, if there was reason to believe that the hostile state of the Indians required it, &c., &c.

The duties of the commission are as follows:

1st. To run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

2d. To examine and survey the country north and south of the Gila, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of a road, canal, or railway, on either bank of that river, or within a league of it, for which two surveying parties will be necessary, separated often at the distance of from six to ten miles, and often more.

3d. To carry on various explorations both east and west of the Rio Grande, to trace new routes to California, to trace the Colorado, to examine various regions and districts, with a view of collecting *information relative to* the precious metals, minerals, the localities of

mines, &c., &c., and to obtain all the information on the natural history of the several districts mentioned.

We shall also require one or more depots of provisions on or near the Gila, which must be protected by a guard. These several duties, in my opinion, will require two companies of soldiers.

I am desirous to avail myself of the valuable services of Major Kendrick, now in New Mexico, to aid me in carrying on my geological and mineralogical investigations. I respectfully ask, therefore, if agreeable to him, that he may be detailed for the purpose named, or in any other manner, so that he may be connected with the boundary commission.

P. S.—If Major Kendrick cannot [can] be detailed for the scientific corps, I respectfully ask that his company may be detailed with him.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Major J. VAN HORNE,
Third Infantry, commanding at El Paso.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION THIRD INFANTRY,
Paso del Norte, Texas, January 11, 1851.

SIR: Agreeably to the request of Colonel Munroe, I have the honor very respectfully to enclose the accompanying reply to your application for additional escort, together with a copy of the letter of the Adjutant General to me on the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. VAN HORNE,
Brevet Major Third Infantry, Commanding.

Hon. J. R. BARTLETT,
United States Boundary Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 27, 1850.

SIR: I received on the 23d your letter of the 14th instant addressed to Brevet Major Van Horne, and referred by him to me, asking for an additional company of United States troops as an escort to give suitable protection to the boundary commission, and also requesting that Major Kendrick be detailed for service connected with that commission.

The instructions of the War Department, dated the 30th of July last, addressed to the senior officer at El Paso, (a copy of which is herewith enclosed,) authorize the detail of another company only in the event of the Indians on the route of the survey having assumed a more hostile attitude than heretofore, or if actual war exists with them. My discretion in the matter is therefore limited to those contingent occurrences which have not yet arisen, according to the latest information from the commanding officers of Doña Ana and El Paso.

In relation to your application for Major Kendrick, I do not feel authorized to grant it. An order relieving him from duty in this department, and placing him on service with your commission, must, I apprehend, necessarily emanate from the War Department.

I am, respectfully, your very obedient servant,

JOHN MUNROE,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Com. Dept.

J. R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner United States Mexican Boundary.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 30, 1850.

SIR: Your instructions from the headquarters of the army, of the 21st instant, relative to the escort for the boundary commission, by direction of the acting Secretary of War, (Major General Scott,) are so far modified as to designate Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Craig, third infantry, with his company, (A,) for this special service, provided that the company, without detriment to other interests of the service, can be withdrawn from its present station, which it is supposed may be the case.

The acting Secretary of War further directs, that if on the arrival of the commission at El Paso it be found that actual war exists with the Indians, or you have good reason to believe that they have assumed a more hostile attitude towards the Americans, in the region through which the lines of survey are to be made, two companies instead of one, as directed in the instructions of the 24th instant, be detailed for the escort. The designation of the additional company (if found necessary to detail one) will of course be subject to the approval of the commanding officer of department number nine.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Brevet Major J. VAN HORNE,
or Senior Officer Third Infantry, at or near El Paso, N. M.

PRESIDIO DE SAN ELIZARIO, *December* 18, 1850.

SIR: By the following correct copies of the vouchers Nos. 15, 138, 49, and Nos. 16, 232, 37, on account with W. F. Bayly, and which I paid in full, as per receipts at foot, I am responsible to the United States government for the various topographical field and official items therein enumerated; and, therefore, I desire that those articles referred to by the vouchers and temporarily placed under your charge be handed over to me here at Presidio de San Elizario on receipt of this, excepting the following list of government items taken according to my request; and also a box of colors, as specified in the said vouchers.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Captain Top. Engineers.

Mr. A. DE VAUDRICOURT,
Draughtsman, El Paso Del Norte.

List of contents in box marked A V, which, according to request of Colonel McClellan of the topographical engineers, is taken upon the box being first opened in the room of Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, topographical engineer, at Presidio de San Elizario, December 16, 1850.

[Here follows a list of contents of box.]

EL PASO, *December* 20, 1850.

DEAR SIR: From the contents of a letter dated San Elizario, on the 18th instant, and addressed to me by Colonel McClellan, I learn that a box, marked A V, was opened in Lieutenant Whipple's room, in presence of Messrs. Kettlewell and Chandler. The articles contained in it are partly the property of the United States and partly my own. In perusing the list annexed to Colonel McClellan's letter you will perceive that the books and some letters belong to me. I therefore beg leave to state that in *the first place* all draughting materials were intrusted to me, in consequence of my official position as chief topographical draughtsman of the commission, and no other authority but yours, expressed in an official order, can relieve me from such responsibility. *Secondly*, the opening of the box in my absence and with full knowledge of its being my property must be considered, by all persons imbued with a sense of propriety, as a breach of gentlemanly conduct, for which I ask redress, requesting that all those implicated in the proceeding be reprimanded.

I regret deeply that such occurrence should take place; it was originated by a mistaken appreciation of position and authority, and it is conducive to feelings of jealousy and enmity, detrimental to the interests of the commission and the good harmony which should exist among its members.

I herein enclose Colonel McClellan's letter, with the list of the articles contained in the box, stating that said articles are indispensable to the performance of my duty.

Please to accept the assurance of my consideration, with which I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. DE VAUDRICOURT,
Chief Topographical Draughtsman.

Hon. J. R. BARTLETT,
United States Commissioner.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, December 21, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I enclose for your perusal the copy of a letter of this date, addressed to me by Mr. Vaudricourt. As it appears, by the certificate appended to Lieut. Col. McClellan's letter to Mr. Vaudricourt, that the box containing the articles referred to was first opened in your room, I have to request that you will see to the replacing in said

box everything that may have been removed therefrom, and to the forwarding of the same to me forthwith.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE,
U. S. Topographical Engineers.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, December 21, 1850.

SIR: Mr. Vaudricourt has shown me a letter from you addressed to him, by which I am led to infer, that, notwithstanding the official notice you have received of your removal from the boundary commission, you assert that you "are responsible to the United States government for the various topographical, field, and official items" enumerated in vouchers 15 and 16, the same being drawing materials and stationery purchased of W. F. Bayly, and belonging to the commission; and, furthermore, you desire "that the articles referred to be handed over to you, at San Elizario."

This transaction is certainly a most extraordinary one, and I can see no more reason why you should withhold these articles from the commission, under the plea of your being responsible, than any other public property. I am furthermore surprised at the detention of this box, inasmuch as I sent an order for it a few days since.

Mr. Vaudricourt is extremely desirous to have this box, as it contains articles selected by him, under your direction, for his department. I therefore request its immediate delivery.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. MCCLELLAN,
U. S. Top. Eng., San Elizario.

SAN ELIZARIO, *December* 22, 1850.

SIR: Your letter of yesterday has just been received, and in reply I will state to you, that the boxes of stationery, drawing paper, &c., &c., alluded to in it, were purchased by Mr. Vaudricourt, under my order, and were paid for by me out of funds of the commission, and were intended for the use of the topographical and astronomical offices, and I am now responsible to the Treasury Department for them; and that I might be relieved from this responsibility, by receipts, I applied to Mr. Vaudricourt for the box, now in his possession, and also for the purpose intended, viz: the turning them over to the topographical and astronomical party, Lieut. Whipple, T. E., being the proper person to receive and receipt to me for them; and not, as you presume by your letter, "to appropriate the articles alluded to, to my own benefit," which remark but little becomes you, and is unworthy of notice from *me.*

As to my detaining the box now here, you are informed that it was turned over to the topographical and astronomical party, as intended.

You seem to think that if I be no longer attached to the commission, my responsibility for this property should thus cease; but here you lie under mistake; and as I am in the habit of relieving myself from responsibility for public property, as the regulations of the army and Treasury Department direct, I have to request that the box be subject to the inspection of Lieut. Whipple, T. E., who can take the necessary receipts for me.

I am, respectfully, J. McCLELLAN,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Capt. T. E.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Boundary Commissioner, El Paso del Norte.

HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, December 23, 1850.

SIR: I have yours of the 22d, and, agreeable to your request, I annex a copy of the order announcing to the boundary commission your removal from it, and the appointment of Lieut. Whipple.

As respects property in your possession belonging to the commission, there is a regular and legal mode of procedure, whereby you will be relieved from all responsibility, pecuniary or otherwise, viz: by a direct delivery of the same to me, as the head of the commission, or to any agent I may authorize to receive the same. The transfer of commission property to any individual whom you may choose, more especially without my consent, and still more without my knowledge, does not shift the responsibility. Should any loss occur in consequence of such a transfer, you very well know that, both legally and equitably, you would be bound to make good the loss.

To relieve you from all further responsibility, I will, if you desire it, appoint some one to receive such other property as still remains in your possession belonging to the commission; and I would have done it ere this, had I been advised that you had any in your possession from which you wised to be relieved.

In regard to the remark in my letter of the 21st instant to you in relation to the box of stationery, "that you had appropriated to your own benefit" the articles alluded to, I will state that it was inadvertently made, and that I hereby withdraw it. The letter was written in haste, and the words alluded to do not appear in my copy, which reads, "I can see no more reason why you should withhold them" (the articles referred to) from the commission than any other public property.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Brevet Lieut. Col. J. McCLELLAN,
U. S. Topographical Engineers, San Elizario.

HEADQUARTERS ASTRONOMICAL AND TOP. DEPARTMENT,
Presidio de San Elizario, Texas, December 24, 1850.

DEAR SIR: Upon my saying to Colonel McClellan that you had receipted to him for the stationery which he had purchased, he expressed a belief that I was mistaken, but on turning to his papers he found it as I had stated. Thus relieved from the responsibility to the government, and desiring, as he had ever done, only to have a supply for the topographical office, he requested me to send the stationery box, which came to this place, to you directly. Soon as I can find the means for transportation, I will add the box of colors used by Mr. Kettlewell, and cause them to be delivered to you. But I desire to make upon yourself a requisition for at least one-half of these colors, provided there be none others here.

Will you oblige me by detailing Mr. Coffee as a clerk for this office until the train leaves for San Antonio, when he purposes, I believe, to return home.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE.

Hon J. R. BARTLETT,
United States Boundary Commissioner.

[UNOFFICIAL.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, December 4, 1850.

DEAR SIR: You have doubtless been informed that it is the intention of the Secretary of the Interior to relieve you from your present position of chief astronomer in the boundary commission, and that my instructions from the department leave me no alternative but to comply with them.

It is to me a disagreeable duty to remove an officer of your rank, and one who has so long occupied a distinguished place in a corps which embraces so many gentlemanly and accomplished officers. I therefore beg leave to suggest for your consideration and adoption a plan which will obviate the necessity of my so doing.

The department is aware of the state of your health, and it is well known to the members of the commission that it has been seriously affected by your journey—so much so, that you may be prevented from active duty on the commission. I would propose, therefore, that you request permission to leave the commission, *on the score of ill health*, which will be granted, and you will be requested to report yourself to the Department of the Interior, at Washington. I suggest this plan to save you from the odium which must otherwise follow the carrying of my instructions into effect, as in the latter case I shall be compelled to give you an official notice of your removal.

I take the earliest opportunity to give you this friendly notice, as the organization of the several parties for duty cannot take place until this matter is settled. You will therefore oblige me with an immediate

answer, which Mr. Murphy, the bearer of this, will bring or transmit to me forthwith.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Brevet Lieut. Col. J. McCLELLAN.

SAN ELIZARIO, *December* 9, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and to say, that until I know the charges and specifications against me, by whom preferred, and the names and residence of the witnesses to substantiate them, I cannot reply fully to your note; and even then, my course will not be determined on until I am furnished with a copy of Mr. Secretary Stuart's instructions to you in relation to the charges, and the course you are to pursue in regard to them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Captain Top. Eng.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner U. S. Mexican Boundary, El Paso.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, December 10, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 9th instant, dated at San Elizario, in reply to mine of the 4th instant.

You observe that, "until I know the charges and specifications against me, by whom preferred, and the names and residence of the witnesses to substantiate them, I cannot reply fully to your note; and even then, my course will not be determined on until I am furnished with a copy of Mr. Secretary Stuart's instructions to me in relation to the charges, and the course I am to pursue in regard to them."

In reply, I have to state that I have not been furnished with a copy of the charges preferred against you, neither have I been advised by whom they are preferred; nor do I know the names of any witnesses or parties connected therewith. I cannot see your purpose in stating that you cannot reply fully to my note until you *know* the charges, &c., when you have already been furnished with a copy of them, officially, by the Secretary of the Interior.

I cannot acknowledge your right to call on me to furnish you with a copy of Mr. Secretary Stuart's letter to me in relation to the charges. I stated to you in my letter of 4th instant, that my instructions from the Department of the Interior left me no alternative but that of relieving you from your position of chief astronomer, unless you availed yourself of the opportunity I gave you to retire voluntarily on the score of ill health.

I must reiterate what I have before stated, that unless you resign your position in the commission voluntarily, I shall be compelled, however disagreeable it may be to me, to give you an official notice of your removal.

An immediate and definite reply is requested.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Brevet Lieut. Col. J. McClellan,
Captain Topographical Engineers.

Mexican Boundary Commission,
El Paso del Norte, December 16, 1850.

Sir: On the 4th instant I addressed you a private letter, informing you that it was the intention of the Secretary of the Interior to relieve you from your present position of chief astronomer, &c., in the boundary commission, and that my instructions left me no alternative but to comply with them. Anxious to avoid the unpleasant duty, as well as to save your feelings as much as possible, I gave you the opportunity of resigning your place, on the score of ill health, and returning to Washington.

Your note to me, in reply, led me to understand that it was doubtful what course you would pursue; I therefore wrote you again, under date of the 10th instant, and at the close of my letter I reiterate that unless you resign your position in the commission voluntarily, I shall be compelled, however disagreeable it may be to me, to give you an official notice of your removal. Although an immediate and definite reply was requested, I have not received a line from you; and as a sufficient time has elapsed without being apprized of your intentions, it only remains for me to communicate to you the orders of the Secretary of the Interior. I am directed to notify you that a report has been lodged against you in the Department of the Interior, at Washington, for *habitual drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman;* and I am furthermore directed to take measures to cause you to return and report yourself to the department. Having declined to avail yourself of the privilege which I proffered you, no alternative remains for me but to relieve you, as I hereby do, from the duties of chief astronomer to this commission. You will, therefore, consider yourself no longer connected with the boundary survey.

I am further directed to assign, temporarily, the duties of chief astronomer to the United States topographical engineer next below you in rank, until the arrival of the officer to whom the office will be assigned.

Being desirous to give you every assistance to which your rank entitles you, I will assign for your especial use a servant and a cook, at the expense of the commission. I will also furnish you with subsistence and quarters until an opportunity presents to return to Washington, beyond which time I shall not feel myself authorized to furnish them, but must be governed by the orders from the Secretary of the Interior *as to pay and expenses.* Several wagons belonging to the commission

will leave in about two weeks for San Antonio, and you may, if you wish, avail yourself of this opportunity of returning to Washington. A number of men, at least twenty, will accompany the train; and as they will be well armed, I anticipate no danger in its journey through. Lieutenant Whipple states to me that you wish to purchase the ambulance in which you rode here, at its cost. It is the only light ambulance owned by the commission, and will be very useful to us while in New Mexico. If, however, you wish it, I will either assign it for your own benefit while here, or sell it to you at its original cost.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Bvt. Lt. Col. J. McCLELLAN,
United States Topographical Engineer.

SAN ELIZARIO, *December* 19, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, in which you say that you have not received a line in reply to your notes of the 4th and 10th instant to me, in which you advise me to "leave the commission on the score of ill health." This advice I could take under no circumstances, as I would not endeavor to avoid charges on such or any other plea. Charges of the kind preferred against me having reached the department in Washington, I have no alternative but to meet them; to do so I determined on the receipt of Mr. Secretary Stuart's letter, enclosing a copy of them to me. I shall, therefore, apply to the Commanding General of the army for a court-martial, to be held at this place at as early a day as practicable, for my trial on the charges preferred; at the same time I will do so with regret, as the witnesses will generally be from among the members of the commission, and their detention by the court will cause delay in the prosecution of the survey of the boundary line.

I received on the evening before last your letter of the 16th, relieving me from the position of chief topographical engineer and astronomer to the boundary commission; and I now only have to protest against the whole course pursued towards me in this matter. It is the first time an officer of the army has suffered punishment before conviction; and as I do not fear the charges preferred against me, I will have them tried, and give their author an opportunity to substantiate them. I will, as I told you in my note by Lieutenant Whipple, take the small ambulance at its original cost, the amount of which you can deduct from what will be due me in the settlement of my accounts, which will be sent to you in a few days.

Yours respectfully,

J. McCLELLAN,
Bvt. Lt. Col., Capt. Top. Eng.

Hon. J. R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner Mexican Boundary Survey.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, December 19, 1850.

SIR: You will please publicly to announce to all connected with the boundary commission at Socorro, that Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan has been relieved from duty as chief astronomer, and no longer holds any position in connexion with the boundary survey. Also, that Lieutenant A. W. Whipple has been temporarily appointed to occupy the vacancy thus occasioned, to discharge the duties pertaining to the office of chief astronomer.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

E. BARRY,
Mexican Boundary Commission, Socorro.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, December 15, 1850.

SIR: In accordance with my instructions from the Department of the Interior, I hereby temporarily assign to you the duties of chief astronomer of the United States and Mexican boundary survey, that office being rendered vacant by the withdrawal of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan. The duties thus assigned you, you will continue to perform until the arrival of the gentleman whom the Secretary of the Interior may designate for the office.

The duties of chief astronomer are doubtless well known to you; but, in order to prevent all mistakes or misunderstanding, I will specify them, viz: to determine all astronomical points, and to direct the mode of running all astronomical lines on the boundary. Whatever pertains to either of these matters legitimately comes under your direction; and you being responsible for the faithful performance of the duties, everything that may be necessary to accomplish the same shall be placed at your disposal, a written application being made therefor, from time to time, as occasion may require.

It is highly desirable that the astronomical corps should be organized and actively engaged at the earliest time practicable; and as your position and occupation, since our arrival in Texas and during our march to this place, will have enabled you to ascertain the capabilities of the individuals attached to the scientific corps, and which of them are best qualified for the astronomical duties, you will please select and report to me for approval those who, in your opinion, will best enable you to effect the various objects had in view, in the most satisfactory and expeditious manner.

As it may be necessary to erect a building for the purpose of an observatory, office, &c., you are authorized to cause the same to be erected and suitably furnished, due regard being had to the strictest economy possible, bearing in mind the objects for which they are designed. As a portion of the mechanics will be needed by you for the above purpose, an order on the quartermaster will be furnished you, to detail *such and so many* of them as will be requisite. It is also desirable to

have the various surveying parties in the field as soon as the weather will permit, and arrangements can be made for their subsistence, particularly the party to be sent under the command of John Bull, esq., for reconnoitring the country between this place and the headwaters of the Gila. If, therefore, he should wish it, you would oblige me by aiding him in the organization of a suitable party.

There will be sufficient time, ere their departure, to complete the report, maps, and tables of the survey, made under your direction, from Indianola to this place. This report will be an important one, and I would urge its immediate completion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE,
United States Top. Engineers.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, December 16, 1850.

SIR: I furnish you, for your information and guidance, an extract of a letter from me to Lieutenant Whipple, in relation to a reconnoitring party under your direction, to be sent to the headwaters of the Gila. You will please confer with that officer, select such a party as you require to effect the object in view, and report to me a list of the persons selected, for my approval. Also, state to me what subsistence, mules, and wagons, will be required.

Yours, truly,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JOHN BULL, Esq.

SAN ELIZARIO, *December* 28, 1850.

SIR: I received your letter of the 16th instant, on the subject of the organization of a "reconnoitring party to be sent to the headwaters of the Gila," and beg leave respectfully to submit the following names of gentlemen, &c., whom I should be glad to have connected therewith, viz: Messrs. Seaton, Phillips, Snowden, Moss, (geologist,) Jones, Espy, Weems, Hesse, Scott, Neide, Mankin, Rhone, Lynch, Knight; Mr. Camp, quartermaster and commissary—Barker, assistant; herders, packers, drivers, cooks, &c.

As you will peceive, I have not named any persons belonging to the quartermaster's department, for the reason that Mr. Camp will become responsible in that department, and should, therefore, have the appointment of his own men. We have conferred together, and our views are essentially alike. I beg leave to commend him to you, in arranging the business affairs of the party.

In making up my party, I find the number somewhat larger than was anticipated; but with much deliberation, and after getting as much in-

formation as was possible, concerning the country over which we are to pass, I am really unable to recommend any less. We shall have difficulties to encounter which will make it important to have every man well mounted, and any escort (unless mounted men) would retard our operations, and might render the difficulties insuperable.

I therefore respectfully ask for an escort just sufficient to do guard duty, and to have such escort mounted.

The importance of learning the geological features, with reference to the determination of the boundary line through this now unknown country, appears to me to be so great as to induce me to ask the valuable aid of Mr. Moss, and I hope it may accord with the inclination of that gentleman to accompany me.

I submit respectfully the propriety of employing such a guide as Mr. Granger, of El Paso, or Mr. Dutton, of this place, both of whom are familiar with the headwaters and tributaries of the Gila river, and better acquainted with the country than any persons to be found. With reference to "subsistence, mules, and wagons," I again refer you to Mr. Camp, who is acquainted with my wishes on the subject, and in whose judgment I place entire confidence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BULL,

Surveyor in command of expedition to the headwaters of the Gila.

Hon. JNO. R. BARTLETT,

Commissioner U. S. and M. B. C.

HEADQUARTERS AST'L AND TOP. DEPARTMENT,

Presidio de San Elizario, Texas, Dec. 20, 1850.

SIR: According to the request as expressed in your favor of the 15th instant, I submit the following as a list of those of the scientific corps selected as assistants at the principal astronomical observatory to be erected near El Paso:

M. T. W. Chandler, esq., and S. W. Kettlewell, esq., first assistants, with pay and rank inferior to none upon the commission except com missioned officers of the government.

G. Clinton Gardner, esq., second assistant.
Mauritz V. Hippel, esq., do.
H. C. Force, esq., fifth assistant.
James Henning, esq., do.
John O'Donohue, esq., fifth assistant.
Hugh Campbell, esq., do.
Patricio Creniou, esq., sixth assistant.
Geo. P. Ihrie, esq., do.
E. A. Phillips, esq., do.
Francis Wheaton, esq., do.
George L. Pierce, esq., seventh assistant.
George G. Garner, esq., do.
Malcolm Seaton, esq., do.
Thomas W. Jones, esq., do.
R. E. Matthews, esq., do.

Richard L. Griffin, esq., seventh assistant.
James P. Espy, jr., esq., do.

I would respectfully recommend that the pay of these various grades from second to seventh assistant may be so proportioned as to induce each young gentleman to strive to win that promotion which shall be given to the deserving.

You perceive that I designate few as second assistants, and none as third and fourth assistants; it is because I think none qualified at present to fulfil the duties which I design for those stations, and I wish to be permitted to promote the most worthy among the juniors.

The mechanics are making every preparation to commence work upon the observatory, which will be completed with all despatch. In the mean time they are making tables, seats, windows, &c., for the office at this place.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. U. S. Top. Eng., Astronomer, &c., U. S. Boundary.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Com. for the U. S. and Mex. Boundary, El Paso, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS AST'L AND TOP. DEPARTMENT,
San Elizario, December 20, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I send herewith an account of the persons employed here at present, together with the quarters occupied by them.

Colonel McClelland and mess, one house and lot of ground, $30.

Lieut. Whipple, Messrs. Chandler, Kettlewell, Force, and Wheaton, two servants and cook, parts of two houses, with office, &c., $56.

Messrs. Bull, Hippel, Ihrie, Steinwehr, Phillips, Snowden, cook, and servant, house and office, $25.

Messrs. Henning, O'Donohue, Campbell, Creniou, Johnson, Murray, Miller, and cook; house, $25, with computing room.

These, together with the baker attached to the party, and the mechanics under Mr. Chamberlin, who occupy quarters, with garden-plot and work-shop at $25, compose the whole of the members of the commission located at this place.

The location here is of course temporary, and the arrangements for carrying on the work of the commission will probably lead to a removal of some parts of them at least, in a short time.

You will perceive, by a reference to the list, that no persons have been ordered to this place, except those necessary to a completion of the office work incident to the survey from Indianola to this place.

I remain, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lt. U. S. Top. Eng., Astronomer, &c., U. S. Boundary.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner.

PRESIDIO DE SAN ELIZARIO,
December 26, 1850.

DEAR SIR: From the day that I first had the honor of meeting you, until the present, my intercourse with you has been based on kind feelings towards yourself personally, and from a desire to do everything in my power to advance the interests of this boundary commission.

To this end I have ever taken the liberty of speaking and writing to you most frankly; expressing my views most freely, upon every subject, when it seemed probable that they would tend towards carrying out the great objects of the government in organizing this commission. Happy have I been in the belief that you understood the honesty of my motives, and coincided in the correctness of my views; conceive, then, my surprise at suddenly finding myself in possession of your order and *reprimand* of the 21st instant.

To account for not having noticed this before, it is necessary to explain the following circumstances: It was on December 21st, as I was on my way from this place to your headquarters, Mr. Camp met me, and presented your letter, which I opened and hastily read, as I expected so soon to have the honor of an interview, and of learning your views more completely by verbal communications. I read the entire letter of first page, but my eye failed to note the word at foot, ("over",) and consequently had no knowledge of the second letter.

The paper enclosed, to which Mr. Vaudricourt's name was signed, I read; but, driving over rough ground in the carriage, I failed to notice your name in the address, but supposing the letter addressed to myself, and merely considering it an affair in which the commissioner was not involved. You will from this explanation understand why it was that I did not, before leaving El Paso, touch on these points.

I returned from my visit to your headquarters fully in the belief that you sincerely united with me in the determination to aid, by every proper means, in accomplishing, after the manner most creditable to the whole commission, the great work assigned us. Hence my surprise that you could have allowed a trifling breath to sweep away the whole fabric of good feeling that the frank expressions of truth might have reasonably engendered.

At the instigation of a whisper you have sent me a reprimand.

Allow me to inform you that no officer of the army can be punished without the sentence of a court-martial.

A reprimand is a punishment that no officer can be expected to submit to without a trial. You will therefore allow me most respectfully to demand that it be recalled, and stricken from the files of your department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. U. S. Top. Eng., Astronomer Mexican Boundary.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, Mexican Boundary.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, December 28, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I have received yours of the 26th instant, and noticed your remarks.

I do not hesitate to state that the intercourse between us has always been of the most friendly character, and that it is my wish that it should continue so to be. I have never hesitated to express myself frankly to you, and to advise with you in matters of importance relative to the commission.

Heretofore everything has gone on harmoniously between us; and, as I frankly remarked to you, I was surprised, and deeply regretted, that the harmony of the party should be destroyed by a circumstance which might easily have been avoided.

I still think, as I told you, that it was wrong to open a box bearing the name of another, even though Colonel McClellan directed it to be done; but I did not state, and do not assert, that it was done by you. It was this act that gave offence to Mr. Vaudricourt, and I doubt not that you or any other gentlemen in the commission would have been equally offended had a similar case happened to either.

In my letter to you, I requested that you would see to the replacing in said box everything that may have been removed therefrom, and to the forwarding of the same to me forthwith.

I do not in this, nor in any other part of the letter, find anything that can be construed into "a reprimand;" certainly it was far from my wish to reprimand you or to wound your feelings. At the same time I would observe, that I should be guilty of a dereliction of duty did I, for a moment, hesitate to reprimand any one connected with this commission, whose conduct might justly render him amenable to reproof.

Although I do not recognise a right in any one to require of me reasons for any orders issued or requests made in relation to property belonging to the commission, for which I am responsible, I will say that I had an object in view for the benefit of the commission, which could not be effected without the use of certain articles which were in that box—an object of very great importance; and in consequence of not having it agreeably to my request, made ten days since, I am prevented from sending to the government what it was my desire to transmit.

The individuals connected with this commission were selected to fill certain places and discharge certain duties; and they are responsible to me for the manner in which they fill said places and perform the duties devolving on them.

You are here as a member of the astronomical and topographical department, (and *ad interim* chief thereof,) and in that capacity, and that alone, I consider you responsible to me in the same manner as I am to the government for my conduct as commissioner. In this commission you occupy a highly important, scientific, and not a military, position; in your latter capacity I neither wish, nor have I, the authority to control or direct you. Your remarks, therefore, relative to the course to be pursued towards "an officer of the army," respecting a court-

martial, &c., I conceive to be entirely out of place, and such as do not require any comments from me.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE,
Of Astronomical (ad int.) Mex. Boundary Commission.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, December 30, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 25th, by Mr. Chandler, with a list of names to be attached to Mr. Prioleau's party for surveying the line from San Elizario to this place. As this subject was brought up at the last meeting of the joint commission, agreeable to the understanding between you and myself, so as to make it a portion of the regular survey to be made by the joint commission, I think it had better be deferred until you meet Mr. Salazar, and arrange fuller plans. You will receive to-day an official copy of the resolutions. I could not send it before, as they were only returned from General Conde late on Saturday evening.

Among the names on your list are several who have no place in the commission; and as my earnest desire now is to reduce our number and our expenses, I cannot increase our party at present.

I will furnish you with a complete list of the mechanics, laborers, chain-bearers, and assistants, which will enable you to make up your parties hereafter. This shall be done before you require it. The commission meets, or I would make it out now.

Your opinion as to the understanding of the 5th article of the treaty, relating to the boundary, was also received by Mr. Chandler, and shall be filed with the journals of the commission.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE,
U. S. Top. Eng., Astro., &c., M. B. C.

P. S.—At the time I requested your opinion on the 5th article of the treaty, I was fearful that the position which I took at the first meeting of the joint commission, in which I claimed the entire length, or the "whole southern boundary of New Mexico," according to Disturnell's map, amounting to three degrees, and which I insisted on at every subsequent meeting, might not be acceded to, and that we should be unable to agree. In that case I was desirous that my position should, if possible, be sustained by you. But I observed that if we should agree it would be unnecessary. As we have now mutually agreed, and my original position and claim has been fully acceded to by the commission on the part of Mexico, this opinion will be of no use. Yet that it may be shown in the future history of the joint commission that your opinion fully coincided with mine, I shall take great pleasure in placing it on file with the records of the joint commission.

J. R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

DECEMBER 30, 1850.

HEADQUARTERS AST'L AND TOP. DEPARTMENT,
Presidio de San Elizario, Texas, Dec. 31, 1850.

DEAR SIR: Your letters of the 28th and 30th instant, and also copy of resolutions of the joint commission, from Dr. Webb, Secretary U. S. B. C., I have had the honor to receive.

I will immediately sketch plans of operations, in conformity with said resolutions, and will take the earliest opportunity to consult in reference to them with Mr. Salazar. You may expect these plans to be digested and presented for the approval of the commissioners early next week.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. U. S. Topographical Engineers.

Hon. JNO. R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 2, 1851.

DEAR SIR: As a number of men were added to the commission at San Antonio, and during its march to San Elizario, without my knowledge, and who still claim a connexion with it, as in the case of Dalton, who called on me yesterday, I will state the circumstances in which I am placed with regard to these men.

Before leaving Washington, the programme of a party necessary to carry on the several surveys contemplated was drawn up, first by yourself, and subsequently very much enlarged by Major Graham. This was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and approved by him: additional names were first added, and a large corps of mechanics, beside, selected by Colonel McClellan, so in all respects it was as complete as possible.

You will therefore perceive that I shall be greatly embarrassed, and very materially increase the expenses of the commission, if I consent to include in it all the persons who were attached to it after I left, and without my knowledge. The government holds me responsible for every act of the commission; and unless I can show an absolute necessity for employing additional force at this time, when those who were attached to the commission in Washington cannot be employed, I shall deserve the censure of the department.

In this I do not wish to deprive you of any aid that you may require in the astronomical observatory, but will most readily, when our present force is employed, employ others, if required in your department.

You will render me very great assistance, therefore, by enabling me to carry out the wishes of the government, and by curtailing rather than increasing the force which I consider properly to belong to the commission.

I enclose a list of the assistants in the engineer corps, the mechanics, laborers, &c.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE,
U. S. Topographical Engineers.

MILITARY POST,
El Paso, Texas, January 2, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of this date I have just had time to read, and not only understand your explanation, but heartily concur with you in the desire of limiting the expenses of the commission, with reference to the employés. You know that I had no authority, even if I had had the will, to discharge any that had been employed. At present I do not wish to make a requisition for any additional force, under the circumstances in which you are placed; and yet, when the observatory shall be in full operation, I think others may be most usefully employed.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, very respectfully,

A. W. WHIPPLE.

Hon JNO. R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Boundary Commissioner.

SAN ELIZARIO, TEXAS, *December* 31, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith my account for pay and personal allowance on the boundary survey, up to the 16th of December.

I am, very respectfully,

J. McCLELLAN.

J. R. BARTLETT.

The United States to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McCLELLAN, *Topographical Engineers, Dr., on account of survey of boundary line between the United States and Mexico:*

For pay as principal astronomer, in addition to pay as captain of topographical engineers, ($1,480,) at the rate of $3,000 per annum, from 31st of August to 16th December inclusive	$444 47

The United States to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McCLELLAN, *Dr., on account of survey of boundary between the United States and Mexico:*

For balance of allowance for personal expenses, at the rate of $4 per diem, ($2 having already been drawn by me,) from the 14th December, 1849, to the 30th June, 1850, $2 per diem, 197 days	$394 00
For allowance for personal expenses from the 30th June to 16th December, 1850, 169 days at $4 per diem	676 00
	1,070 00

DECEMBER 31, 1850.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 9, 1851.

SIR: I have yours of the 31st ultimo, enclosing sundry accounts against the boundary commission.

The first is for your "pay as principal astronomer, in addition to

pay as captain of topographical engineers, ($1,400,) at the rate of $3,000 per annum, from 31st August to 6th December inclusive, $444 47."

I have directed Mr. Murphy to wait upon you at your quarters in San Elizario and pay this bill, deducting therefrom the cost of the ambulance driven by you from Indianola, which you expressed a desire to retain at its original cost, which is as follows:

Quimby & Co.'s bill for the ambulance	$200 00
Harrison & Breese's bill for axles and hubs	27 09
Captain Thistle's bill for superintending the construction of five wagons with iron hubs and axles, $159 80, making proportionate cost of each	39 95
Millby & Co.'s bill of harness	50 00
	317 04

In your second account you charge the commission "for balance of allowance for personal expenses, at the rate of $4 per diem, ($2 having already been drawn,) from the 14th December to 20th June, 1850, $2 per diem for 197 days, $394."

As the service was performed previous to my connexion with the boundary commission, and while funds were in your hands for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the commission, I do not feel at liberty to pay it until I receive instructions from the Department of the Interior.

You are aware that I am required to sign the certificate which you have appended to this, before it will be received by the Fifth Auditor, stating that the account is correct, that the service was rendered on account of the commission, and that it was necessary, &c., &c. Of the truth of this statement, though I may have no doubt, I have no knowledge. Under these circumstances I cannot sign the certificate, and consequently cannot receive credit for it.

The second item in this account is, "for personal expenses from June 20 to December 16, 1850, 169 days at $4 per diem, $676."

On referring to my instructions I perceive that the chief astronomer is entitled to receive his "reasonable personal and travelling expenses while in service."

From this I am led to infer, that if these are once paid and furnished, there can be no other charge for them. Your travelling expenses were paid to Indianola, and from thence the commission furnished you with means of transportation to this place.

With regard to subsistence, I applied to the commissary to know if it had been furnished from the stores of the commission; in reply to which he informed me that it had, since the 19th of September, (see his letter appended;) and in addition to the usual subsistence furnished to all, that many choice articles of provisions, such as are denominated "hospital stores," were drawn by you. Under these circumstances, I am compelled to decline paying this bill without orders from the Department of the Interior.

I shall be sorry to put you to any inconvenience by declining the payment of this account; but being held responsible to the government, I cannot, in justice to myself, pay and certify to the correctness of an account which my *instructions* do not authorize me to pay.

By the first conveyance I will state the case to the department, and request instructions in regard to it.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. McCLELLAN,
U. S. Topographical Engineers, &c., San Elizario.

HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 6, 1851.

SIR: Will you have the goodness to inform me if Colonel McClellan has been furnished with his subsistence since his arrival at Indianola with the commission.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

GEO. F. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissary Mexican Boundary Commission,
Socorro, Texas.

COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Socorro, January 8, 1851.

DEAR SIR: To your note of the 6th, inquiring if Lieutenant Colonel McClellan has been furnished subsistence since his arrival at Indianola, I reply that the provision returns of the department show that he has drawn subsistence from September 19, 1850, to December 20, 1850, inclusive.

Very truly yours,

HENRY JACOBS,
Asst. Commissary Mex. Boundary Commission.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner*
U. S. Mex. Boundary Commission, El Paso.

A complaint against the commissary on account of the insufficiency and inferiority of provisions.

We, the undersigned, officers and members of the United States and Mexican boundary commission, now quartered at San Elizario, Texas, respectfully represent that we are not properly provided, by the commissary department, with such provisions as are necessary to our comfortable subsistence; that the provisions that are issued are insufficient *in quantity* and inferior in quality.

We were quartered here after the arrival of the train on the 9th of December, 1850, since which time rations have been issued three different times, each time for ten days' subsistence; that the rations thus issued consisted of sugar, coffee, salt, soap, all of which articles were found sufficient in quantity and quality; rice that is inferior in quality, and we believe would be condemned by a board of survey; pork that we are informed *was* condemned at the military post, and which we unhesitatingly say is unfit for use; flour that we find, on comparison, is much inferior to flour that has been condemned as unfit for use at the military post here, and which we unhesitatingly say is injurious to our health, and not fit to eat.

We have received but half rations of rice and half rations of beans.

Fresh beef has been issued every third day at Socorro; and we say, with all truth, that not one pound of the beef that we have received since our arrival here was such as should be eaten by man regardful of his life and health.

We also further state that no bacon, no saleratus, or hard bread, has been issued to us; that we have frequently appealed to the commissary, Mr. George F. Bartlett, for redress, but our complaints have been disregarded, and we now most respectfully ask that you will cause such orders to be issued as will remedy the evils complained of.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

*Pat. Carpenter,	J. H. Prioleau,
James Lynch,	Robt. H. Coffee,
Madison Gassaway,	L. C. Houghton,
Saml. McPherson,	*F. Michalowski,
C. M. Litchfield,	Charles Rainey,
James Shackleford,	*Nicholas Taylor,
Robt. M. Tuttle,	E. A. Phillips,
*John R. Neide,	Avon Steinwher,
*Benj. Miller, (his mark,)	C. Hippel,
Jonathan Chamberlin,	C. A. Snowden,
Saml. S. Moe,	Frank Wheaton,
John T. Mankin,	Lewis Greer,
James L. Roane,	*E. A. Brasford.

NOTE.—The persons thus marked (*) are not now, and never were, members of the boundary commission.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 6, 1851.

SIR: I have just received a communication from sundry persons, calling themselves "officers and members of the United States and Mexican boundary commission stationed at San Elizario," complaining that the provisions issued by the commissary are "insufficient in quantity and inferior in quality." * * "That the rice would be condemned by a board of survey." * * "That the pork was condemned at the military post, and is unfit for use." * * "That the flour is much inferior to that condemned as unfit for use at the military post;" and "that not *one pound of the* beef that you have received since your

arrival at San Elizario was such as should be eaten by man regardful of his life and health," &c., &c.

This communication is headed by a man who has no connexion with the commission, and never had except as a teamster, from which place he was dismissed for his bad conduct. There are four others who are unknown to me as members of the commission, and two teamsters, who, though they may have driven our wagons, I do not consider "members" of the commission. Coming in such a questionable shape, therefore, I should consider this complaint unworthy of my notice, did I not see among the names that of one holding so high a position as you do. For the provisions furnished I hold myself solely responsible, and will therefore state the following facts respecting them.

As soon as I learned from the commissary that all the provisions were ordered to be left behind to hasten the arrival of a portion of the commission, and that a supply would be necessary on the arrival of the train, I applied to the commanding officer here, Major Van Horne, as well as to the acting quartermaster and commissary, Lieutenant Wood, to furnish the commission with what we required for our immediate wants. This they kindly consented to do, although the supply here, as well as at the other military posts, was very short. This was the only source from which pork and rice, the articles complained of, could be procured; and these, together with sugar, coffee, salt, soap, candles, &c., &c., were immediately sent to Socorro to await the arrival of the train.

As to the quality, I can only say that my own table, and also that of the officers and men at the military post here, are supplied from the same source; and although they may not be equal to provisions newly put up nearer home, I am thankful to get them. It must be remembered that they have come a very long distance, and that they have been on the way from the coast during the entire summer, exposed to the intense heat of the plains.

As to the beef, of which you complain, I will state that my own table has been exclusively supplied from the same source that you have been since your arrival; all the beef that I have had has been sent me by the butcher which supplies the commission. The commissary's note, with the butcher's, will explain this.

The flour, which you condemn, I procured a sample of here, had some bread made of it, and found it excellent. I then purchased a quantity, and sent it down to the commissary. He will explain the rest in regard to this, as well as respecting the half rations referred to by you.

You complain that hard bread is not furnished. I supposed that, after living on hard bread for two months, flour and soft bread would be preferred. In fact, many gentlemen of the commission requested that they might have these, instead of hard bread; furthermore, this article is not issued by the garrison, and the ample supply which was by me provided for the commission was left behind in the ox train, as you well know, without my authority, and, as I have reason to believe, without the direction or consent of the commissary. However, as you desire it, and complain that it is "not issued to you," I will *endeavor to procure some* for you. Bacon shall also be sent you, if it

can be had; but you will remember that this, like the pork, has been exposed during the last five months on the way from the coast here. Saleratus I have been unable to procure. This was left behind with the other provisions; and it scarcely seems right to make complaints against the commissary, arising from a case over which he had no control.

With regard to the beef I will furthermore observe, so difficult has it been to procure meat here, that more than once I have had no other dish served up but fried salt *pork*, of the same quality and from the same barrel with that of which you complain. No one who has partaken of the food has experienced the least injury to his health; partly, perhaps, because used with a contented spirit; but mainly, without doubt, from its not being the unfit article that it has been conjectured to be.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

J. H. PRIOLEAU, Esq.,
Asst. Surveyor, U. S. M. B. C., San Elizario, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Socorro, January 7, 1851.

SIR: A copy of a paper, signed by yourself and others, to the commissioner, complaining of the insufficiency of the subsistence issued from this department, has been placed in my hands by the commissioner. You say that "the provisions are insufficient in quantity." In reply to this I have only to say that the quantity issued is the same as that allowed in the army of the United States, with the exception of sugar and coffee; of which we issue one quarter ration more, as your provision returns will show. The rice and pork that you "are informed was condemned by a board of survey" is the best that can be purchased in the country, and never was condemned. The flour, I acknowledge, is not such as the commissioner contracted for. As soon as I ascertained this fact I repaired to El Paso, and for the last six days have been engaged in making such arrangements as will insure you a much better quality of the article. You say that "only half rations of rice and beans have been issued to you." I refer you to the "regulations of the subsistence department of the United States army," by which I have been governed in the issue of these two articles.

The beef issued to you since your arrival at San Elizario has been purchased by me from Messrs. Hyde & Allen, and is the best that can be procured either at San Elizario, Socorro, or El Paso.

The three beeves that remain of the herd driven along with the mule train are not in fit condition to kill. The commissioner's table has been supplied with the same quality of beef furnished to you, and I have had no complaint from him; on the contrary, he has alluded to it to me as being superior in quality to that procured at El Paso. It is with extreme difficulty that I have been able to purchase subsistence

for the commission. When we arrived at quarters the commissary department was entirely out of provisions, owing mainly to the subsistence of the commission being left behind in the ox train by order of the officer then in command of the party, and contrary to the wishes of both myself and Mr. Jacobs; in fact we both verbally protested against it, and urgently demanded that the provisions should not be left behind. As regards hard bread there has been no demand made to this department for it.

After issuing hard bread for two months, I presumed that flour would be more acceptable.

If it is the desire of the gentlemen stationed at San Elizario that hard bread should be issued in lieu of flour, I will endeavor to procure it. That you "have frequently appealed to the commissary for redress," I have yet to learn. Mr. Coffee, and Benjamin Miller, teamster, whose names are affixed to the complaint, I think did speak to me about the flour issued. I have no recollection of others. I have requested the commissary sergeant, who is an experienced judge of beef, having once been a butcher, to address you in relation to the quality of the beef issued. If you and the other signers of the complaint had taken into consideration the great difficulty I have to encounter in procuring supplies, I am convinced that the complaint would never have been made.

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE F. BARTLETT,
Commissary United States Boundary.

J. H. PRIOLEAU, Esq.,
Assistant Surveyor United States and Mexican Boundary Commission, San Elizario.

HEADQUARTERS COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Socorro, January 6, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I wish you to give me your written opinion in regard to the quality of the beef issued by you to the commission since the arrival of the party into quarters.

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE F. BARTLETT,
Com. U. S. and Mexican Boundary Commission.

Mr. H. MILLEN,
Com. Sergt. U. S. and Mexican Boundary Commission.

SOCORRO, *January* 7, 1851.

SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday I have only to state that I have been a butcher at the north for many years, and profess to be a good judge of beef. That since the death of Mr. Tennant I have acted in that capacity in the United States and Mexican boundary *commission,* and must say the beef I have killed and issued to the

members of the commission since our arrival at this place has been superior to any I have issued since our arrival in Texas.

Very respectfully yours,

H. MILLEN,
Com. Sergt. U. S. and Mexican Boundary Commission.

GEORGE F. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Com. U. S. and Mexican Boundary Commission.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, PASO DEL NORTE, TEXAS,
January 4, 1851.

SIR: In accordance with your request I have the honor to make the following statement in regard to a communication addressed to you by certain persons in the employ of the boundary commission, complaining that the rations issued to them are of inferior quality to those issued to the troops stationed in this section of the country.

Agreeably to an order received from the War Department (directing that the boundary commission be supplied at the several commissary depots with such articles of subsistence stores as could be spared without injury to the public service) there have been issued to them at different times from this depot, pork, coffee, sugar, rice, &c., from the same stores and of the same quality as those issued to the officers and soldiers stationed at this post.

In regard to the assertion that the pork had been condemned at this post previous to its being issued, I can state that not a single pound of pork has ever been condemned of the lot of stores from which these were issued. No fresh beef or flour has ever been issued at this post to the parties complaining.

I presume the beef issued to them by the commissary of the commission is not of the best quality, as it is with the greatest difficulty that even a tolerable quality of beef can be procured in the country.

For the last three months, notice for proposals to furnish the post with fresh beef has been published, and as yet not a single bid has been received.

The beef we are now receiving is delivered by verbal agreement, and that so long only as the person delivering may be able to procure beef at certain rates.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

W. H. WOOD,
2d Lieut. 3d Infantry, A. A. C. S.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Boundary Commissioner.

SAN ELIZARIO, TEXAS,
January 29, 1851.

I examined a quantity of rice, beef and pork in the possession of the commissary of the United States boundary survey, which I was assured was such as was issued to persons belonging to the said survey, and I

unhesitatingly state that I consider the samples of rice, beef and pork shown me equal in quality to the provisions issued to the United States troops on this frontier.

W. B. JOHNS,
Captain 3d Regiment Infantry.

SOCORRO, TEXAS, *January* 31, 1851.

I hereby certify on honor, that the provisions examined by Captain Johns were from the same lot as that issued to the members of the expedition at San Elizario, in December and January.

HILAND MILLEN,
Commissary Sergeant.

SOCORRO, TEXAS, *January* 31, 1851.

I hereby certify that the provisions examined by Captain Johns were from the same lot as those issued to the members of the United States and Mexican boundary commission, at San Elizario, in December and January, and that we had no better provisions on hand at the time the issues were made. On honor,

HENRY JACOBS,
Asst. Commissary U. S. and M. B. C.

PRESIDIO DE SAN ELIZARIO,
January 9, 1851.

SIR: The survey which, by request of the United States boundary commission, was ordered to extend from Indianola to El Paso, was necessarily suspended at this place.

For the purpose of completing this work according to the original design, a party will be detailed and placed under your command.

The following list of assistants, &c., is in accordance with your request:

T. Thompson, esq., assistant with level.
W. White, jr., esq., 2d do.
E. Hesse, esq., topographer.
A. P. Wilbar, esq., assistant with compass.
J. T. McDuffee, esq., rodman.
Wm. Lyne, esq., do.
Jos. Hoban, esq., flag and chain bearer.
C. N. Simms, esq., do do.
T. W. Tansill, esq., do do.
J. E. Weems, esq., do do.

One cook; 1 servant; mess furniture; 2 wagons, with mules and driver to each; 4 tents; provisions to be issued to 15 men at San Elizario for 4 days, at Socorro for 16 days, at El Paso for 14 days; forage for 8 *mules for* same time, to be issued at same place. You will please make

requisitions upon the commissary and quartermaster of the commission for your servant and cook's provisions, and for tents, wagons, mules, teamsters, and forage, as herein specified.

You will immediately make your preparations and proceed to survey from the point where Mr. Bull terminated with the viameter, to the astronomical station at this place. From thence you will make a due north line, which you will cause to be measured with great accuracy, by a well-tested chain. Upon this line shall be conducted a system of careful levelling, to accompany and correct the chain for any errors that may arise from measuring upon inclined planes.

At the end of each day's work will be driven firm stakes, accurately centred with a nail at the top, marked with the distance from the last, and also from the astronomical station at San Elizario.

The distances will be marked to all prominent points upon this line, such as the crossing of roads, streams, acequias, the summits of hills, banks, and other points suitable for triangulation. At intervals of two miles, offsets perpendicular to this line shall be made and prolonged upon the west to the Rio Grande, and upon the other side to the bank which bounds the valley. Basing their work upon these various lines and triangulation points, the topographers will proceed to sketch the intermediate country, paying particular regard to the villages of San Elizario, Isleta, and Socorro. In this manner the survey having been conducted to the well known pass between the mountains above El Paso, you will please report to me for further instructions.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lt. U. S. Topographical Engineers.

J. R. PRIOLEAU, Esq.,
1st Assistant U. S. Boundary Commission.

SAN ELIZARIO, *January* 19, 1851.

SIR: Having been informed by the members of the mechanics' corps of the commission that you charge me with altering their pay, after the same was fixed under your order at Indian Point, I have the pleasure to inform you that I have now in my possession the original book from which you copied the list; and you know that you never have mentioned the subject of pay to me since I gave you the list at Indian Point. It would therefore become you more, as commissioner of the United States, to tell these men at once that the expenses of the expedition had so far exceeded your estimate that it became necessary to curtail the expenses, and that in accordance with the advice of those around you, you had cut down the pay of the mechanics, and not charge me, an humble member of the commission, with the meanest of conduct—*that of deception without an object.*

You will perceive from this that I am not to be intimidated by threats—promulgated, as I have been informed by respectable members of the

commission, by your brother—that if they did not sign *a false pay-roll* they would no longer be considered members of the commission.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONATHAN CHAMBERLIN,
Superintendent of the Mechanics.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq., *El Paso.*

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 24, 1851.

SIR: I received only last evening your letter of the 19th instant, also a copy of your letter addressed to the mechanics attached to the boundary commission in relation to their pay. In this you say that the list and rates of pay mentioned "is copied from a list" which "I approved at Indian Point" (Indianola.) If you have any such with my approval, I request that it may be shown to the mechanics who are interested, that they may know who has deceived them.

Your letter of the 19th instant, referred to, is couched in such insulting language that I should disgrace the position I occupy were I not to notice it as it deserves. I have therefore to inform you that your connexion with the boundary commission will cease with the close of the present month.

Mr. Murphy will settle your account and pay upon your signing the pay-roll.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Mr. JONATHAN CHAMBERLIN.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. AND MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 24, 1851.

To the Mechanics to the Boundary Commission:

GENTLEMEN: I have just received from Mr. J. Chamberlin a letter, in which he encloses me a list of your names and the rate of your pay as fixed by him, at my request, while the commission was in Indianola, Texas.

This list is so totally at variance with that given me from his book at that place, that justice to you, as well as to myself, demands that I should state the following facts, which are supported by witnesses.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

When the boundary commission was at Indianola, in Texas, I requested Mr. Chamberlin, a blacksmith, who had had the superintendence of the construction of the wagons and other work for the commission, to fix the rate of pay for the mechanics attached to it. I supposed that his judgment would enable him to do this to the satisfaction of all.

He prepared a list as requested, called at my quarters, when I took down from his memorandum book, as he called them off, the names of the mechanics, their several trades, and the pay assigned to each. This list I showed to Colonel McClellan, who pronounced the pay too large. He directed Mr. Chamberlin to be sent for, when we sat down with the list before us. Colonel McClellan then took a pencil and reduced the sums affixed to many; others were suffered to remain as they were. I then requested Mr. Chamberlin to notify the mechanics of their pay. He said he would, with other remarks I do not remember. I then handed the list to Mr. R. C. Murphy, assistant secretary of the commission, who was sitting at a table in the same room, and requested him to make a copy, which he did.

I now have in my possession the original list as reduced by Colonel McClellan in his own figures; also the copy made by Mr. Murphy at the time.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

—

Copy of a list of the mechanics in the boundary commission: taken by J. R. Bartlett from J. Chamberlin's memorandum book, as called off by him in Indianola.

Names.	Trades.	Pay (per month) affixed by Mr. Chamberlin.	Pay as reduced by Col. McClellan.
William Brooks	Wheelwright	$60 00	$50 00
Samuel S. Moe	Carpenter	60 00	50 00
Thomas Quin	....do	50 00	40 00
William Ferguson	....do	60 00	40 00
G. W. Miller	Blacksmith	67 50	67 50
Joseph Harvey	....do	50 00	.....
James Lynch	....do	50 00	.....
R. M. Tuttle	Armorer	60 00	.....
John Tennant	Butcher	50 00	.....
C. W. Litchfield	Tailor	60 00	.....
B. F. Burns	....do	50 00	40 00
T. Briggs	....do	50 00	40 00
James Fowler	....do	45 00	40 00
James E. Owens	....do	45 00	40 00
J. Shackleford	Harness-maker	60 00	.....
William Garrett	....do	50 00	.....
John Fitzpatrick	....do	50 00	40 00
James H. Lusby	Shoemaker	50 00	40 00
George McClellan	....do	50 00	.....
Madison Gassaway	...do	50 00	.....
R. B. Smith	Stonecutter	50 00	.....
Samuel McPherson	....do	50 00	40 00
James Roane	....do	50 00	40 00
Charles Rainey	.....	50 00	.....
Tidey Carroll	.....	50 00	30 00
John J. Mankin	.....	30 00	.....
Thomas Dillon	.....	30 00	.....

I certify that the above is an exact copy of the list made by me in Indianola, as before stated, with the reductions as made by Colonel McClellan in my quarters at that place. That as soon as the Colonel made the changes, I handed it to R. C. Murphy, assistant secretary, to make a copy, which he did. This copy I now have attested by him.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Statement of R. C. Murphy.

OFFICE OF THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 25, 1851.

I was present when a consultation was being held at Indianola, Texas, in the commissioner's room, between the commissioner, John R. Bartlett, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan. About what they were engaged I did not know; but I noticed that both were looking over a paper together. After Colonel McClellan left the room, what I believe to be the same paper was handed to me by the commissioner, with a request to copy it. I found the rate of pay opposite to many of the names changed by figures in pencil, and the original figures which were in ink cancelled. The copy which I made was according to the changes as they appeared in pencil, which list is now in the commissioner's possession, certified by me. A duplicate I drew off and gave to Mr. Coffee at San Antonio, and which is now, I believe, among the papers belonging to chief of astronomical corps.

I do not remember whether Chamberlin was in the room during this consultation of which I speak, or not. The list purported to be a list of mechanics attached to the Mexican boundary commission, with the pay affixed.

Yours, most respectfully,

R. C. MURPHY,
Assistant Secretary M. B. C.

Statement of George F. Bartlett, Commissary of the Commission.

EL PASO, *January 25, 1851.*

I remember being in the commissioner's room at Indianola at the time when the commissioner and Colonel McClellan were discussing a list of the mechanics attached to the commission, and their pay, which I understood had been submitted by Mr. Chamberlin. I heard the Colonel say that the pay was too high, and he held in his hand a pencil, with which he was marking the list before him.

When he had finished, the commissioner handed it to R. C. Murphy to copy. I cannot say whether Mr. Chamberlin was present or not. I once met him there, and think it was on this occasion.

GEORGE F. BARTLETT,
Commissary M. B. C.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. AND M. B. C.,
Socorro, Texas, January 29, 1851.

SIR: The great insecurity in which I deem the property belonging to the United States and Mexican boundary commission, for the want of persons to stand guard at night, compels me to ask of you such aid as will give the public property in my hands protection from being stolen. I would suggest that ten or fifteen United States troops be asked for from Major Van Horne, at El Paso, to be stationed here during the stay of the commission at this place. This I think would give ample protection to the mules, wagons, and harness, as they would only be required to do guard duty during the night-time. Already some slight depredations have been committed on the public property here, and I have every reason to believe that plans are being prepared to take many of the best mules which I have, by stealth and theft, and I therefore must ask for prompt assistance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. B. C.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. AND M. B. C.,
Socorro, Texas, January 30, 1851.

SIR: It is my painful duty to again call your attention to the situation of affairs at this place, that the lives of members of the commission and the public property may receive, if possible, some protection from the military authority present.

A set of ruffians are banded together for murderous and villanous purposes, are parading the streets of the village with arms in hand, killing and intimidating, if possible, any and every one opposed or supposed to be opposed to their vile conduct.

Their avowed object is to murder and rob. On the day before yesterday one man was cut; on yesterday another was killed, and others escaped by the snapping of the caps upon the pistols without being discharged. Last night a murderous assault was made on Mr. Clarke, a member of the commission, and Charles Gates, formerly a teamster in the employ. Clarke's life may be despaired of.

In all these incidents the victims are said to have been unarmed, and the attacks made were most desperate and cowardly ones.

A note was addressed to Captain W. B. Johns, commanding at San Elizario, requesting immediate assistance, which, however, he declined giving in most strange terms, considering his position and calling as an American officer, knowing, as he well does or ought to know, that the only official thing about an alcalde of a small village where there are American desperadoes is his name. That such is the position of Socorro is well known to even the person of a week's residence in the place.

Will you be kind enough to see Major Van Horne, and with your influence and a clear statement of the facts try and have placed here, if for a few days only, a small guard of men, which, with the presence

of the six or seven reliable members of the commission here, who would be ready for any emergency, will be sufficient to run these murderers off or bring them to punishment, and at the same time be able to frustrate the evil designs which I am satisfied are ready to be carried into execution on the property of the commission.

The absence of our escort is truly to be lamented.

Requesting your immediate attention, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. B. C.

Hon. J. R. BARTLETT,
United States Commissioner.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 30, 1851.

SIR: I have just received your favor of this morning by express, conveying intelligence of the alarming state of things at Socorro, in consequence of the threats of a band of desperadoes there. I am grieved, too, to learn of the murderous assault made by one of this gang on Mr. Clarke.

On receiving it, I immediately rode up to the post, where I found your letter of yesterday, requesting that I would make an application to Major Van Horne for a small body of troops to be sent to Socorro for the protection of the lives of our party there, and of our property. I called immediately on the Major; exhibited to him your letters, and made a written request for assistance. He promptly acceded to my request, and has promised to send a file of soldiers to Socorro to-morrow. It will be well to have a strong guard posted to-night.

Yours respectfully,
J. R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster M. B. C.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 30, 1851.

SIR: I have just received information, by express from both the quartermaster and the commissary of the commission at Socorro, that there is a gang of ruffians there, who have not only committed two murders, but threaten the lives of several members of the commission, including my own. Yesterday a man in the employ of Mr. Mayson was killed by a man named Young, without any provocation; and last night Mr. Clarke, assistant quartermaster of the commission, was stabbed no less than ten times in a horrible manner, and is not expected to live. A third was wounded slightly.

Mr. Quartermaster Myer writes me that "these ruffians are banded together for murderous and villanous purposes; are parading the *streets of the village* with arms in their hands, killing and intimidating,

if possible, any person supposed to be opposed to their vile conduct. Their avowed object is to murder and rob."

Mr. Myer also informs me that assistance was asked of Captain Johns, commanding officer of the military post at San Elizario, which was declined.

The members of the commission at Socorro are anxious to have a small guard of soldiers there for their protection; and the commissary and quartermaster are equally so, to guard the public property. May I therefore claim your protection, and request that a few soldiers be sent to Socorro for this purpose, and at the same time aid in arresting the ruffians referred to.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Brevet Major VAN HORNE,
Commanding at El Paso.

STILWELL, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, *March* 22, 1850.

SIR: If I am correctly informed, the enclosed draft for $275 must pass through your office before it can be paid. I therefore enclose it to you, with a request that you will have the kindness to afford me the means of realizing the sum therein named, as soon as your convenience will allow.

If it cannot be paid very shortly, I would thank you to return it immediately.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. WELLER.

Hon. T. EWING,
Secretary Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

[Enclosed in above.]

DEAR SIR: Would it be proper to issue a requisition in favor of C. L. Weller upon this draft, without its being first endorsed by him? Please return the papers. Yours,

P. D. KING.

CHARLES DRENNEN, Esq.

APRIL 1, 1850.

DEAR SIR: In my judgment, and without any doubt, I think *before paying* the enclosed draft, you should *require Charles L. Weller's endorsement upon the back of it.*

Truly yours,

C. DRENNEN.

P. D. KING, Esq.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *September* 22, 1850.

SIR: By direction of John B. Weller, late commissioner, &c., I have the honor to enclose herewith a certified copy of the journal of the joint commission appointed and organized to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

This, I understand, comprises the whole of said journal up to the time Mr. Weller left the service.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. WELLER.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior Department, present.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, *July* 6, 1849.

The commissioners and surveyors to run and mark the boundary between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, appointed by the respective governments, under the fifth article of the treaty, dated 2d February, 1848, at Guadalupe Hidalgo—to wit: John B. Weller, commissioner, and Andrew B. Gray, surveyor, on the part of the United States; and Don Pedro Garcia Condé, commissioner, and José Salazar Ilarequi, surveyor, on the part of Mexico—met at the office of Mr. Weller, at the port of San Diego, California, on this day, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1849.

After a reciprocal examination of credentials, and the respective parties being entirely satisfied therewith, it was agreed that the joint commission to run and mark the boundary aforesaid should be organized at once.

H. H. Robinson was then named as secretary, and D. Gahagan as translator and interpreter, on the part of the United States; F. M. Cherero as secretary, and Philip de T. Iturbide as translator and interpreter, on the part of Mexico—the two latter having been appointed by the supreme government.

It was agreed between the respective parties that any explanations which either of the commissioners may desire to make, in regard to the failure to meet within the period prescribed by the treaty, shall be entered on the journal.

The joint commission then adjourned, to meet at the same place to-morrow, at 11 o'clock a. m.

PEDRO GARCIA CONDE,
JOHN B. WELLER.

Attest:
H. H. ROBINSON,
F. M. DE CHERERO.
Secretaries.

SATURDAY, *July* 7, 1849.

The joint commission met pursuant to adjournment.

In explanation of the causes which prevented him from reaching San Diego at the time specified in the treaty, Mr. Weller states that

he left his residence in Ohio for San Diego, California, on the 12th of February last, and reached the city of Panama, in the republic of New Grenada, on the 16th of March, where he was detained, because of his inability to obtain transportation until the 17th of May; that he landed at the port of San Diego on the first day of June.

Mr. Gray states that he left New York city on the 22d February, for San Diego, and arrived in Panama, New Grenada, on the 1st April, where he was detained for want of transportation until the 17th of May, when he embarked in steamship "Panama," with the commissioner, and arrived at the port of San Diego on the 1st day of June.

Mr. Condé states that he left Mexico, with the rest of the individuals composing the commission, for San Diego, on the 18th of April last, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, clothed with limited instructions from his government; that he took with him orders and recommendations to secure two passages, even in case that the regular steamer on the Pacific line (de esta Carera) should arrive full, one being for himself, and one for the surveyor; that he arrived at Tepic and San Blas, and learning from the United States consul that the steamer would not touch at this latter port on her then voyage, he decided to embark on board the ship "Caroline," under the sure impression that with a favorable voyage he would have arrived at his destined port (San Diego) in proper season; but being subjected to natural accidents seldom known in the navigation of the Pacific coasts, he did not arrive there until the 3d of (July) the present month. That he makes this statement that it may be placed upon the journal of the joint commission. That on account of other accidents occurring to the American commissioner, that delayed him likewise beyond the proper time, it was agreed upon between the parties that their several statements should be placed upon the journal, in the proceedings of to-day.

It was agreed, and so ordered, that the surveyors should report a plan to ascertain the "southernmost point of the port of San Diego," and the initial point upon the Pacific, and also the mode of surveying and marking the line from thence to the river Gila, where it unites with the Colorado.

Adjourned to meet on Monday, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m.

PEDRO GARCIA CONDE,
JOHN B. WELLER.

Attest:

H. H. ROBINSON,
F. M. DE CHERERO,
Secretaries.

MONDAY, *July* 9, 1849.

The joint commission met pursuant to adjournment.

The surveyors, in accordance with the instructions of Saturday's meeting, submitted the following as the result of their conference:

"That they have had a conference on the subject referred to them, and have agreed that both or either of the parties, representing their

government, proceed, whenever ready, to make the surveys for defining upon the ground the southernmost point of the port, and the two extreme points of the straight line between the Pacific and the junction of the rivers Gila and Colorado, where the middle of the former unites with the latter, and that the latitude and longitude of the two extreme points (of the same straight line) be determined for the purpose of obtaining the azimuth and correct course, preparatory to its demarkation upon the ground.

"That each of the aforesaid parties pursue their own method to arrive at the required result, and that when the parties have mutually satisfied themselves, then the demarkation of these points (by monuments or otherwise, as may be agreed upon) take place; and that, from time to time, as the work progresses, and information is obtained of the country through which any portion of the line will pass, the said parties can agree as to the plan of taking the topography or marking the line."

It was agreed that a list of the persons connected with the two commissions, in their several capacities, be entered upon the journal, exclusive of employés, servants, &c.

Persons attached to the United States commission.—John B. Weller, United States commissioner; Hiram H. Robinson, secretary of ditto; E. Kirby Chamberlin, physician and surgeon; D. Gahagan, translator and interpreter; O. S. Witherby, quartermaster and commissary; C. L. Weller, clerk and disburser.

Persons attached to surveyor's party.—Andrew B. Gray, United States surveyor; Charles J. Whiting, principal assistant; Henry Clayton, draughtsman, first assistant; J. H. Forster, first sub-assistant; George F. Hooper, sub-assistant; Frederick Emory, ditto; William A. Taylor, ditto; Joseph Kaufman, ditto, and clerk.

Persons attached to astronomical party.—Major W. H. Emory, U. S. A., chief astronomer; Captain E. L. F. Hardcastle, U. S. A., assistant astronomer; Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, U. S. A., ditto; James Nooney, principal computer; Charles C. Parry, assistant ditto; G. C. Gardner, junior ditto; Ed. Ingraham, ditto.

Persons attached to Mexican commission.—General Pedro Garcia Condé, commissioner; José Salazar Ilarequi, surgeon and mineralogist; Francisco Jiminez, first engineer; Francisco M. de Cherero, ditto and secretary; Augustin G. Condé, second engineer; Ricardo Raminez, zoologist and botanist; Philip de T. Iturbide, translator and interpreter.

PEDRO GARCIA CONDE,
JOHN B. WELLER.

Attest:
H. H. ROBINSON,
F. M. DE CHERERO,
Secretaries.

MONDAY, *October* 8, 1849.

The joint commission met near the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, for the purpose of determining the initial point in the boundary on the Pacific ocean; and, after examining the surveys made by

the surveyors, and hearing their explanations thereof, adjourned, by agreement, to meet near the same place on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 12 m.

PEDRO GARCIA CONDE,
JOHN B. WELLER.

Attest:
H. H. ROBINSON,
F. M. DE CHERERO,
Secretaries.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 10, 1849.

The joint commission—to wit: John B. Weller and Andrew B. Gray, on the part of the United States; Pedro Garcia Condé and José Salazar Ilarequi, on the part of the republic of Mexico—met, and, after a careful examination of the ground and the surveys made by the respective parties, the initial point in the boundary was finally fixed and determined. A written statement in both languages, (English and Spanish,) being the solemn declaration of the representatives of the two governments that this was the point fixed and settled, was placed in a bottle hermetically sealed and deposited in the ground, upon which a temporary monument to mark the spot was placed, in the presence of many witnesses; which declaration, subscribed by the commissioners and surveyors in the presence of two witnesses, was as follows:

"Be it remembered that, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1849, the undersigned, commissioners and surveyors, duly appointed and commissioned by their respective governments, being satisfied with the results of the surveys made, did agree that the demarkation of boundary between the United States and the Mexican republic shall commence at this point; all in conformity with the 5th article of the treaty signed at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 2d of February, 1848, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 30th day of May, 1848, at Queretaro, by the respective representatives of each government. This point, according to the article referred to, is situated on the Pacific coast, 'one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego,' the geographical position of which shall be entered upon the journal of the joint commission."

The initial point of the boundary thus solemnly agreed upon is in north latitude 32° 31′ 59″.58, and the longitude thereof 7 h. 48 min. 21 1 west of Greenwich, as determined by Major William H. Emory, chief astronomer, &c., on the part of the United States, and José Salazar Ilarequi on the part of Mexico, being 'one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego,' according to the survey of said port made by Don Juan Pantoja, in the year 1782. The character of the monument, and the inscription to be placed thereon, to be agreed upon hereafter.

PEDRO GARCIA CONDE,
JOHN B. WELLER.

Attest:
H. H. ROBINSON,
F. M. DE CHERERO,
Secretaries.

MONDAY, *January* 28, 1850.

This day, to wit, on the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, the members of the joint commission, organized to run and mark the boundaries between the United States and the republic of Mexico—to wit, John B. Weller, A. B. Gray, and Pedro Garcia Condé—met in San Diego. H. H. Robinson having resigned his position as secretary to the commission, Richard Rust was appointed secretary *pro tempore* on the part of the United States.

An examination was made into the proceedings of the respective commissions, under and by virtue of the agreement made on the 9th July in the past year; the initial point on the Pacific ocean having been previously settled, as will appear on the journal, under date 10th October, A. D. 1849.

The data obtained by each party at the junction of the rivers Gila and Colorado was then submitted to the meeting.

After a careful examination it was found that the parties had taken, as the point of departure for the line which terminates at the initial point on the Pacific, the nearest and most practicable spot of land in that direction, at a distance of 327 metres from and having the same azimuth as the exact point, to wit, "the middle of the river Gila, where it unites with the Colorado." This point could not, of course, be fixed on the right bank of the Colorado, because that river, after its junction with the Gila, flows nearly in a northwest direction; thus the dividing line between the territories of the respective governments, drawn in exact compliance with the 5th article of the treaty, does not strike the Colorado until some miles from the junction of the two rivers.

It was then agreed that the geographical position of the precise point which is designated in the treaty as "the middle of the Gila, where it unites with the Colorado," is that of north latitude 32° 43′ 32″, and 7 hours 38 minutes west of Greenwich meridian; that the geographical position of the point of land selected from which the azimuth of the line takes its departure, is 32° 43′ 31″. 58 north latitude, and in longitude 7 h. 38 min. 12 sec. 27 west of the meridian of Greenwich.

The results of the calculations made by the respective parties for the determination of the azimuth, or inclination of the line starting from the initial point on the Pacific, and which terminates at the point alluded to and marked near the junction of the rivers Gila and Colorado, were examined, and the azimuth agreed upon.

This will remain fixed and definite, and will resolve any difficulty, if, through any unforeseen cause, the mounds and monuments between the two extremes of the line should be moved or displaced.

It was further agreed that the line is now fixed and determined, and all that is now necessary to the full and entire completion of that portion of the boundary line between the territories of the respective governments, extending from the Pacific ocean to the mouth of the Gila river, in conformity with the treaty of peace and limits concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, and exchanged at Santiago Queretaro, Mexico, on the 30th May, A. D. 1848, is to place suitable monuments at the two extremes of the line, and such intermediate monuments as may be agreed upon.

A convention then took place between the commissioners, which, by agreement, was entered upon the journal, and is as follows, to wit:

The commissioner on the part of Mexico said, "that the dividing line is unquestionably in conformity with the tenor of the 5th article of the treaty of peace; but that, according to the exposition published by the commissioners of the nation to the supreme government, which accompanies the treaty referred to, the commissioner on the part of the United States offered to cede nearly three leagues of land on the coast of the Pacific, the azimuth commencing at the Rancheria de los Choyes, which is to be found in the middle of the bay of San Diego, provided that a small portion of the territory situated on the right bank of the river Colorado, immediately below its junction with the Gila, which was to be left to us, should be ceded to him; and as the unforeseen circumstance, of which mention has been made in this journal, has caused a space of territory of still greater interest on the left bank of the river Colorado, between the Colorado and the Gila, to remain as a portion of the United States, he declares that his desire in this matter is not to make use of the right 'without appeal,' which is conferred upon the commissioners in whatever they may do with respect to the determination of the line; because, that, if on the one hand it is drawn in conformity with the tenor of the 5th article of the treaty referred to, on the other it does not agree with the spirit of those who, with competent powers, concluded them. Consequently, that in this matter he leaves to his government the right to decide on the subject in conjunction with the government of the United States."

Mr. Weller, on the part of the United States, said, in reply, "that he regretted very much his inability to accede to the proposition of the Mexican commissioner. If any doubts existed in his own mind as to the proper course to be pursued, he would cheerfully leave the question to the decision of the respective governments. But the 5th article of the treaty of peace provides for the organization of a joint commission, to run and mark the boundaries between the two governments, and the result agreed upon by them is to be considered a part of the treaty itself, and to have the same force as if it were inserted therein. It is expected that *we* will execute this duty and settle the question forever."

Mr. Weller said, "it was quite probable that the ministers who negotiated that treaty did not possess an exact knowledge of the country through which the line was to pass, as the maps in general use were certainly very inaccurate. This want of correct information, he apprehended, had already operated injuriously upon the interests of his government. For instance: the first paragraph in the 5th article of the treaty, after defining the boundary from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the mouth of the Gila, says, 'thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California to the Pacific ocean.' In the second paragraph, however, it is provided that, 'in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific ocean distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, &c.' It was generally supposed that the United

States, by this treaty, had acquired the whole of what was known as Upper California. From the language employed, such was probably the *intention* of the negotiators; but," said Mr. Weller, "it is notorious that the line between Upper and Lower California runs several miles south of the line we have fixed as the boundary between our respective territories, and as this line is about one hundred and thirty-five miles in length, the United States loses a considerable amount of land. The land called for in the first paragraph would have struck the Colorado at a point below the lower crossing, thus including both fords within our limits.

"It is also," said Mr. Weller, "probable, from the inaccuracies of the maps then extant, that the negotiators supposed that the line, after leaving the mouth of the Gila, would at once cross the Colorado and thus leave the territory on the left bank upon the Mexican side. He had, however, no other rule to guide him in the decision of these questions, but the plain unequivocal language of the treaty itself. This requires a straight line from the mouth of the Gila to the Pacific ocean, and none other could, of course, meet his approbation. The joint commission is invested with full power to decide definitively, and he was unwilling to leave the question open to future negotiation. If, in the exercise of our powers under the treaty, injustice is done to either party, he had no doubt, from the high sense of honor which characterized both nations, that ample reparation would be made."

The commission then adjourned, to meet Tuesday, 29th January, at same place.

JOHN B. WELLER,
PEDRO GARCIA CONDE.

Attest:
F. M. De Cherero, *Secretary.*
R. Rust, *Secretary pro tem.*

Tuesday, *January* 29, 1850.

Joint commission met pursuant to adjournment.

After a full and free interchange of opinions, it was decided that monuments should be erected at the following places, to wit:

One at the initial point on the Pacific;

One on the spot of land agreed upon near the mouth of the Gila river;

One on the left bank of the Colorado, where the line crosses that river;

One upon the desert, as near as practicable where the line crosses New river;

And three other monuments at such points on the intervening mountains as may be most visible and of greatest interest.

As a very large portion of the territory on both sides of the line, for many miles between the Pacific and Colorado, is barren and never can be cultivated by either party, this demarkation of the line is considered amply sufficient.

The two surveyors of the commission shall proceed, at as early a day as practicable, to fix and determine the precise points on the line where *the intermediate* monuments shall be erected, and they shall remain on

this side of the line until it is accomplished. A report of the proceedings herein to be submitted to the commission and entered upon the journal.

It was further agreed that two engineers, one from each party, should be appointed to see that the monuments which have been determined as necessary to mark the line, whenever constructed, are placed upon the exact line and at the points fixed upon by the commission. They will also see that the monuments are constructed in conformity with the orders which may be given them. A minute report of their operations in this behalf to be submitted to the joint commission and inscribed upon the journal. The commission then adjourned, to meet at the same time and place to-morrow.

JOHN B. WELLER,
U. S. Commissioner.
P. GARCIA CONDE.

F. M. De Cherero, *Secretary.*
R. Rust, *Secretary pro tem.*

Wednesday, *January* 30, 1850.

Joint commission met pursuant to adjournment.

It was agreed that the monuments placed on the line to mark the boundaries between the territories of the United States and Mexico, extending from the Pacific ocean to the mouth of the Gila river, should be constructed as follows, to wit:

The monument at the initial point on the Pacific ocean to be of white marble; the block or die three feet square; the pyramid or obelisk nine feet, or thereabouts. On the side fronting the Pacific, the following inscription shall be placed, to wit:

"Initial point of boundary between the United States and Mexico, established by the joint commission, 10th October, A. D. 1849, agreeably to the treaty dated at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, A. D. 1848.

"JOHN B. WELLER,
"*U. S. Commissioner.*
"ANDREW B. GRAY,
"*U. S. Surveyor.*"

On the same side the same inscription in Spanish, substituting the names of—

"PEDRO GARCIA CONDE,
"*Mexican Commissioner.*
"JOSE SALAZAR ILAREQUI,
"*Mexican Surveyor.*"

On the north side, or the side fronting the territory of the United States—

"United States of America."
[An arrow horizontally cut over it, with]
"Direction of the line."

On the south side, or the side fronting the territory of Mexico—

"Republica Mexicana."
[An arrow, and the words:]
"Diricion de la linea."

On the east side, or the side fronting the line, the geographical position cut in bas-relief—

"North latitude 32° 31′ 59″.58;
Longitude 7 h. 48 min. 21 s. 1 west of Greenwich;
as determined by Major Wm. H. Emory on the part of the United States, and José Salazar Ilarequi on the part of Mexico."

The monument to be placed on a mound or elevation of five feet, and its height above the surface of the earth about fourteen feet. The cost of which, when constructed, shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

The monument at the point agreed upon, near the mouth of the Gila river, to be of the same material, although smaller in dimensions. The cost of which shall not exceed five hundred dollars, at the point where made. It shall contain the same inscription, with the exception of the latitude and longitude, &c., which shall be as follows:

"North latitude 32° 43′ 31″.58;
Longitude 7 h. 38 min. 12 sec. 27 west of Greenwich;
Distance from the middle of the Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, 327 metres, as determined by Lieutenant A. W. Whipple on the part of the United States, and José Salazar Ilarequi on the part of Mexico."

The monument to be placed at least ten feet above the level of the earth.

The other five monuments to be of cast-iron, with similar inscriptions, omitting latitude and longitude and names of astronomers, and shall not exceed 400 pounds in weight—all of which monuments are to be constructed under the direction of the two engineers agreed upon, in conformity with the plans or drawings signed by the commissioners, and dated 30th January, A. D. 1850. There shall be deposited in the monument at the Pacific, and the one near the mouth of the Gila, the names on parchment of the members of the joint commission, as found recorded on the journal of the 9th of July last.

All the expenses of constructing the monuments and transporting them to the line, and placing them at the points designated, (except the compensation of the engineers,) to be equally divided between the two governments.

Captain E. L. F. Hardcastle was then named by the American commissioner, and Francisco Jiminez by the Mexican commissioner, as the engineers to take charge of this portion of the work, and execute the duties specified in the journal of the 29th January present.

If, from any cause, either of the engineers thus appointed should be unable to attend to the duties enjoined upon him, the party originally appointing him, or his successor, shall designate some other person to serve.

And then the commission adjourned.

JOHN B. WELLER,
U. S. Commissioner.
P. GARCIA CONDE.

F. M. De Cherero, *Secretary.*
R. Rust, *Secretary pro tem.*

FRIDAY, *February* 15, 1850.

Joint commission met pursuant to adjournment.

The commissioner on the part of the United States not being prepared to send out the surveyor to determine the three intermediate points at which monuments are to be placed, at as early a day as desired by the Mexican commissioner, and the presence of the surveyor at El Paso at the time fixed being necessary, it is agreed that that portion of the journal which refers to the subject be so far modified that one of the intermediate monuments shall be placed on the line at or near where it crosses the main road leading from San Diego to Lower California; and as Major Emory, chief astronomer on the part of the United States, has marked on the face of the earth the azimuth of the line at this extreme, it is agreed that he, in conjunction with José Salazar Ilarequi, astronomer and surveyor on the part of Mexico, shall proceed at once to designate the precise point where said monument shall be placed, and that the other two intermediate monuments shall be placed between that and the desert, on the line, at such points as the two engineers appointed by the commission may agree upon when they come to erect the monuments.

It was determined, as nothing remains to be done on this side of the line except that which has already been provided for, and as it is impracticable in the present condition of California to advance from this direction beyond the mouth of the Gila and towards the frontiers of New Mexico, that the commission should adjourn to meet at El Paso, in the State of Chihuahua, on the first Monday of November next.

If in any event (which is not to be expected) either of the commissions should fail to meet at the time and place agreed upon, the one present may commence its operations and push them forward as far as practicable, subject, of course, to the examination and revision of the other party.

The joint commission then adjourned, to meet at the time and place designated.

JOHN B. WELLER, *U. S. C.*
P. GARCIA CONDE, *M. C.*

F. M. DE CHERERO, *Secretary.*
R. RUST, *Secretary pro tem.*

It is hereby certified, that the foregoing is a true copy of the journal of the boundary commission.

JOHN B. WELLER,
Late Commissioner.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July* 13, 1850.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO,
January 13, 1851.

SIR: I am informed by Major W. H. Emory, late acting boundary commissioner, that my account against the boundary commission was approved by him and reported to your department. I would wish

be informed whether there is anything—and if so, what—to hinder my receiving the amount at this place at an early day. Please answer.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. WELLER.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO,
January 23, 1851.

SIR: Yours of 18th instant, in answer to mine of 13th, is received. You are in error in supposing that one of my letters of said date was in relation to the $72 matter, a draft for which I have just received. That was only in correction of an error in my brother's account, whilst my letter pertained to my own account. Just before leaving California I sent from San Francisco to Major Emory, at San Diego, my account and accompanying vouchers for his examination. I have since learned from him that he approved the same, and made a report thereof to your department. If this be the situation of the matter, I can see nothing to prevent my receiving the amount. If I recollect right, the balance due me is $1,121 18.

Please inform me if anything is in the way to prevent my receiving this soon.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. WELLER.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Enclosed in foregoing.]

JANUARY 21, 1851.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th has been received. Captain Hardcastle is at San Diego. If you will write to him at that place stopping the payment of your account and Mr. Kinder's, and send them to me, with Captain Hardcastle's letter stating that he has done so, I can then cause them to be paid at this place.

You will perceive, that until this is done I can take no step in the matter, as the accounts have already been approved by me at San Diego, and orders given to Captain H. to pay them at that place.

The accounts were presented by Judge Whittlesey, who, no doubt, has them now, if they have not already been paid by Captain Hardcastle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY.

Mr. C. L. WELLER.

HAMILTON, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO,
September 13, 1851.

SIR: Since writing to you on the 21st ultimo and 11th instant regarding my claim against the United States, I have received my vouchers, &c., from California, with the information that Captain Hardcastle had no funds provided him with which to pay this claim, and that he has returned to Washington.

I therefore enclose you all the papers in the case, with the hope that it may be convenient for the department to act upon the matter at once. I would be pleased to have the amount remitted me at this place as soon as convenient.

Please acknowledge receipt hereof.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. L. WELLER.

P. S.—My receipt on back of account was placed there expecting it to be paid to my agent in California.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Columbus, Ohio, January 7, 1852.

SIR: Two or three months ago I had the honor of transmitting to you for settlement my account against the United States for services in the Mexican boundary commission. When at Washington, the week previous to the convening of Congress, I found said account referred by you to the Fifth Auditor, which officer, it was told me, required your endorsement of approval as a necessary preliminary to its being audited, it being a contingent account. For that purpose, I sought to be admitted to an interview with you, but was informed that you was so busily engaged upon your annual report that I could not see you. I left the account in the hands of one of your clerks, (Mr. Whiting,) to be presented again to you, with a request that you would make the necessary endorsement.

I desire now to call your attention to the justice of an early settlement of this account, if it has not already been done, of which I have had no information. I have been deprived of the amount of this account for a long period, and I can conceive of no good reason why I should not have it audited and paid me soon. The account was critically examined by the acting commissioner, and has his approval endorsed upon it. With your simple endorsement of "approved" upon it, I will be enabled to enjoy its balance, my just dues. Be pleased to give it your early attention.

At the same time I transmitted you the above, I also made an application, as attorney for John B. Weller, for an additional allowance to him for commutation of personal expenses. In view of the fact that other officers of that commission have received a larger sum on this account than the commissioner, who was necessarily subjected to greater expenditures, it seems to me that it would require but little time and deliberation to discover the justice of an early allowance of the claim.

Will you favor me with some information regarding both these matters at as early a day as your convenience will allow.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

C. L. WELLER.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 9, 1850.

SIR: In my communication of Saturday, I omitted to suggest, that after Major Emory shall have organized the corps of surveyors, assistants, and men to proceed with the survey from the mouth of the Gila river, he should be required to furnish your department with a list of their names, their occupation, and their pay, respectively. Having this list, the department and commissioner will be enabled to refill places from which persons may be removed who may not be deemed proper persons for the survey.

It is suggested in the paper I handed you several days ago, that for economy of transportation and support of animals, (which will be the greatest difficulties in the survey,) as well as for despatch, it would be well to have several iron or copper boats, (copper is preferable.) These boats can be constructed at New York, in such manner that, after we have reached the head of the Gila river, we can mount them on truck-wheels and use them on the land line to the Rio Grande. For this service we would require a sailor to each boat, (the rest of the boatmen could be soldiers,) and to avoid the expenses of transportation, could be obtained from our vessels of war on the Pacific, under an order from the Secretary of the Navy. Lieutenant Beale, of the navy, who has spent much time near the Gila, has volunteered his services to have the boats built, and to manage them on the river; he would also be the best guide we could have on the Gila. His detail could no doubt be obtained by application to the Secretary of the Navy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,

Brevet Lieut. Col., Capt. Top. Eng.

Hon. T. EWING,

Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 12, 1850.

SIR: Since I saw you last, I have employed my time in seeking information in regard to the character of the Gila river, and of the country adjacent to it, with a view to the arrangement of the means of transportation for the parties on the survey that will conduce most to despatch and economy.

From Lieutenant Beale, of the United States navy, who has passed over it several times, I have obtained the most reliable information. I learn from him, that in ascending the river in several places we will be *forced* by impassable hills on one side to cross to the other, and that *when we reach the cañons* (points at which there are impassable hills

on both sides) we will have to abandon the wagons altogether and resort to packs. I think, therefore, that it would be better to use packs from the beginning; and if we obtain six of the copper boats suggested by Colonel Abert, the amount of heavy articles to be transported by packs will be so reduced that the transportation by them and by wagons will be comparatively small. These boats, too, will furnish easy transportation for the sick, and in crossing the river will save us the delay incident to the construction of rafts for that purpose.

I have learned from an officer of our navy, who saw the parties at San Diego in October last, that they were miserably provided, particularly in camp equipage, which must necessarily have been the case, from the fact that they depended on the garrison at San Diego for their supply. This was a poor resource to depend on, as the quantity in the garrison was barely sufficient for the troops when in the field. It would be well, therefore, to obtain the supply in the States, and carry it with us.

I have written to an officer of the army in New York to examine a newly invented tent, which is intended to save space and weight in transportation, and time in pitching and striking. If his report to me is favorable, I will then submit to you an estimate of their cost, and that of the tents now used in the army, and you can then determine whether or not those shall be adopted.

If it is determined to obtain the services of Lieutenant Beale on the survey, and to provide the tents and boats, as the time intervening between this and that of our leaving for San Diego would be sufficient for their construction in New York, he might be detailed at once and go on that duty, and thus would avoid the delay that would take place if the appropriation is waited for.

I am extremely anxious to commence the survey of the Gila in time (say 1st May) to reach the Rio Grande by the end of the season, as then we will be in a country where supplies can be obtained, and we will avoid the effect of the wet season on the Gila. I hope, with industry, if we commence early in May, to make considerable progress in the survey of the Rio Grande.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,

Captain Topographical Engineers, Brevet Lieut. Col.

Hon. T. Ewing,

Secretary of the Interior.

Washington, D. C., *March* 14, 1850.

Sir: From the relation I now bear to your department, co-operating under the orders of your department, in aid of the surveys for establishing the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and aware of the doubt that exists if the surveys will not be suspended for the present, I would respectfully but earnestly call your attention to the following facts, which, from information from the most authentic sources, I think may have such weight as to induce the government at

once to proceed with the surveys, and which I deem it my duty to submit.

1st. It seems to have been decided by the joint commissioners that the line between the Pacific and the mouth of the Gila river is to be established preliminary to further operations. That line is say 140 miles in extent, of which, in all, but five miles next to the Pacific and two miles next to the Colorado have been run, leaving an extent between those points to be finally established of say 133 miles. This is the season for accomplishing that; for it is well known, in the winter season (which would commence about 1st November) it would, from the climate of the *coast range* to be traversed, be impracticable, and prior to that period time would suffice, if operations be at once commenced and prosecuted vigorously, to finish what has been begun, even to the mouth of the Gila. In other words, if such operations be not speedily resumed one whole season will be lost; for, as all will testify who are conversant with the subject, it is certain.

2d. That operations along the Gila, during *the summer months*, are absolutely impracticable.

I would not detain you, sir, by reciting the reasons in detail, because I think you are quite aware they are such as prove that, from heat and drought, operations through the valley of the Gila could only be carried on in the winter season. Lieutenant Beale and others give decided opinions to that effect.

3d. So, if it be the pleasure of the department to authorize it, and the commission be constituted speedily, I feel confident that the line between the Pacific and the Colorado may be established prior to November next, and continued without interruption along the Gila, and throughout the whole extent of the boundary line, without interruption, to its entire completion.

4th. In conclusion, while I await your orders, I am ready to take the field at a moment's warning.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Capt. Top. Engineers.

Hon. THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Interior.

P. S.—The foregoing remarks referring to surveys for the allignment of the boundary are equally applicable to those authorized or required by the 6th article of the treaty, with reference to a railroad, canal, or road.

Perhaps it would be well also to state, that should the survey be commenced at El Paso on the 1st November next, the commission could not possibly reach the Gila river before the month of April following—the commencement of the hot season—when operations would have to be suspended; whereas, if the survey is commenced as early this season as practicable, on the line from the Pacific to the mouth of the Gila, the commission will be on the Gila in the proper season—through the winter.

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lt. Col., Capt. Top. Engineers.

WASHINGTON, *June* 10, 1850.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 8th instant in relation to the wagons, and am this moment putting a letter into the mail for Mr. Bartlett, the commissioner, (who will be at Newark in a day or two,) in relation to the matter. You will see him and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Thomas together; and I have requested Mr. Bartlett to have the ten light wagons and four ambulances made on your plan, and I will write to Mr. Chamberlain to the same effect this mail. You will see Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Strain in Newark very soon.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN.

H. L. THISTLE, Esq.

P. S.—Please see Mr. Bartlett in New York, and he will see Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Thomas with you. I think when you all get together you will be able to manage it.

J. McCLELLAN.

CAMP EWING, INDIANOLA, TEXAS,
September 3, 1850.

The members of the United States boundary commission, who have not already been detailed for duty, will be formed into two independent detachments or companies—one of cavalry, the other of infantry. The first, to be organized from the assistant engineers, is to be commanded as follows, viz: N. G. Strain, United States navy, captain; Geo. L. Pierce, 1st lieutenant; Geo. G. Garner, 2d lieuteuant; Fred. Keller, 1st sergeant; Clement Young, 2d sergeant; Robt. E. Mathews, 1st corporal; Jas. E. Weems, 2d corporal.

Of the detachment of light infantry, the officers and non-commissioned officers are hereby appointed as follows, viz: Edward Barry, captain; Joseph Hoban, 1st lieutenant; John Chamberlain, 2d lieutenant; James Henning, 1st sergeant; Thos. Briggs, 2d sergeant; B. F. Burns, 1st corporal; Sam'l McPherson, 2d corporal. James Steele is also appointed adjutant of this command. Upon the promulgation of this order, Captains Strain and Barry will proceed to organize their companies, placing each subaltern and non-commissioned officer in the discharge of his appropriate duties, and report to me forthwith. Through the usual channels reports will be rendered to me daily. All violations of orders, or neglect of duty, are to be reported to me, and in no instance is corporal punishment to be inflicted except by sentence of a court-martial.

In cases of emergency, as of an attack by Indians, the command will necessarily devolve upon the ranking officer of the escort. A strictly military organization is desired, and the officers, while confining themselves to their appropriate sphere of duties, will be implicitly obeyed.

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lt. Col., Capt. T. E.

Approved:

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

SAN ELIZARIO, TEXAS, *January* 12, 1851.

SIR: I have received a letter from commissioner Bartlett in relation to the settlement of my accounts for personal expenses, and saying that he would, by the mail which will leave this to-morrow, refer the matter to the department for its decision. I have many papers of public interest to prepare for this mail, and will not be able to make my statement to you in relation to the account referred to, but will by the next mail, 25th of this month, furnish you a statement I wish to have examined with Mr. Bartlett's, before your decision is made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Top. Engineers.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *July* 15, 1851.

SIR: I respectfully submit an account for the commutation of my personal expenses whilst on duty on the commission for the survey and demarkation of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico; which being a contingent allowance, requires the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, before it can be passed by the accounting officers. You will perceive that I have deducted from it the time of our passage from New York to Indianola, Texas, as the same allowance has been made for the same service to others, officers of the topographical corps, and I have made no charge for transportation home from El Paso. I trust it may meet your approval.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Captain Top. Engineers.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, *February* 23, 1850.

Edmund L. F. Hardcastle, on the part of the United States boundary commission, and Francisco Jimenez, on the part of the Mexican, being appointed to have constructed and to place the monuments upon that portion of the boundary between the United States and Mexico extending from the Pacific to the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, having exchanged their credentials, and having discussed the points relating to their commission, they agreed upon the manner in which said monuments shall be constructed, in order that they may be erected at as early a day as practicable; and as said monuments can be transported by sea, they agreed, as the easiest method to be adopted, to have them constructed in the United States of America. Accordingly, orders for their construction were signed by both parties to this effect; and it was also agreed that said orders should be carried out by Edmund L. F. Hardcastle, above mentioned.

They further agree to meet at this place on the first day of Janu-

ary next, in order to execute their commission in relation to the placing of said monuments upon the line; but if, from any unforeseen event, either party above named should fail to be present at the time and place specified, they agreed that the one present may proceed to place the 4 (four) monuments at the points already agreed upon, to wit: One at the initial point near the Pacific, one near the road leading to Lower California, one at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, and one on the left bank of the latter river, leaving the remaining 3 (three) monuments to be placed until both parties shall be present.

EDMUND L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Brevet Capt. U. S. Top. Engineers.

FRANCISCO JIMENES.

—

EN EL PUERTO DE SAN DIEGO,
á los 23, dias del mes de Febrero, de 1850.

Francisco Jimenes, por parte de la comision de limites de la Republica Mejicana, y Edmund L. F. Hardcastle, por parte de la Americana, hallandase comisionados para regular la construccion y colocacion de los monumentos en esa porcion del limite entre Mejico y los Estados Unidos, que se extende desde el Pacifico á la confluencia de los rios Gila y Colorado, despues de haber cambiado sus credenciales, y de haber discutido sobre los puntos que conciernen á su comision, acordaron la manera en que dichos monumentos pueden ser construidos pa. que sean colocados, á la mayor posible periodo, y como dichos monumentos pueden ser transportado por mar, convinieron que el modo mas facil y menos costoso que se pudiera adoptar, es de construirlos en los Estados Unidos de America; a cuyo efecto se firmaron ordenes para su construccion pr. ambas partes, y tambien se conviene que dichos ordenes serian executados pr. Edmund L. F. Hardcastle, ya mencionado.

Ademas convinieron que se reunirian en este lugar el primero de Enero del año entrante para cumplir á su comision en lo que hace relacion á la colocacion de dichos monumentos sobre la linea; pero si por cual quiero evento imprevisto, alguna de las partes ya mencionada dejase de concurrir pa. el tiempo y lugar señalados, se convino en que la que se halle presente procedira á colocar los cuatro monumentos en los puntos ya acordados, á saber; uno sobre el punto inicial cerca del Pacifico, uno cerca del camino que se dirige á la Baja California, uno en el punto determinado cerca de la confluencia de los rios Gila y Colorado, y uno sobre la izquierda del ultimo, quedando los otros tres pendientes pa. cuando se hallen presentes los dos partes.

FRANCISCO JIMENES.

EDMUND L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Brevet Capt. U. S. Top. Engineers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 16, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your approval the account of my personal expenses while employed as "United States surveyor".

Mexican boundary survey on Pacific coast, and while in charge of
d work, as set forth and approved in a letter (a copy of which is
ewith enclosed) addressed to you by Major W. H. Emory, and
ted Washington, June 24, 1851. The same amount was charged
l allowed to Major Emory and Mr. Gray for the same service, as
proved by you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Brevet Captain U. S. Army.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 13, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a communication for the
n. John R. Bartlett, United States commissioner, in reference to
completion of the work assigned to me on the Pacific section of
boundary, and to request that it may be forwarded to him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND L. F. HARDCASTLE,
Brevet Captain U. S. Top. Engineers.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, *March* 1, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your commu-
ation of the 19th December last, informing me that my services as
nmissioner upon the boundary survey were no longer required.
soon as Major Emory arrives, to whom I am directed to turn over
ks, papers, &c., it will give me very great pleasure to withdraw from
commission, especially since its business has been transferred to
"Department of the Interior."

The letter to which you allude from the Secretary of State, under
e 26th June, has never been received. Diligent search has been
de for it in the post office here, but it cannot be found. It may have
n directed in the same way that his communication of the 15th
rch was directed, (San Diego, *Mexico;*) and if so, its failure to reach
is easily accounted for. A little knowledge of the geography of the
ntry oftentimes facilitates the transmission of letters.

t is unfortunate for me, although fortunate for the government, that
t letter was not received—*unfortunate* because its receipt would have
fied me in withdrawing from the commission at once, and engaging
business more agreeable and much more profitable than the public
ploy; besides, I would not have made myself liable to suits for
nages upon protested drafts.

t is *fortunate* for the government because its reception would have
essarily disbanded the commission, and suspended the work for an
finite period. The Mexican commission could hardly have been

expected to remain in the field until it suited the convenience of our government to provide the necessary funds to prosecute the work. In this event, instead of completing the line from the Pacific ocean to the mouth of the Gila river, (except placing monuments at the points agreed upon,) as is now the case, the commission would have been broken up, and compelled to reorganize and reassemble at San Diego at some future day. This would have subjected the government to an additional expense of at least *fifty thousand dollars*. So that whilst the failure of that letter to reach its destination may, as it already has, inflict injury upon me individually, the government has profited very much. This portion of the work, which has always been regarded the most difficult and the most important, is now nearly quite finished, and the joint commission adjourned on the 16th ultimo to meet at El Paso, in the State of Chihuahua, on the first Monday of November next. All this has been accomplished in despite of the peculiar situation of affairs in this country, and the embarrassments which the department has seen proper to throw in our way.

In December last I received from the clerk and disbursing officer of the commission, who had been sent to Washington under my orders, a copy of a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of State under date 20th July, informing him that my drafts upon the treasury could not be paid until vouchers for the whole amount received were adjusted by the proper officer! How the department expected the commissioner to obtain vouchers, and transmit them to Washington *without funds*, is to me incomprehensible. Did the Secretary expect that the commissioner would be able to have vouchers at all times in that city sufficient to cover his drafts? Five thousand miles or more from the accounting officer, was it supposed that he could show the department in advance the precise manner in which he proposed expending the proceeds of his drafts? But payment is suspended because the drafts there exceeded the vouchers returned, some eight thousand dollars! If my vouchers had been in Washington for that balance, does it not follow as a necessary consequence that I would have been in the field without a single dollar? Was the commissioner to have no funds on hand to meet the exigencies of the service?

But there is a broad insinuation in the letter of the Secretary so manifestly unjust that it is only necessary to allude to it. He speaks of the commissioner having drawn money "*since his removal from office!*" If this had been true, it would have been a dishonorable act; but the whole record of the case will show that it is entirely destitute of truth. The respect I owe the department will not allow me to characterize the insinuation as it deserves.

A draft drawn by me for $10,000, and protested for non-payment, has been sent back here for collection. That draft was negotiated by Colonel Fremont at my request, and the money has been fairly and honestly expended for the benefit of the government. At the time it was placed in his hands I had not a dollar with which to pay the employés, or even defray the necessary expenses of the commission. Without the proceeds of that draft the work would have been suspended, the American commission driven from the field, and the employés left at San Diego without the means to subsist or get away.

And now, whilst the government holds my vouchers for nearly, if not quite, the whole amount of the appropriation, (exclusive of my compensation, &c.,) I am left to answer whatever damages the holders of that and other drafts may obtain against me! I am not only deprived of my compensation for services rendered at a great pecuniary sacrifice, but my private funds have been seized to cover protested drafts, the proceeds of which have gone to the benefit of the government.

Other parties have been sent into California upon public service, and I challenge a comparison between their labors, their expenses, and those of the boundary commission. Whilst public business has been suspended and all classes wildly excited by the rich mineral discoveries of this country, the boundary survey has been steadily prosecuted—not an employé (whether engineer or servant) deserted, nor did any of them ask for discharges until reliable information reached this country that a new commissioner was to be appointed. I had selected men upon whose personal pledge of honor I could rely, and they did not deceive me. There was scarcely a man upon the commission who could not have obtained from private individuals *three times* as much as was allowed them. Let the wages given these men be compared with the wages allowed for similar services in this country, and I trust that the department will be satisfied that the charge of extravagance which it has countenanced is without the shadow of truth.

I must again invoke most earnestly the attention of the department to the satisfaction of the past demands against the commission. Injustice should not be done to the employé merely to gratify the prejudice which may be entertained against the employer. For myself I am content to await the action of Congress, confident that that branch of the government will in the end do me justice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. WELLER.

Hon. THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

OFFICE BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
San Diego, June 13, 1850.

SIR: I have received from the Department of the Interior the following instructions, which affect you:

"As soon as you (the undersigned) have completed the field-work of the part of the boundary line in question (between the Gila and Pacific,) you will detach Brevet Captain Hardcastle and Mr. Gray, with some of the civil assistants, to proceed by the way of the Gila to El Paso, there to await the reassembling of the commission on the first day of November next.

"All the property and instruments pertaining to the survey will be sent to El Paso in charge of Captain Hardcastle."

From this are excepted the notes pertaining to the line between here and the Gila, which will be turned over to me.

I desire to call your attention to the irregularity of addressing the

Department of the Interior except through me; of leaving this work without asking my consent, or giving me notification after having exhibited to you the instructions placing me in charge of the commission; and of allowing any of the surveying instruments to pass out of your possession without my consent.

No money has been received by me from the Department of the Interior since the work was placed in my charge, and no money or property of any kind, except the books now turned over to me by the late commissioner.

I regret, therefore, it is not in my power to furnish you with money. As soon as it does arrive I shall be happy to pay you whatever is due.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
In charge of Boundary Commission.

Mr. A. B. GRAY,
U. S. Surveyor Mexican Boundary Commission.

NEW ORLEANS,
September 25, 1851.

SIR: The small time which elapsed between Captain Hardcastle's arrival from the Pacific side, and my departure in pursuance of your orders of the 13th, has prevented me from before reporting to you the very satisfactory conclusion of the work on the Pacific side.

The work was of the description involving a combination of astronomical and geodetic operations of the first class—the determinations of a line connecting two points, since ascertained to be upwards of one hundred and forty-eight miles apart, and separated by precipitous mountains and a desert of shifting sand, without vegetation, and without water.

A previous reconnaissance of the whole country had given me a very accurate knowledge of it, and I was enabled at once to designate approximately the two ends of the line, and establish at them observatories for the determination of the differences of latitude and longitude of the two extremities.

One of the observatories was conducted by myself in person, and the other by one of my assistants, Lieutenant Whipple; the object being to conduct both at the same time, so as to get corresponding observations, and thus render us independent of the errors of the catalogues and of the Nautical Almanacs. The no less scientific, but more arduous service of conducting the intermediate operations, was assigned by me to Brevet Captain Hardcastle, corps of topographical engineers.

An elaborate series of observations made in the month of July, August, September, October and November, 1849, gave me all the data necessary to compute the exact difference in latitude and longitude of the two observatories, and these were transferred by triangulation to the extremities of the line; that is, to the initial point on the Pacific, and the point where the Gila empties into the Colorado. This accomplished, the next step was to compute the direction of the line,

making due allowance for the spheroidal figure of the earth, to mark it on the ground, and get the topography.

To avoid misunderstanding, it is proper to state here, that a comparison of our observations with the corresponding observations made at Greenwich, furnished me by Mr. Airy, the astronomer royal, although it changes the absolute longitude, does not disturb the ascertained difference of longitude, and consequently does not affect the azimuth of the line.

Owing to the nature of the ground, the marking and producing this work on the surface of the earth, and sketching the topography, was a work of great labor. Early in the operations, when my line had been produced to Mount Tecate, about thirty miles, General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, signified his wish to move towards El Paso, to meet the joint commission which was by agreement to meet there on the first Monday in November, 1850. A previous act of the joint commission had devolved the duty of putting up the monuments on two engineers, one to be selected from each side: it was now proposed that the prolongation of the line should be confided to the same hands. Having faith in the correctness of my determinations, and entire confidence in the ability and integrity of Captain Hardcastle, the officer selected on the part of the United States, he was left in October, 1850, to complete the prolongation of the line, and put up the monuments. He has accomplished all that was left for him to do in the most satisfactory manner; and I now report to you his arrival in Washington, and that he produced the line to the end and found it correct; that he has obtained all the topography not heretofore obtained; and that he has placed all the monuments on the line; and that the same has been officially accepted by the officer delegated by the Mexican commission to accompany him; so that all appertaining to the boundary line on the Pacific side may now be considered as finally settled. Advantage was taken by me of the facilities afforded by the survey to collect all the data necessary to illustrate the topography, botany, geology, and zoology, of the interesting region traversed by the boundary.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major, late Acting Commissioner.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

CAMP ON THE LEONA, *October* 20, 1851.

SIR: This being the last place reached by the military mails, I think proper to notify you that I am this far on my way, with a suitable escort furnished from the army, and a sufficient outfit to enable me to join the commission.

The wagons for the transportation of the party have been furnished by the quartermaster's department of the army, but by an agreement I have obligated the commission to pay the wages of the guide, of the

drivers, (five in number) and the vaqueros, at the rates paid by the quartermaster's department of the army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,

Brevet Major and Chief Astronomer, Boundary Commission.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of the Interior.

CAMP NEAR EL PASO, *December* 8, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you my arrival at El Paso on the 25th November. The same day I delivered my despatches to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, and to-day the transfer of the instruments has been completed.

On the 4th of December, by order of Colonel Graham, the officers of the army, including the quartermaster and commissary, Lieutenant O. H. Tillinghast, reported to me. The latter appears to be in full authority under the instructions of Colonel Graham, and recognised by the papers placed in my hands, signed by the commissioner.

The commissioner being absent, and no intelligence of his whereabouts being within my reach, I directed the quartermaster and commissary to report to me the means of the commission to carry on the work which I found ready prepared, by the joint commission, for the astronomers. You will find the exhibit in papers 1, 2, and 3, herewith enclosed.

General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, is at Arispe, sick. Señor José Salazar Ilarequi, astronomer and surveyor of the Mexican boundary commission, is at El Paso, to conduct, under the resolution of the joint commission above referred to, in co-operation with the astronomer, &c., on the American side, the survey of the Del Norte from latitude 32° 22′ to its mouth; the articles of agreement for which are in my possession, duly signed and authenticated, bearing date November 24, the day before my arrival at El Paso, and founded on a resolution of the joint commission.

It will be my duty to stay here long enough to conclude my conferences with Mr. Salazar, and give full force and activity to the work as far as the reduced condition of the means of the commission will admit. In the absence of the commissioner, I will be pardoned in calling your attention to the condition of the funds of the commission as exhibited in the letter of the quartermaster and commissary, and the letters of the assistant secretary and clerk of the commissioner, and to ask immediate relief. It will be seen there is not only no money on hand, but the appropriation for 1852 has been partially anticipated, and many are here unemployed.

The debts are numerous and pressing, and the deputy paymaster and disbursing agent of the commission, without means or credit, unable to pay off men no longer required in the commission.

A letter from the assistant secretary and clerk of the commission, Mr. Henry Jacobs, who is also the deputy paymaster and disbursing agent of the commission, (a copy of which is herewith enclosed and

marked 4,) informs me he does not know where the commissioner is at present.

Mr. Salazar, to whom Mr. Jacobs refers me, says he has gone to Guaymas. Colonel Graham's letter of instructions to Lieutenant Whipple, engaged in surveying the Gila, dated September 17, says Mr. Bartlett will probably go to San Diego. Mr. Bartlett's letter of instructions to Mr. Jacobs, dated August 19, and his despatches to the Department of the Interior, dated August 25, a copy of which has been furnished me, contain this passage: "Should unforeseen circumstances prevent me from returning during the fall, or compel me to go to Washington *via* Panama, I have directed Mr. Jacobs to forward to the department copies of all documents of importance which he may receive connected with the commission."

My instructions direct me to "proceed, with as little delay as practicable, to join the commissioner in the field, and relieve Colonel Graham of the duties devolved upon him."

Having relieved Colonel Graham, I confess myself perplexed to know how to act with regard to proceeding further for the purpose of joining the commissioner in the field, for the weight of information is in favor of his having gone to the Pacific side; whence, should he not go home by the way of Panama, he cannot get back here till late in the spring.

Beyond executing the resolution of the joint commission as set forth in the communication of Mr. Bartlett to Colonel Graham, upon which is based the engagement with Mr. Salazar, I can do nothing without consultation with the commissioner.

A movement at this season across the country will take all the available portion of the escort, and all the available portion of the transportation of the commission; and will render animals and men unfit for another campaign for several months after my return.

After giving the subject all due consideration, I have concluded I would best accomplish the duties devolved upon me by first settling with Mr. Salazar all the points necessary to carry out the stipulations of the joint commission for the survey of the Rio Bravo del Norte from here to its mouth, and setting as many parties in the field as I can; and then to take what transportation and escort may be left, and proceed west along the *unfinished portion* of the boundary to its extremity, and, failing to find Mr. Bartlett, to return to this place.

This will take four months; by which time Mr. Bartlett, if he has gone to Washington, will have reached there, and can make the arrangements necessary to relieve the embarrassments of the commission at this place. Should he, on the contrary, return to this place, I will have specific directions of the route intended to be followed, and couriers can be sent to recall me to this place.

I have had the pleasure of a short interview with Colonel Sumner, the commander of this the 9th military department, and he does not consider himself at liberty, under his present instructions, to give the commission any aid whatever beyond the meagre escort already furnished. Now, considering the fact that most of our unfinished work is in the 8th and 9th military departments, in a country in possession of the Indians, who are now in active state of hostility, and that the mili-

tary supplies on hand are ample, I respectfully suggest that the commanders of these two departments be authorized and instructed, by the Department of War, to extend to us such facilities as are necessary for the prosecution of the work, and which can only be obtained in these remote regions from the army establishments.

At present the commissaries of the army have orders to give the commission nothing without the ready money; growing out of the fact that there still remains unpaid in this department, in the hands of Captain Browman, United States army, a debt of large amount due the commissary, contracted when the commission first came to El Paso.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major, United States Army, &c.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

[No. 4.] UNITED STATES BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Magoffin's Ranche, near El Paso, November 30, 1851.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th instant I received this morning. In reply, I have to state that my latest advices from the commissioner are dated September 27, which I received by the hands of Colonel Graham. Mr. Bartlett and the Mexican commissioner, with their parties, were then at Santa Cruz, to which place they had gone in quest of provisions.

I have received no information respecting the movements of the commissioner since, and am unable to advise you what route to take in order to meet him in the shortest practicable time. Perhaps Colonel Graham or Mr. Salazar (the latter gentleman I understand is now at El Paso) can give you the information required.

I am, very respectfully, you obedient servant,

HENRY JACOBS,
Assistant Secretary to Commissioner U. S. and M. B. C.

Major W. H. EMORY,
Principal Astronomer U. S. B. C., near El Paso.

I certify that the above is a true copy.

G. CLINTON GARDNER,
Secretary to Chief Astronomer, &c.

A list of employés of the boundary commission drawing rations from the depot at Frontera.

Doctor Bigelow, Messrs. Thompson, Wilbar, Clark, Jones, Garner, Snowden, Chandler, Bigelow, Pierce, Houston, Wright, White, Hippel, Phillips, and Espy, assistants in the scientific corps; Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Bartlett's assistant secretary; Mr. Nias, at Magoffin's with Mr. Jacobs; Mr. Tansill, quartermaster and commissary's clerk; Henning

and Creniou, carpenters.—(21.) Scott, principal teamster; Shackleford harness-maker; Burns, tailor; Roan, stone-cutter; Elliott, blacksmith; Johnson, butcher; Dillon, commissary's sergeant; Furgerson, carpenter. Rowan, Hurdnot, Walter, Owens, Leslie, Crane, Ipsom, Stone Turnbull, Murray, Woodland, Murphy, Butler, Magner, Harvey Anderson, Williamson, Tucker, McMahon, Braden, Simons, Leplant, are teamsters and laborers; Micalaske, Johnson, Taylor, Morewood, José Garcia, Cooke, Lee, McMahon, are cooks and servants; Tucker, Waja, Seldino, and Espinoso, are herders.—(43.)

Besides these, I have issued ninety days' rations to forty-seven men now on the Gila, (names not known.)—(47.)

O. H. TILLINGHAST,
First Lt. 1st Artillery, Q. M. and Commissary U. S. and M. B. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy.

G. CLINTON GARDNER,
Secretary to the Chief Astronomer.

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Magoffin's Ranche, near El Paso, December 2, 1851.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, inquiring if I can furnish you with four thousand dollars for use in the quartermaster's and commissary department, is received.

I yesterday had an interview with Mr. Magoffin, and proposed to turn over to him the commissioner's requisitions that I now hold, and draw upon him for the money; but in consequence of the requisitions of the commissioner made in July last not having been honored by the Department of the Interior, Mr. Magoffin declines to make further advances.

The requisitions that I hold amount to $5,000, and I owe Mr. Magoffin about $6,500, making a deficit of $1,500. You will see, therefore, that it is impossible for me to furnish you the money required. You will understand that I decline to furnish the money solely for want of funds, (as I hold myself bound by the commissioner's instructions to furnish your department with money if I have it,) and not on any other grounds.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY JACOBS,
Assistant Sec'y to the Commissioner of the U. S. B. C.

Lieut. O. H. TILLINGHAST,
Quartermaster and Commissary U. S. B. C., Frontera, Texas.

A true copy.

O. H. TILLINGHAST,
First Lt. 1st Artillery, Quartermaster and Commissary B. C.

NEAR EL PASO, *December* 3, 1851.

SIR: Having reported to me this morning, by order of Colonel Graham, as quartermaster and commissary of the United States boundary commission for running and marking the boundary between the United States and Mexico, in accordance with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, you will please inform me the number of serviceable animals in your possession, the number of wagons fit for service, the number of pack-saddles, the number of days' rations on hand, and the state of the funds. I also request the number of men belonging to the commission to whom you issue supplies.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major U. S. A., &c., &c., &c.

Lieut. O. H. TILLINGHAST,
1st Reg. U. S. Artillery, Quartermaster and Com. U. S. B. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy.

G. CLINTON GARDNER,
Secretary to the Chief Astronomer, &c., &c.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO, TEXAS,
December 4, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, requiring of me, as quartermaster and commissary of the United States boundary commission, a report of the number of serviceable animals, wagons, pack-saddles and rations of provisions in my possession belonging to the commission. Also a list of all the men to whom I issue supplies, and a statement of the state of the funds.

In reply I submit the following statement:

I have now, for which I am accountable, by purchase and otherwise, acquired fifty-two mules and three horses: of these seven mules are absent transporting provisions to the surveying party under Lieutenant Whipple, on the Rio Gila, and eleven are with the two parties in the field on the Rio Grande.

I have also fourteen mule wagons in good order, one of which is on the Rio Gila and two on the Rio Grande. Also ten ox wagons, for which I am responsible, but have never had possession. They were turned over to me at the copper mines while they were at Socorro, below El Paso; they are still there in charge of Mr. Martin Injan. I have had no occasion to use them, and would recommend that they be sold.

I have also nineteen pack-saddles, all of which I believe to be in good order and serviceable.

The staple articles of provision on hand are as follows: Of pork, 3,466 rations; of flour, 711 rations; of rice, 9,430 rations; of sugar, 9,516 rations; of coffee, 8,383 rations; beef cattle, fifty head.

I send you on another sheet a list of men at this time who draw subsistence from my department. Also the number of men on the Gila parties; their names have not been furnished me.

With regard to the state of the funds, I understand your letter to call for all the information I may possess in reference to the practicability of supplying my department.

My transactions in the funds consist of three drafts drawn on the Secretary of the Interior; the first for six thousand dollars drawn for the payment of transportation of provisions according to the contracts of Mr. G. F. Bartlett, the former commissary. Another for five thousand dollars was drawn in favor of Mr. C. W. Ogden, from whom I received that amount of money. This money I received in July last, and at the end of the first quarter of the fiscal year there remained in my hands, as appears by my quarterly account-current, $423 34, which amount has since been very nearly expended. I am not able at this moment to state the exact amount that has been expended during the present quarter of the $5,000. I turned over to Lieutenant Burnsides $1,350, to be accounted for by him.

I deem it proper to state that I took care to inform the department of those drafts immediately after making them (in July last,) and as yet have received no information from the department whether they were paid, but have received notice from another source that they were protested.

Another draft for $750 was made for the purchase of flour: this latter is still in this country, and will not be presented for payment; consequently the flour remains to be paid for.

In a letter dated Copper Mines, September 1, Mr. Henry Jacobs, agent for Mr. J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, informed me that Mr. Bartlett had placed funds in his hands, with instructions to furnish me any amount I might require.

Upon the credit of that representation I proceeded to purchase mules, and borrow money for the purchase of flour to the amount of $1,290.

Mr. Jacobs has since informed me, in a letter of which I have already furnished you a copy, that he cannot supply me with any money.

He also informed me, officially, in the same letter, that the drafts of the commissioner are not honored by the Department of the Interior.

I have also learned that Mr. Bartlett commenced as early as September last drawing upon "the next appropriation which may be made," &c. One of these drafts is now in possession of Mr. C. W. White, living near El Paso. From this it is probable that the appropriation for the fiscal year was exhausted some months since.

My department, as I have shown above, is already much in debt on account of transportation and subsistence, and it is very desirable that some means should be devised for raising funds to liquidate debts and for the payment of current necessary expenses.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. TILLINGHAST,

First Lt. 1st Artillery, Quartermaster and Commissary U. S. B. C.

Major W. H. EMORY,

Top. Scientific Corps, &c., &c., El Paso.

I certify that the above is a true copy.

G. CLINTON GARDNER,

Secretary to the Chief *Astronomer.*

NEAR EL PASO, *December* 18, 1851.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you by my letter on the 8th December, that I had arrived here and relieved Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, and had found a very large division of the work, the survey of the Del Norte, from this place to its mouth, assigned by the joint commission specially to the chief astronomers on the two sides.

I have organized into parties all persons that were unoccupied and sent them into the field, so that there is not now one unemployed on this division of the work except those on the sick-list.

Owing to the insufficiency of the escort to protect the different parties in the field, and also for the purpose of occupying at once as many astronomical stations as I can, I have sent Lieutenant Mitchler, corps of topographical engineers, with an astronomical and surveying party, to Eagle Pass (Fort Duncan,) to work under the protection of that garrison.

As the transportation of provisions from this place to Fort Duncan costs more than the price of the provisions, I have given him authority to purchase there; and have authorized him, in case of difficulty, to correspond upon the subject of provisions directly with the department; or, should he hear that the commissioner is in Washington, to correspond directly with him, as he will, in point of time, be three months nearer Washington than I am.

Colonel Graham informed me application had been made for a company of troops to escort the different parties engaged in the survey of the river. I hope it may be granted immediately, another company being necessary to give protection to parties now in the field.

Not more than ten can work to advantage in the same neighborhood, and these ten are, when engaged, usually separated, and form little protection to each other or to the animals which they have to keep with them. At present the parties are engaged in the neighborhood of the settlements in this valley, but a fortnight more will take them beyond support from these.

Nothing as yet has been heard from the commissioner, and I expect to proceed west along the line to look for him about the 1st of January, as soon as my animals are recruited.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA,
February 1, 1852.

SIR: Fearing lest Mr. Bartlett may not come to this place as he intended, Colonel Craig and myself have determined to return immediately to the Colorado, complete the survey of the Gila, and push our way through the hostile tribes of Indians to El Paso.

I shall be obliged to send certified accounts of the necessary expenditures here to the department for payment. I have carefully avoided

expenditures, except such as were absolutely necessary, and I was sure would receive the sanction of the commissioner.

My party has been reduced to a minimum by voluntary resignations, so that our return will be at trifling expense.

Lest the desertion of Colonel Craig's small remnant of soldiers, or some other unforeseen accident, should compel us to return to this place, permit me to suggest to the Hon. Secretary that if the department has orders for me, their reception would be more certain if directed in duplicate—one copy to this place, one to El Paso.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. U. S. Topographical Engineers.

HON. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, &c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
June 28, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a communication from John R. Bartlett, esq., commissioner to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, in which he requests that two soldiers (therein named) of the 1st regiment and Lieutenant T. J. Haines, of the 3d regiment of artillery, be detailed for duty in the commission, and also requesting that instructions be sent to the proper officers to furnish the necessary means of transportation to Texana and Victoria, in Texas, and that the requisite orders be given to him on the quartermasters and commissaries of subsistence on the route, to afford the commission all the facilities they can in transportation and provisions.

I have to request that the commissioner's wishes my be complied with.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. EWING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
July 27, 1850.

SIR: As the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico is soon to proceed to the field of its labors, under the new commissioner, it is important that the accounts of John B. Weller, esq., late commissioner, should be finally adjusted and acted upon.

Mr. Weller himself is becoming impatient of delay, and at his instance I have to request that you will take such steps as are necessary to insure their speedy settlement.

Very, &c.,

D. C. GODDARD.

S. PLEASANTON, Esq., Fifth Auditor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
August 1, 1850.

SIR: In a letter from the department, bearing date of June 19, 1850, you were informed that you had been appointed commissioner, on the part of the United States, for running and marking the boundary line between the United States and the republic of Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

By the documents in this department, copies of which have been placed in your possession, or to which you have had access, you will have perceived that that portion of the boundary between the junction of the Gila with the Colorado and the Pacific ocean has already been run by your predecessor. By the same documents it also appears that the joint commission, in February last, mutually agreed to suspend their operations, and meet, on the first day of November next, at El Paso, on the Rio Grande, and resume their operations westward from that point.

You will, therefore, in conformity with that agreement, proceed with the commission appointed to perform the duties of running the boundary mentioned to El Paso, by the nearest and most convenient route, so as to reach there by the first of November.

As the organization of the commission, on the part of the United States, has been made with a view to other objects beyond that of running the boundary, it becomes necessary to call your attention to the duties required.

By the sixth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, provision is made for the collection of information relative to the construction of a "road, canal, or railway, which shall, in whole or in part, run upon the river Gila, or upon its right or left bank, within the space of a marine league from either margin of that river." And that, "should it be found practicable and advantageous to construct such a road, the governments of both republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries."

As the examinations to be made and the information to be collected, agreeably to this article, are of very great importance, you will make such an organization of parties and assign to them such duties as will be productive of the desired result.

The boundary line where you will commence your labors begins at the "point where the Rio Grande strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its western termination; thence northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila, (or, if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same.")

This portion of the line can only be ascertained by examinations and surveys upon the ground. You will, however, receive important aid in the determination of this line, as the treaty expressly declares that "the southern and western limits of New Mexico mentioned in this article are those laid down on the maps of the united Mexican states published at New York, in 1847, by J. Disturnell," a certified

copy of which was appended to the treaty bearing the signatures and seals of the plenipotentiaries. You are furnished with a certified copy of this map.

The remainder of the boundary runs along the middle of the river Gila and the Rio Grande; of the former, from the point where the western line of New Mexico intersects it to its junction with the Colorado; and the latter, from the point intersected by the southern line of New Mexico, near El Paso, to its mouth.

As the organization of the commission under your charge has been made for the purpose of collecting information relative to the country contiguous to the boundary line, in addition to the running of that line, it is desirable that you should avail yourself of every opportunity afforded by your passage through the unexplored regions of Texas, New Mexico, and California to acquire information as to its geography, national history, &c., when it can be obtained without retarding the progress of the boundary survey. You are, therefore, at liberty to send out exploring parties, when not otherwise employed on the survey of the line, to examine the country north of the Gila, as well as on either side of the Rio Grande, for the above and kindred purposes.

It is stated, on the authority of persons who have traversed the country near the river Gila, that during a considerable portion of the summer there is neither grass nor water to be obtained. Should the commission be in this region at this season, it may be compelled to suspend its operations. In such an event your party may be usefully employed in geographical and scientific explorations in the regions before alluded to.

The collection of information relative to the precious metals, quicksilver, and the various minerals, ores, and other substances useful in the arts, is very desirable. In reference to the existence and localities of these, as well as the locations of mines formerly worked by the early settlers in California and New Mexico, and since abandoned, owing to the incursions of the Indians or other causes, you will do all in your power to acquire information as far as you may be able, without impeding the main objects of the commission.

After you have traced the boundary to the junction of the Gila with the Colorado, you will be compelled to retrace your steps to El Paso. Before doing this, as you will possess many facilities for the purpose, you are at liberty to proceed up the Colorado river, and make such explorations as your time and facilities will permit, provided the boundary survey is not arrested in so doing.

The discovery of more practicable routes through California for emigrants, is desirable. The present routes, by way of the Great Salt lake and the river Gila, are attended with many difficulties. If a portion of the commission can be spared, with an adequate escort to seek such routes, while it is in their vicinity you are at liberty to employ them.

As it is indispensable that each government should be furnished with a full and circumstantial record of the proceedings of the commissioners, they will doubtless order such to be kept in duplicate. This duty will devolve upon the clerks or secretaries appointed on both sides, who

will be responsible for the accuracy of such records, and for their safe delivery, properly certified, to the respective governments, at the expiration of the commission.

As soon as the boundary shall have been ascertained and marked, you will cause a true and accurate map to be made of the country through which it passes, in its entire extent. A duplicate copy of said map, certified by the commissioners and surveyors on both sides, should accompany the records of the proceedings of the commission.

The joint report or declaration by the commissioners "of the final result agreed upon by them," under the fifth article of the treaty, will also be transmitted to the department, to be filed with the journal or record of their proceedings and the maps.

Your salary as commissioner, which has been fixed by Congress at three thousand dollars, will commence on the fourteenth day of June, 1850, the day of your appointment by the President, when you were ordered to report yourself for duty to this department. Under the head of contingent expenses of the commission will be embraced your reasonable personal and travelling expenses while in service, and those of the principal surveyor, chief astronomer, and other officers of the topographical engineers and navy who may be detailed to assist you in the field or otherwise, the pay and subsistence of assistant surveyors and draughtsmen, chain-carriers, mechanics, laborers, cooks, servants, and guides, and the incidental and necessary expenses of exploring parties, the pay and subsistence of secretaries, surgeon, quartermaster, commissary assistants, and clerks; the purchase of an outfit, including horses, mules, tents and camp equipage, arms and ammunition, books and stationery, instruments, medical stores, boats, mechanics' tools, wagons and vehicles for the transportation of the commission and its stores by sea or otherwise, the purchase of articles for presents to, or traffic with the Indians, clothing for the men, (to be repaid by them,) and the purchase and fixing of monuments to mark the boundary line.

Of all these expenses you will keep a regular account, which, together with the necessary vouchers, you will render and transmit quarterly to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury for settlement. And to meet the same, as likewise the payment of the salaries, you will from time to time, as occasion may require, draw upon the department, taking care not to exceed in the amount drawn at any one time, the sum which will be required to meet the necessary and actual expenses of the commission. You will be charged exclusively with the disbursement of the money appropriated to pay the expense of the commission.

As soon as the commission is filled you will transmit to this department a list containing the names of the several persons composing it, the nature of the duties assigned to each individual, and the compensation allowed to them respectively, and will also, from time to time, inform the Secretary of the Interior of any change which you may, by circumstances, be induced to make in its organization.

In organizing for duty, you are referred for any information which you may deem necessary, to Andrew B. Gray, esq., who has been appointed surveyor under the treaty, and to Brevet Lieut. Colonel John McClellan, of the topographical engineers, whom the President has de-

signated as "chief astronomer and head of the topographical scientific corps of the commission."

Very, &c.,

D. C. GODDARD,
Secretary ad interim.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner, &c., New York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
August 10, 1850.

SIR: Enclosed I transmit a copy of the instructions forwarded to you from this department, on the 29th of April last, accompanied by copies of the letters from the Secretary of War and Colonel J. J. Abert, explanatory of the orders given you by the War Department to report to General Riley.

You will perceive that it was not intended that you should obey the orders of the War Department, until you had complied with the prior instructions sent to you from this department.

In a few days, when the appropriation for the service upon which you are engaged shall have been passed by Congress, funds will be remitted to you in accordance with your request.

You will be pleased to forward to the department a statement of the expenses which you have incurred, in the performance of the duty to which you have been assigned, in order that the actual amount required to defray them may be transmitted to you as early as practicable.

Very, &c.,

D. C. GODDARD,
Secretary ad interim.

Brevet Major W. H. EMORY,
U. S. Topographical Engineers, San Diego, California.

P. S.—It is requisite that Mr. Gray should receive from you the necessary instructions to enable him to receive such drafts as may be transmitted by the department during your absence, with a view to the proper disbursement of the money.

D. C. GODDARD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
August 10, 1850.

SIR: Referring you to my letter of this date, I would remark that, upon further reflection, and with the view of preventing any further inconvenience consequent upon a delay of the passage of an appropriation by Congress, I am of opinion that it would be advisable, and you are authorized, to negotiate your drafts upon the department, in order to meet the most pressing liabilities which you have incurred, in the prosecution of your duties in the Mexican boundary commission.

Very, &c.,

D. C. GODDARD,
Secretary ad interim.

Brevet Major W. H. EMORY,
U. S. Topographical Engineers, San Diego, California.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 16, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will cause this department to be furnished with a certified copy of the treaty between the United States and the republic of Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo on the 2d of February, 1848, together with a certified copy of the map attached thereto.

Very, &c.,
ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 11, 1850.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I have to state that I perceive no objection to the allowance in the accounts of Commissioner John B. Weller, of the charges for commutation for personal expenses, and transportation from California, as specified by you.

Commissioner Weller's salary terminated on the day on which he delivered to Brevet Major Emory the books, papers, &c., of the commission. This date is not precisely shown by the papers received at this department, but it seems to be as late, at least, as the 31st of March last, as stated by him.

Very, &c.,
D. C. GODDARD,
Acting Secretary.

S. PLEASONTON, Esq.,
Fifth Auditor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 18, 1850.

SIR: Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 31st ultimo, I enclose herewith a certified copy of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Secretary of State is unable to furnish you with a copy of the maps referred to, having none in his office; but it is supposed that the copy in your possession, together with the treaty, will be sufficient for your purposes.

It is expected that your communications with the department will be as frequent as the means of conveyance will admit, and you are requested to keep me advised of the direction which must be given to my despatches in order that they may not fail to reach you.

Very, &c.,
ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 8, 1850.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated July 25, 1850, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by you to Major Emory, in date July 13, a copy of Major Emory's answer to the same, and a copy of a letter addressed by you to Major Emory, in date July 15, 1850.

The causes which have prevented the department from forwarding money to Major Emory for defraying the expenses of that portion of the boundary commission stationed upon the Pacific terminus of the line, you are doubtless already acquainted with; but now an appropriation for a continuation of the survey has been granted by Congress, this department will immediately take measures to place at the disposal of Major Emory a sum sufficient to liquidate the debts already contracted, and to effect the transfer of those yet remaining at San Diego to El Paso, the new point of departure, as established by the joint commission.

I learn with regret that you should feel dissatisfied with the exercise of authority by Major W. H. Emory, while in performance of the duties which devolved upon him in the absence of the commissioner; a contingency which was not anticipated or provided for in the treaty, in the fulfilment of which the office of surveyor was enacted.

The office of surveyor, and that of chief astronomer, are by their nature distinct; and while the common superior, the commissioner, is present, it is almost impossible that they should conflict. As the department understands it, the duty of chief astronomer is to determine the initial and intermediate astronomical points, while that of the surveyor is to run the *boundary line* between such points, each acting under the direction of the commissioner, their common superior.

As you suggest, the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo requires the appointment of a surveyor to mark and define the boundary line, and that the presence of such *surveyor* is necessary to due fulfilment of its stipulations.

A commissioner is also required by the same treaty, which fact would cause a necessity that the duties should be fulfilled when left temporarily vacant by the recall of the Honorable Mr. Weller.

Your position being clearly defined by treaty, and by the Executive, to be that of *surveyor*, the circumstances of the case pointed clearly to the temporary assignment of the duties which would pertain to the commissioner, when present, to the officer next to him in rank and authority, whose duties were not specified by treaty or by law; and although the department, under all the circumstances of the case, did not deem it advisable or necessary to concede to Major Emory an acting appointment as commissioner, yet his performance of the duties yet uncompleted at the adjournment of the commission would have given the joint labors of the scientific officers of the two republics the authenticity required to fulfil the conditions of the treaty.

The office of commissioner and surveyor bestowed on one and the same person is incompatible with the stipulations of the treaty, while the performance of each duty was required. The department, therefore, considered it advisable that the temporary duty of commissioner

should be placed in the hands of Major W. H. Emory, whose military knowledge, high standing in the army as a scientific officer, previous acquaintance with the country to be traversed, pointed to him as the most appropriate person, especially when by so doing it was not necessary to withdraw him from duties to which he had been assigned by law.

I am assured that you will recognise the necessity of a single head in an expedition such as that upon which you are employed, and that in the temporary assignment of the duties of commissioner, and their performance, neither this department nor Major Emory were actuated by any desire to depreciate the very responsible position which you hold.

I am, &c.,
ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

A. B. GRAY, Esq., *U. S. Surveyor,*
Mexican Boundary Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 10, 1850.

SIR: By recent advices from the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, I learn that the health of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan, topographical engineers, attached to that service, is such as to render his recall necessary.

I therefore propose to relieve him from that duty, and order him to report at this department; and I have the honor to request that Brevet Major W. H. Emory, United States topographical engineers, may be again transferred to that service, that he may occupy the position from which he was relieved at his own request. I presume that under existing circumstances an order to that effect will not be disagreeable to Major Emory, while it will add much to the efficiency of the commission.

An early answer is desired, as it is important that despatches be sent to Major Emory by the steamer which leaves New York to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 10, 1850.

SIR: At the request of Lieutenant J. G. Strain, United States navy, attached to the boundary commission, and as an act of justice to yourself, I enclose herewith a copy of the charges preferred by that officer against yourself.

Mr. Commissioner Bartlett will communicate to you the orders of this department consequent upon those charges.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

Brevet Lieut. Col. J. McCLELLAN,
U. S. Topographical Engineers, Boundary Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 10, 1850.

SIR: It having been reported to this department that the habits of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan, United States topographical engineers, now attached to the boundary survey as chief astronomer, are so bad as to render his continuance in the expedition a source of discredit to the government and country, you are hereby directed to take measures to cause him to return, and report himself at this department.

For various reasons connected with this unfortunate contingency, the department would prefer that Colonel McClellan should return in such a manner as to wound as little as possible the high-toned and gentlemanly corps of which he is a member; you will, therefore, permit him to leave the commission on the score of his illness—an account of which has already reached this department.

Should he, however, refuse to avail himself of this privilege, you will relieve him from the duties of astronomer, which you will temporarily assign to the United States topographical engineer next below him in rank until the arrival of Major Emory, to whom the office has been assigned by the President.

At the same time that you withdraw him from his position in the survey, should he not return voluntarily, you will also officially inform him that a report has been lodged against him at this department for habitual drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; and that these charges will be preferred if he refuses to resign the position which he now holds in the commission.

As you may readily understand, it is no wish of this department to interfere in a subject so foreign to its ordinary duties as to bring to punishment an officer in the army, yet it cannot consent that the interests of the commission and the credit of the country should suffer by an ill-directed clemency and morbid sympathy for one who, according to reports already received, has brought his misfortune on himself by his imprudence.

Very, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., El Paso.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 10, 1850.

SIR: As it is probable that Lieutenant J. G. Strain, United States navy, now under the orders of this department and attached to the boundary commission, will be ordered on special service at the mouth of the Gila, and will require some of the instruments now in possession of Brevet Captain Hardcastle, I have to request that, in case his own efficiency will not be impaired thereby, you will direct that the following instruments be placed in charge of some responsible person at San Diego, subject to the order of Lieutenant Strain, or of this department, viz:

(I copy from the list furnished by Captain H.)

1 sextant, 1776, Gambey, or T. & S., 1000;
1 syphon barometer;
1 fifty-foot chain and marking-pins;
1 artificial horizon and box of mercury;
1 observing lantern;
1 pocket chronometer, (sidereal;)
1 prismatic compass;
1 parallel ruler;
20 sheets chronometer recording paper;
1 theodolite, (Ertee, Munich.)

Upon a comparison of Captain Hardcastle's list with that of the instruments in possession of Lieutenant Whipple, I find that Lieutenant W. has duplicates of those selected above; but if you think those in possession of Brevet Captain Hardcastle cannot be spared, you will act accordingly.

I am, &c.,
ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

Brevet Major W. H. EMORY,
U. S. Top. Engineers, San Diego, California.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 17, 1850.

SIR: I have this day received a communication from Messrs. C. S. Todd and Robert B. Campbell, members of the commission recently appointed to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes in New Mexico; and, in compliance with their wishes, have the honor to request that orders may be issued to furnish suitable arms for the commission, and that General Brooke be directed to provide an escort from San Antonio to El Paso; that the quartermaster at San Antonio be directed to furnish tents and other necessary camp equipage; and that the commissary be directed to supply the commission with provisions at government prices.

The orders above enumerated being deemed absolutely necessary to the successful discharge of the duties of the commission, I repectfully ask that they be issued and transmitted to Messrs. Todd and

Campbell, at New Orleans, Louisiana, where they expect to arrive in a few days.

Very, &c.,

WILL. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 17, 1850.

SIR: Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Graham having been indicated by the General-in-Chief and the Acting Secretary of War as a suitable officer to relieve Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan from service on the Mexican boundary commission, and it being desirable that he should at once proceed to join the commission, I have the honor to request that the necessary orders to that effect may be given to Lieutenant Colonel Graham.

Very, &c.,

WILL. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary.

Col. J. J. ABERT,
Corps Topographical Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 23, 1850.

SIR: You will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned to you by this department, which are described in the instructions of this date addressed to John R. Bartlett, esq., United States commissioner for the demarcation of the boundary under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. You will look into the state of the astronomical and surveying apparatus, as far as the files of this office will afford information on the subject, and you will submit to the department your views in regard to any further supplies that may be necessary in that department of the equipment. When this shall have been completed, you will join the commission in the field.

I herewith transmit to you a copy of the instructions to Mr. Bartlett herein referred to, on the subject of your assignment for duty on the boundary service, by which he and you will be governed.

Very, &c.,

A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Bvt. Lt. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
U. S. Top. Eng., attached to the U. S. and M. B. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 23, 1850.

SIR: Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James D. Graham, of the corps of topographical engineers, having been detailed by the President as principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps on the part of the United States, to assist you in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, he will be received and recognised in that capacity. He will meet with the joint commission of the two governments, and will aid you in digesting and arranging (in concurrence with the Mexican commissioner and his associates) the plan of operations in the field, (taking care to observe the terms of the treaty,) and in organizing parties and giving the necessary directions to subordinates.

It appears to this department that a reorganization of the scientific corps, on our side, is desirable; and it is recommended to you that this should take place as soon as practicable, in accordance with such joint understanding between Lieutenant Colonel Graham and yourself as will tend to promote, in the best manner, the progress of the important work before you, and to bring it to as early a completion as practicable. With this view, and for the purpose of establishing a system of responsibility and discipline throughout, it is recommended that the scientific corps on our side be placed under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, to receive from him such written and verbal instructions as he may deem necessary to a full understanding of the duties to be performed on all parts of the work, and that all reports from the heads of parties be made to him from time to time, as he may direct; and he will be required to report to you, as often as you may desire, all operations and their progress, and he will be held responsible to you for the successful prosecution of the scientific department of the work. Should doubts arise between yourself and the Mexican commission as to the proper location of any part or parts of the boundary described in the treaty, Lieutenant Colonel Graham will be required to cause to be surveyed any route, line, or lines that you may deem necessary to elucidate and satisfy your mind in relation to any such questions, and to make report to you thereon, accompanied by such plans or drawings as you may deem necessary. For the accuracy and faithful execution of these duties he will be held responsible to you, as the commissioner of the United States.

The head of the scientific corps will be allowed a clerk, to be appointed by himself, who will receive $1,000 (one thousand dollars) per annum, and such subsistence and transportation or mileage as may be allowed to lieutenants attached to the commission.

The act of Congress of May 15, 1850, provides, that if the duty of astronomer be performed by an officer of the army, his pay shall be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum. Congress, no doubt, thought proper to allow this additional compensation in consideration of the laborious and responsible duties devolving upon that officer. On reference to the law, it is found that the pay of Lieutenant Colonel Graham (he being paid according to his rank as major of topographical engineers) is sixty dollars per month, or seven hundred and

twenty dollars per annum. He will, therefore, be entitled to receive from the appropriation for the running and marking this boundary line the sum of two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars per annum, and in that proportion from the time he may receive his orders from this department, and he will be allowed ten cents per mile for his transportation while travelling on duty connected with the commission. For these allowances he will be athorized to draw on you or on this department, payable in Washington, as he may prefer. His personal expenses will be allowed him in addition, as have been or may be allowed to other officers of the commission, due regard being had to his rank.

When the field duties shall be completed, or at any time it may be found absolutely necessary to suspend them, owing to impediments of climate, &c., the plotting and drawing of the maps will be prosecuted under the direction of the head of the scientific corps, and under your general supervision, in co-operation with the Mexican commissioner and his scientific corps. The selection of the draughtsman and the other members of the scientific corps on our side to be approved by Lieutenant Colonel Graham and yourself, due regard being had to their scientific qualifications.

It is recommended that the maps showing the boundary, as marked and agreed upon by yourself and the Mexican commissioner and the surveyors on both sides, be drawn on a scale of $\frac{1}{1000}$ on a series of sheets of what is called double-elephant drawing paper; the whole, when completed, to be signed by the head of the scientific corps, before being authenticated by the commissioners, as is required by the treaty.

In addition to this series, to be bound up in one or more volumes, as may be found convenient, such localities as it may be deemed important to lay down in more minute detail may be drawn on a scale not exceeding $\frac{1}{4000}$, and a general map should be constructed of the whole boundary in two or more sheets, on a scale of about 1 inch to 10 miles, or say $\frac{1}{633600}$.

The head of the scientific corps will have the custody of the astronomical and surveying instruments and apparatus, for which he will be responsible to this department, and he will be charged with their distribution to the assistants and surveyors as he may deem necessary for the performance of their duties, they being accountable to him for the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., El Paso.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 23, 1850.

SIR: Your letter enclosing receipts from Lieutenant Whipple, Brevet Captain Hardcastle, and Dr. C. C. Parry, for instruments which have *been transferred* by you, has been received.

Referring to some of your former despatches, it appears to the department that the laudable anxiety expressed by you relative to the future position of Dr. C. C. Parry in the commission, is scarce well-founded, as Mr. Bartlett could never have intended to exclude him from the party, or displace any member who may have faithfully discharged his duties to the government, under all the disadvantageous circumstances which have marked the progress of the commission on the Pacific end of the line.

Of this you may assure the members of the corps who yet remain with you; meanwhile this department will make it the subject of a special communication to the commissioner.

In reference to your joining the headquarters of the 10th military department, this department has communicated with the War Department on the subject, and no change has been made in the orders which were last communicated to you. You will, therefore, after having transacted the necessary business of the commission at San Diego, turn over as speedily as possible sufficient funds and the property of the commission to the United States surveyor, who, with the whole party belonging to the commission, subject to your orders, will proceed by the shortest route to El Paso, where he will report himself to the commissioner, Mr. J. R. Bartlett.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Brevet Major W. H. EMORY,
U. S. Top. Eng., San Diego.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 23, 1850.

SIR: In a letter of this date to Brevet Major W. H. Emory, I have directed that officer to turn over to you as speedily as possible, after he shall have transacted the necessary business of the commission at San Diego, sufficient funds and the property of the commission, when you will, with the whole party belonging to the commission, proceed by the shortest route to El Paso, where you will report to Mr. J. R. Bartlett, commissioner.

Considering the great length of time which is required in crossing the Isthmus, and the dangers to which you would be exposed in crossing the country through Texas, I recommend that you should proceed overland through Mexico, or up the valley of the Gila.

I would suggest that the commissioner and main body of the party, with the escort, have in all probability already progressed beyond the white settlements of Texas, and that very great difficulty would be experienced in obtaining for you a proper escort, which the hostility of the Indians of Texas makes a matter of necessity at this time.

Upon inquiry, it cannot be learned that any train or escort will leave San Antonio, after you could possibly arrive there, for El Paso, until next spring.

Being well aware of the time appointed for meeting the Mexican

commission at El Paso, it would be superfluous to suggest to you all haste compatible with the safety of your party and their instruments.

Your further instructions you will receive from Mr. Bartlett.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

A. B. GRAY, Esq.,
U. S. Surveyor M. B. C, San Diego.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 15, 1850.

SIR: You will please turn over to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, United States army, all the chronometers and astronomical and surveying instruments and apparatus now in your possession, belonging to the United States boundary service, and take his receipts in duplicate for the same, one of which you will keep, and forward the other to this department. If any of these instruments are now in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, you will please turn them over to the following-named persons, to be subject to the order of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Graham, so taking and forwarding their receipts for the same as above mentioned, namely: At Boston, to Messrs. William Bond & Son; at New York, to Messrs. E. & G. W. Blunt; at Philadelphia, to Mr. E. Draper: and it is desirable that you should forward to the department, as soon as practicable, a return of all the apparatus you have had in charge, showing to whom each article has been delivered, in what condition, and where, in order to put the department in possession of the best information in your power as to its present condition and distribution.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Brevet Major W. H. EMORY,
U. S. Army, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 26, 1850.

SIR: Annexed you have a copy of my letter of the 15th instant, to Brevet Major W. H. Emory, containing instructions by which you and he will be governed in relation to the apparatus now in his possession, belonging to the United States boundary service.

Very, &c.,

A. H. H. STUART.

Brevet Lt. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
United States Top. Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
December 30, 1850.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th instant, enclosing the original certificate of Colonel John B. Weller to O. S. Wetherby for $457 15, for services redered on the Mexican boundary survey, has been received and referred to the accounting officers of the treasury for settlement. As soon as they make their report on the same, a requisition will be issued from this department in your favor for the amount.

I am, sir, &c., your obedient servant,

A. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

M. C. RYAN, *Hamilton, Ohio.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
December 30, 1850.

SIR: I have examined the papers transmitted with your letter of the 31st October, in which you request permission to make an exploration of the gulf of California, in connexion with the boundary commission to which you are attached; and while I believe that the results of such an exploration would be both useful and interesting, I do not feel authorized, either by the terms of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo or the law of Congress making appropriations for the boundary survey, to undertake such a work.

As, under the present organization of the commission, the services of an officer of the navy are no longer required, you are relieved from duty on that service; and you will accordingly report yourself to the Secretary of the Navy, who will be advised of this order.

I am, sir, &c., your obedient servant,

A. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

Lieut. J. G. STRAIN,
U. S. Navy, Jones's Hotel, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 8, 1851.

SIR: Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter dated the 4th instant, from Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, chief astronomer of the United States and Mexican boundary commission, by which it will be seen that he regards the services of additional officers of the corps of topographical engineers to be almost indispensable to the successful prosecution of that work.

I hope it will be in your power to act favorably on Colonel Graham's suggestion.

I am, &c.,

A. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 11, 1851.

SIR: I enclose, herewith, a copy of the report of Colonel J. J. Abert, of the 9th instant, to the Secretary of War, referred to this department, having reference to your application for three additional officers of the corps of topographical engineers, as assistants to aid in the duty assigned you as chief astronomer, &c., on the Mexican boundary commission.

I am, &c.,
A. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Chief Astronomer, &c., Mex. B. Com., Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 14, 1851.

SIR: In the annual estimates of this department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was included for the expenses of the Mexican boundary survey. I have just received, and have the honor herewith to enclose, a copy of a letter from the United States boundary commissioner, dated El Paso, November 21, from which it will be perceived that said estimate will, in all probability, fall short of the actual expense, and that he suggests that the sum be increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The facts stated by the commissioner, and the length of time which will intervene before another session of Congress, induce me to recommend that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be appropriated for this service.

I am, &c.,
A. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

Hon. THOMAS H. BAYLY,
Chairman Com. Ways and Means, Ho. of Reps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 16, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of Joseph Kaufman, dated December 23, 1850, at Decatur, Illinois, with your endorsement, and, in reply, to inform you that it is not in my power to make any further payment to Mr. Kaufman than he has already received. He received the amount of his certificate because the late commissioner had decided that amount to be justly due him, and not because there was any knowledge in this department that the services were rendered or expenses incurred. The commissioner is responsible for the proper disbursement of the government funds, and the department can consider no question which would relieve him of that responsibility or throw it on the department itself. I cannot, therefore, undertake to decide whether Mr. Kaufman's expenses were greater

or less than the amount he received; nor, if greater, if he should be paid the deficiency, or if less, should refund the excess.

Mr. Kaufman's letter is herewith returned.

I am, &c.,

A. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

Hon. D. S. KAUFMAN,
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 16, 1851.

SIR: At my request Brevet Major Emory, of the United States topographical engineers, has prepared the enclosed estimate of the cost of running and marking the boundary line between the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico, as fixed by the act of Congress approved September 9, 1850; and I respectfully submit it, through you, to the Committee of Ways and Means, for such action as the committee may deem appropriate. I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Hon. THOS. H. BAYLY, *House of Representatives.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 18, 1851.

SIR: Your letters of the 13th instant, one of them enclosing an account of W. R. Kinder, for services on the Mexican boundary survey, and the other relating to your account for similar services, have been received. I have to inform you that the former, with the account of Mr. Kinder, has been referred to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and that a draft for $72 was sent to your address at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, on the 15th instant, being the balance due you from the government. I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

C. L. WELLER, *Hamilton, Ohio.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 25, 1851.

SIR: Your communication of November 20, 1850, with its enclosures, has been received. The Secretary of War has been requested to give the necessary directions to the United States quartermaster at Indianola, to forward to you at El Paso the stores which you have ordered to be shipped by Messrs. Atwater, Mulford & Co., of New York.

The *list of articles transmitted* by you has been examined, and I

have erased therefrom such as I considered unnecessary for the subsistence of your party.

Messrs. Atwater & Co. have been informed that the bill for the provisions, &c., to be shipped by them, must be paid by you.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 25, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith an extract from a letter this day received from John R. Bartlett, esq., commissioner, &c., containing the request that instructions may be sent to the quartermaster at Indianola, Texas, directing him to forward to El Paso the stores of the boundary commission, to be shipped from New York to Indianola. I shall be gratified to learn that Mr. Bartlett's request will be complied with. I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 27, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, agreeably to his request, two letters from Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, dated New York, January 23, 1851: one addressed to Major General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster General United States army, and one to Major General George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence, &c., &c.; the former requesting that he may be furnished with necessary means for transporting instruments, provisions, &c., from Indianola to El Paso, *via* San Antonio, Texas; the latter requesting to be furnished with authority to draw from the army commissary at the posts mentioned, provisions for his party, attached to the Mexican boundary commission.

I shall be pleased to learn that you have given the necessary directions in the premises, in order that the wishes of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Graham, as expressed in the enclosed letters, may be complied with. I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 1, 1851.

SIR: I have received the letter of the 27th ultimo, signed by yourself *and the late Mr.* Kaufman, respecting the necessity of running the

boundary between New Mexico and Texas; and, in reply, beg leave to inform you that the estimate has already been submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, of the amount supposed to be necessary for the execution of the work; and that as soon as an appropriation is made by Congress, the survey will be put under way.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Hon. V. E. HOWARD, *House of Representatives.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 8, 1851.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 23d ultimo, in relation to your account for services on the Mexican boundary commission, I have to inform you that no such papers have ever been received at this department through Major Emory, or any other source. From a copy of a letter from Major Emory, addressed to you on the subject, (which he left with me to-day,) it appears that your accounts were left with Judge Whittlesey, at San Diego, with an order from Major Emory to Captain Hardcastle to pay them.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

C. L. WELLER, *Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 13, 1851.

SIR: When the estimates were sent in from this department for the next fiscal year, the sum of $100,000 was asked for to pay the expenses of the commission to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico; and on the 14th ultimo, in consequence of information received from the commissioner, which was also sent to the committee, it was recommended that the appropriation should be increased to $150,000. Those estimates were made upon the assumption that existing appropriations would defray the expenses of the current fiscal year; it is now ascertained, however, that about $30,000 more will be necessary to maintain the party with proper efficiency in the field, and I therefore respectfully recommend an additional appropriation of that amount for that purpose.

The expedition was fitted out before I became connected with this department; and as the commissioner who was intrusted with the duty was not in possession of very accurate information as to the resources of the country and disposition of the Indians along the line, the party was organized upon a scale which experience has proved to be unnecessary. Having obtained more correct and precise information on these subjects, I have directed an entire reorganization of the corps, with a view to the reduction of expenditure and an increase of effi-

ciency; and I think I can safely promise that both these results will be speedily accomplished. The commissioner has already made some progress in adjusting the line on a satisfactory basis, and the engineers are provided with a complete apparatus for pressing the work on with great energy; and true economy would suggest the propriety of making the proper arrangements to avoid any further delay.

If operations were now arrested, reproach would be brought upon the faith of the government, and a greater expenditure incurred in withdrawing the corps than would be necessary to maintain it in the field.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Hon. THOMAS H. BAYLY,
Chairman Com. of Ways and Means, Ho. of Reps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *March* 8, 1851.

SIR: With a view to economise as much as possible the expenditures of the commission to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico, I have the honor to request, if agreeable to your own views, and not inconsistent with other duties, that you will detail two officers of the army to act as commissary and quartermaster of the commission.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 11, 1851.

SIR: Your communications of the 18th and 30th December last were duly received, those of the latter date at the hands of Mr. S. P. Sanford, a member of the commission. They were submitted to the President for his perusal, and returned to the department, with his endorsement that they had been read by him with much interest. I have to inform you that the appropriation made for the present fiscal year on account of the commission is exhausted. Congress has, however, appropriated $100,000 for the boundary service for the ensuing fiscal year; $5,000 of which is to be remitted to Captain Hardcastle, on the Pacific; $5,000 is to be paid on certificates issued by the former commissioner not yet satisfied; $11,000 to be paid to Messrs. Chubb & Schenck, being the amount due as balance of your requisition on them for $20,000; and $2,015 59 is to be paid to Messrs. Atwater, Mulford & Company, New York, for their bill of stores furnished per your order, and shipped on the 4th instant, by schooner Monterey, to be delivered at the port of Indianola, Texas, to the United States quartermaster or his agent at that place, as per bill of lading on file in this department. Thus you will perceive that upwards of $23,000 *of the appropriation* for the boundary service for the ensuing fiscal year

will be at once expended; in addition to which a large amount will probably be advanced to Colonel Graham on his estimates for the astronomical and surveying branch of the service. I must therefore repeat the injunctions given you, to reorganize the commission at once, and curtail the force employed to the lowest possible limit consistent with a proper discharge of the business connected with the service. Application having been made to the Secretary of War for two officers of the army to act as commissary and quartermaster of the commission, they will be ordered to report accordingly; and it would seem proper that their reports should be hereafter made to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, the head of the scientific corps, who will be responsible to you. You will therefore discharge the civilians now acting in the capacity of commissary and quartermaster. Mr. Sanford has been this day directed to turn over to Colonel Graham the instruments in his possession, he having in charge the main equipment of instruments to be used on the survey.

P. S.—Two additional officers of the corps of topographical engineers, having been detailed for this service, are ordered to report to Colonel Graham.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, &c., El Paso.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 14, 1851.

SIR: In a letter received at this department on the 12th instant from Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Graham, he remarks: "I am anxiously awaiting the detail of the officers last applied for, in order to proceed with them to the field. At the Adjutant General's office every effort is now being made to select them so as not to interfere with the requirements of the military garrisons, a condition that must be kept in view." As it is highly important that Colonel Graham should proceed at once to the field of his operations, I shall be glad to have the request contained in my letter of the 8th instant acted upon as soon as practicable.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 27, 1851.

SIR: Enclosed you will receive a copy of a letter to me from the Secretary of War, dated the 24th instant, and of its enclosure, asking

whether your services in the Mexican boundary survey can now be dispensed with. To enable the department to answer the Secretary of War, I have to request that you will advise me, as soon as possible, of the state of the work you are now engaged upon, and whether, in your opinion, your continuance thereon is requisite.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Major W. H. EMORY,
Topographical Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 31, 1851.

SIR: On the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, I addressed a letter to Brevet Major W. H. Emory on the subject, and now enclose a copy of his reply.

From this you will perceive that I cannot, with proper regard to the condition of the business on which Major Emory is engaged, dispense with his services until about the 1st of November next, at which time he will be ordered to report himself to your department.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 5, 1851.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 3d instant, enclosing a translation of a note of the Mexican minister of the 11th ultimo, in relation to the apprehended delays in the survey now in progress to define the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. The Mexican minister states, "that from certain communications made to his government by the commissioner for settling the boundaries, it appears that the commission which has been appointed by the government of the United States is charged with the task of making surveys with a view of establishing railways, public roads, and canals, and to transmit information upon the natural productions of the soil, both in Texas and New Mexico. It is thought, therefore, if the aforesaid commission finds itself obliged to discharge such functions, the operation of defining the boundaries between Mexico and the United States cannot possibly be concluded in less than five years; whereas if the commission were to be confined to the simple duty of fixing the boundaries according to the stipulations contained in the treaty of peace, this might be accomplished in nine months."

The minister then adverts to the importance of both countries of a speedy consummation of the work, and urges that instructions may be *issued to the commissioner* to bring it to a close as soon as possible.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the apprehensions of the Mexican minister are entirely unfounded, and that all the instructions which have been given by this department to the commissioner of the United States have been dictated by a desire to insure the prompt and faithful execution of the work in strict compliance with the terms of the treaty. The sixth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo contains the following provision: "If, by the examinations which may be made, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should, in whole or in part, run upon the river Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the governments of both republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries."

I am not advised of the construction which the Mexican government has placed upon this stipulation, nor am I informed whether it has charged its commission with the duty of making any examinations of the country with reference to it. But this department has considered, that if the treaty did not impose on the government of the United States an obligation to make such examinations, it clearly left it at liberty to do so; with this understanding of the treaty, the commission on the part of the United States has been organized and equipped on a scale sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all the objects contemplated by the treaty. A sufficient number of officers have been employed not only to run and mark the boundary line between the two countries, but also to make the other explorations and examinations contemplated by the 6th article of the treaty. It seemed to this department that considerations of policy and economy, if not of good faith, concurred to recommend this plan of organizing the commission. Both governments have indicated their sense of the importance of obtaining accurate information in regard to the topography of the comparatively unexplored country through which the surveying party will be obliged to pass; and as the commissioners must be attended by a military escort sufficient to protect them from the assaults of the Indians, there was a manifest propriety in sending the topographical and scientific agents of the government in the same party, that they might not only avail themselves of the protection of the escort, but render assistance in case of the disability of any of the officers whose more immediate duty it was to attend to the survey and demarcation of the boundary line. This course was accordingly adopted, and I have yet to learn that any inconvenience has resulted or is likely to result from it. It is proper to remark, moreover, that all the instructions which have issued from this department to the commissioner have inculcated the importance of pressing on the work with the utmost practicable despatch; and to that end, all the other examinations with regard to means of intercommunication are to be treated as merely incidental, and in strict subordination to the principal work of defining the boundary line between the two countries, and in no event is the commissioner to permit them in any manner to interfere with or retard the performance of that important duty.

It will thus be perceived that no necessity exists for any further in-

structions to the commissioner of the United States; but you may assure the Mexican minister that if anything should occur hereafter to render them proper, they will be promptly given, as this department is deeply impressed with the importance of losing no time in adjusting the limits of the two countries.

In conclusion, I hope I may be pardoned for remarking, that I am not aware that any delay has yet been occasioned by the default of the commissioner on the part of the United States. He arrived at the place designated for the meeting of the commissioners of the two governments some days in advance of the Mexican commissioner, and all the despatches which I have received from him lead me to believe that the work has, since the arrival of the Mexican commissioner, been prosecuted on both sides with commendable zeal and diligence.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

WM. S. DERRICK, Esq.,
Acting Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 10, 1851.

SIR: As you have been detailed for duty on the Mexican boundary commission, and have reported yourself to this department for orders, I have to request that you will, as soon as practicable, repair to Indianola, in Texas, and there await the arrival of Colonel J. D. Graham, who is now en route for that place, and from whom you will receive your orders for duty on the commission.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Lieut. A. E. BURNSIDE,
U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 23, 1851.

SIR: Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan, of the corps of topographical engineers, heretofore detailed for duty under this department, has, in obedience to my orders, returned to this city, but has not formally reported himself, although he has called on me upon business personal to himself.

As Lieutenant Colonel McClellan's position on the commission to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico is now filled by Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, Lieutenant Colonel McC.'s services are no longer required by this department.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
June 5, 1851.

SIR: By an arrangement with the Secretary of War, Lieutenants O. H. Tillinghast and A. E. Burnside, United States army, have been detailed for service on the boundary commission as quartermaster and commissary. These officers joined Colonel Graham at San Antonio, and have proceeded with him to El Paso, there to enter upon their respective duties.

You will remain in your present position until you have completed the duty upon which you are now engaged; after which, your functions as quartermaster and commissary will cease. I can have no objection to the commissioner assigning you to such other position under him as he may deem proper, and will so advise him.

I am, &c.,

ALEX H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Major GEO. F. BARTLETT,
Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
June 5, 1851.

SIR: I herewith enclose a copy of a letter to George F. Bartlett, esq., by which you will perceive he has been notified of an arrangement of which you will have been advised, through the instructions to Colonel Graham, before this reaches you.

It is hoped that this arrangement will result in a diminution of the expenses of the commission, any measure to accomplish which will doubtless be agreeable to you. Colonel Graham drew upon the department for $30,000, in favor of Lieutenants Tillinghast and Burnside, upon which, however, requisitions will not be issued until advices are received from you, as it is probable he was not aware of your orders, which Major Bartlett is now engaged in executing. The last letters received from you are dated 15th March, 1851.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner, &c., El Paso, Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
June 5, 1851.

SIR: Your letters of the 10th, 12th, and 13th of May have been received. Your drafts for the amount of your salary for the months of March, April, May, June, and July, will be paid when due.

As Major George F. Bartlett, acting under the orders of the commissioner, is now engaged in purchasing stores for the commission, it

s not deemed necessary to issue requisitions in favor of Lieutenants Tillinghast and Burnside until the commission can have time to advise the department of the amount required in addition to the purchases of Major Bartlett.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Colonel GRAHAM, *&c., &c.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 7, 1851.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 5th instant. Lieutenant Colonel Graham having made large and expensive purchases of instruments for the boundary service, it is unnecessary for you to fill Lieutenant Whipple's order to which you refer.

The account of William Bond & son of $275, for telescope and micrometer furnished the commission, was duly received on the 14th of March, but was accidentally mislaid. It has been referred to the Fifth Auditor for adjustment.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM C. BOND, Esq., *Harvard University.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 12, 1851.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 29th of March last, appealing from the decision of Mr. Commissioner Bartlett upon an account for forage, and have referred it to that officer for report. If you will give the serious charge you "prefer against Mr. B." a distinct and intelligible form, he will be required to vindicate himself, and to render a satisfactory explanation.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

THEODORE S. Moss,
Cantonment Dawson.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 5, 1851.

SIR: On the 26th of April last I addressed you a letter of which the enclosed is a copy. If the instructions contained in that letter have not been complied with, I request that Lieutenant Whipple may be directed to forward to this department all the notes in reference to his operations on the line between the initial point on the Pacific and the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, not heretofore turned over to Major Emory, more particularly the barometric notes taken by himself and

Dr. C. C. Parry, on the march from camp Riley to the junction, and all the notes at the junction; and if he has not those notes with him, to state what he has done with them, and where they are. It may be gratifying to the Mexican commissioner to know that Major Emory has received advices from California to the effect that all the monuments intended for the line from the Pacific to the junction had arrived; that Captain Hardcastle, the agent on the part of the United States commissioner, and Dr. Raminez, the agent on the part of the Mexican commissioner, were both on the ground engaged in the work, and had proceeded to put up the monuments, and had actually erected the monuments at the junction, at the point where the line crosses the Colorado, and at the point where it crosses New River, and that it was expected that all the monuments would be erected and all the work completed on that part of the line by the middle or end of June. To this effect you will inform General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, officially.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq., *Commissioner, &c.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 11, 1851.

SIR: This department was advised by letter from the chief of the corps of topographical engineers, dated the 12th of October, 1850, of the fact that Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham had been detailed to relieve Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan from duty on the Mexican boundary survey, and requested to indicate the time when Colonel Graham should be ordered to report himself. On the 17th of October, Colonel Abert was informed that it was desirable that Colonel G. should at once proceed to join the commission, and requested to give him the necessary orders. Colonel Graham reported himself accordingly, and, by letter dated October 23d, was directed to enter immediately upon the discharge of his duties, as described in a letter of that date to the United States commissioner, Mr. John R. Bartlett, of which a copy was furnished him. He was authorized to look up the state of the astronomical and surveying apparatus, as far as the files and correspondence of the department afforded information on the subject, and to report his views as to what further supplies might be deemed necessary, and directed, as soon as this should be completed, to join the commission in the field.

Colonel Graham sailed from New York about the 1st of April, 1851, about six months after having been detailed for this service, and he arrived at Frontera (White's rancho,) on the Rio Grande, about six miles above El Paso del Norte, about the 25th of June last. The letter to Mr. Commissioner Bartlett of the 23d October, 1850, informing him that Colonel Graham had been detailed to relieve Colonel McClellan, and by which Colonel Graham was to be governed, and for which purpose a copy was furnished him, suggested the propriety and importance of reducing the number of employés, and of reorganizing the scientific corps *in accordance* with such joint understanding between

Colonel Graham and himself as would tend to promote the progress of the survey. It was also suggested, that with a view to the establishment of a system of responsibility and dicipline throughout, the scientific corps, when thus reorganized, should be subject to the immediate direction of Colonel Graham, he being held responsible to the commissioner, to whom he should report from time to time as the commissioner might require. The selection of draughtsman and the other members of the scientific corps was to be approved as well by the commissioner as by Colonel Graham, he being regarded as the chief officer, and whose approval and concurrence were necessary and requisite in any changes or reorganization which might be contemplated. Colonel Graham, immediately on his arrival at Frontera, without having seen or heard from Mr. Bartlett, the commissioner, and misconstruing his powers under the instructions sent Mr. Bartlett, ordered Lieutenant Whipple to report to him at that place in person. This caused a suspension of the work, and resulted in a serious complaint by General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, as you will perceive from the enclosed copy of the correspondence between the two commissioners on the subject. Before Colonel Graham left here I was much annoyed and became dissatisfied with his long unnecessary delay in joining the commission in the field; and since then accounts of other delays and interruptions have reached me, officially and otherwise, which I felt called upon to communicate to the President; and having conferred with him on the subject, and having submitted to him Commissioner Bartlett's despatches, I am of opinion that the speedy prosecution of the work of the joint commission demands that Colonel Graham be released, and some suitable officer of topographical engineers detailed to supply his place. Major William H. Emory was for some time connected with the commission in the capacity of chief astronomer, and as I have every confidence in his zeal and ability, I beg leave to suggest his name to you. He is still acting under the orders of this department, but his connexion with it is merely temporary, and may not be considered sufficient to warrant me in transferring him to the field without your concurrence. I shall be pleased to have your reply at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 13, 1851.

SIR: I have to inform you that, with the approbation of the President of the United States, you are hereby relieved from duty as chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps attached to the commission for running and marking the boundary between the United States and the republic of Mexico. This will be handed you by Brevet Major Wm. H. Emory, on whom your duties have been devolved, and to *whom you will* turn over all the instruments, instructions, stationery, *and camp equipage*, (except so much of the latter as may be necessary

for your convenience in returning home,) which may be in your charge, or under your direction, belonging to or in the boundary service.

You will receive from him duplicate receipts, and file one of them in this department. When this shall have been done, you will report yourself to this department in person.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

Brevet Colonel J. D. GRAHAM,
Corps Top. Engineers, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 13, 1851.

SIR: Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham having been relieved, by orders of this date, from duty with the commission for running and marking the boundary between the United States and the republic of Mexico, you are, with the concurrence of the Secretary of War, hereby appointed chief astronomer to the commission, and head of the scientific corps. You will accordingly proceed, with as little delay as practicable, to join the commission in the field, and relieve Colonel Graham of the duties devolved upon him by the instructions to the commissioner dated October 23, 1850. These instructions, it is believed, cover all the points which are required for the successful or rapid accomplishment of this work; and as Colonel G.'s duties under them will devolve on you, a copy of them is herewith sent for your information and government. In such a large and remote field, however, much must be left to sound discretion; and I doubt not that Mr. Bartlett and yourself will adopt, from time to time, such measures as circumstances may require.

In compliance with your letter of this date, I have requested the Secretary of War to give directions to the commanding officer in Texas to furnish you with a suitable escort of dragoons to accompany you to the headquarters of the commission, and to Colonel Graham's camp, wherever it may be, and a general order to the commissaries and quartermasters to further the execution of your orders as far as may be in their power, without detriment to the military service; and also to place the officers of the army not connected with the escort under your orders.

Enclosed you will receive an order directing Colonel Graham to turn over to you all the instruments, instructions, stationery, and camp equipage, except so much of the latter as may be necessary for Colonel Graham's convenience in returning home. For all these you will receipt to him in duplicate.

I have also, in compliance with your request, directed that the sum of $2,000 be furnished you, for which you will be held accountable.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

Brevet Major W. H. EMORY,
Corps Topographical Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 13, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you herewith a copy of a letter from Brevet Major W. H. Emory, who with your concurrence has been appointed chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps connected with the commission for running and marking the boundary between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and to request that the orders asked for by him may be furnished this department. These orders will complete Major Emory's preparations for departure to the field of operations; and as I desire him to leave the city on Monday evening, if possible, I shall be much pleased if the orders can be furnished on that day.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 15, 1851.

SIR: Enclosed you will receive copies of letters from this department to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham and Brevet Major William H. Emory, of the corps of topographical engineers, dated the 13th instant, from which you will perceive that the former has been relieved from further duty on the boundary survey as chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps, and that the latter has been detailed to succeed him.

Your despatches numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, and dated respectively June 18, July 1, 5, 7, have just been received. They will be considered and responded to at an early day.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner, &c., El Paso.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 15, 1851.

SIR: By the terms of the agreement of the joint commission of the 30th January last, the cost of the monuments, as well as of their transportation to their points of location, was to be equally divided between the two governments. These expenses, however, have been wholly paid by the United States, the half of which payment being regarded merely as an advance by the United States of the portion ($1,816 88) due by the republic of Mexico, and with the distinct understanding that said amount would be paid by the republic of Mexico without delay.

I enclose you herewith the account of the United States against the republic of Mexico, as rendered by Brevet Captain E. L. F. Hardcastle, who, with Señor Don Ricardo Raminez, erected the monuments, and

the agreement, in Spanish and English, entered into by them on the 30th July last. You will collect this amount of General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, and apply it to the purposes of the commission, and account for it as an advance to you from the treasury of the United States. When the amount is received of General Condé, you will advise the department, in order that you may be charged with the same on the books of the treasury.

I am, &c.,
ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner, &c., El Paso.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 15, 1851.

SIR: Lieutenants A. W. Whipple, William F. Smith, of the corps of topographical engineers, Ambrose E. Burnside, of 3d regiment of artillery, and O. H. Tillinghast, of the 1st regiment of artillery, attached to the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, are hereby required to report themselves to you as chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps of that commission, and are hereafter subject to your orders as such.

I am, &c.,
ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

Brevet Major WM. H. EMORY,
Chief Astronomer, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 16, 1851.

SIR: Your two letters of August 20 and your letter of the 11th instant, respecting the claims of John B. Weller and yourself for additional compensation for services on the commission to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico, have been received, and will have due attention.

I am, &c.,
N. K. HALL, *Acting Secretary.*

CHARLES L. WELLER, *Hamilton, Ohio.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 21, 1851.

SIR: I have to request that you will as soon as practicable furnish this department with a statement showing the indebtedness of the United States on the Pacific side, on account of the survey of the boundary line between the United States and the republic of Mexico.

You will also furnish an estimate of the funds deemed necessary for

arrying on the operations now under your charge until the 30th June, 852. I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
U. S. Topographical Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 3, 1851.

SIR: The President of the United States having appointed Brevet Major William H. Emory to be the surveyor, under the 5th article of he treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in place of Andrew B. Gray, I have o request that a commission be made out and sent to this department t your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 31, 1851.

SIR: In relation to the temporary suspension of the work connected vith the Mexican boundary survey, growing out of your refusal to ffix your signature to the necessary papers establishing the "initial oint" for the demarkation of the line at 32° 22′, you are informed hat inasmuch as the commissioners appointed by their respective gov-rnments to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico were not necessarily constrained to suspend all perations connected with the survey during your absence and until our recovery from the indisposition with which you were afflicted, hose officers progressed with the work intrusted to them and fixed he "initial point" of said line on the meridian of latitude referred to.

As the commissioners coincide in opinion respecting the correctness f their operations and their results, and are satisfied that the "initial oint" has been accurately ascertained and determined, it is very de-irable that the official documents necessary to the settlement of this mportant point should be at once perfected. You are requested, herefore, to remove the only obstacle which now exists to the comple-ion of this branch of the work, by affixing your signature to the requi-ite papers. I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

A. B. GRAY, Esq.,
U. S. Surveyor, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 4, 1851.

SIR: As some misunderstanding has arisen with regard to the in-*tructions* communicated in my letter of 23d October, 1850, I deem it

proper to add such explanations and modifications as the circumstances seem to demand; and as Brevet Major Wm. H. Emory, the chief astronomer, has been appointed by the President the surveyor under the treaty to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, in place of A. B. Gray, esq., some further explanations respecting his position and duties are necessary. The officers and members of the scientific corps immediately connected with the survey of the boundary line shall be placed under the immediate orders of the surveyor. Any lines agreed upon by the joint commission as the lines of boundary shall be run and astronomically determined by the surveyor. He will have charge and direction of all the surveys of the boundary line, and shall determine the initial and intermediate points of the survey by astronomical means, acting under your direction. This corps shall consist of such number of assistants as you, upon advising with him, may deem absolutely necessary. He shall issue his instructions in writing, and shall preserve a copy of them in a book kept for that purpose. He shall require monthly reports from the heads of parties, and shall place them before you in a condensed form. He shall have charge of the surveying and astronomical instruments, and for their safe-keeping will be responsible to you. He shall be allowed a clerk, whose salary shall not exceed that of a sub-assistant. He shall be responsible to you, and through you to this department, for as rapid a prosecution of the surveys, and for all the astronomy connected with them, as may be consistent with their accuracy; and will be held accountable for all the quartermaster's stores, camp and garrison equipage, placed at his disposal.

Should any doubts arise between yourself and the Mexican commissioner, the surveyor shall be required to make such surveys and maps as may tend to elucidate the point or line in dispute.

Should the surveyor at any time differ with your views on any question connected with the survey, &c., he will defer to your opinion until the case is submitted to and decided by the department.

After the work in the field shall have been completed, the maps shall be drawn, under the immediate supervision of the surveyor and your control, on the scale suggested in the instructions to you under date of October 23, 1850. In the mean time, during an inclement season, when the field-work may necessarily be arrested, the first plotting (or rough sheets) should be prosecuted. On the completion of the maps they shall be signed by the surveyor, previous to their being authenticated by the commissioners.

No officer but yourself is allowed to draw for any moneys appropriated for the Mexican boundary service. The surveyor may draw his salary from this department or from you. All the scientific departments not directly connected with the surveys of the boundary line are placed under your immediate direction. The means appropriated by Congress being very limited, it is incumbent upon this department to order such reductions in the number of persons devoted to the pursuits of science as your discretion may deem least disadvantageous. You, as the first officer of the commission, will be held responsible to this department for the proper administration of the great work confided to your charge.

You will select from the present members of the commission those officers whose talents or acquirements may fit them for the proper discharge of their duties. You will dismiss all those whose services may not be deemed necessary. You may permit the surveyor to have access to such official documents in your possession as you may think proper. The quartermaster's department, jointly with the commissariat of the commission, shall be placed in the hands of Lieutenant O. H. Tillinghast. The quartermaster and commissary shall be responsible to you, and through you to this department, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He will make issues upon requisitions duly approved by you, when practicable, and in your absence, by the surveyor for the surveying parties. He shall have charge of all the stores, supplies, transportation, and such other property of the commission as may be placed in his hands. He shall make no purchases, and hire no mechanics, teamsters, or laborers, except by and with your advice and consent. He shall be allowed one clerk, whose salary shall not exceed that of the surveyor's clerk. Neither he nor any other officer or subaltern can absent himself from the post of his duties without your consent, or that of the chief under whose orders he may be placed. He shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the quartermaster and commissary departments of the army, and shall transmit all the accounts to you for your approval, previous to their being sent to the proper officers of the treasury. His requisitions for funds must be made through you, who alone (with the exception before mentioned) are permitted to draw upon the department. This rule must be strictly adhered to, as great confusion has arisen from the presentation to the department of individual accounts, which should properly have been paid by you.

The salaries should not be greater than the amount fixed below, viz:

For secretary to the commission	$1,500
For commissioner's clerk	1,000
For principal assistant surveyor	1,800
For 1st assistant and draughtsman	1,200

Sub-assistants' and computers' salaries equal in amount and not higher than they are now allowed.

All officers, civil and military, attached to the commission, will be furnished by the quartermaster and commissary with the necessary quarters and subsistence; but no commutation of personal expenses will be allowed them for any period during which they are thus provided. When, however, such officer is ordered upon distant service, where his quarters, transportation, or subsistence must be procured with his private funds, or from other than public sources, the department will reserve a discretion to allow commutation, or actual expenses, as may seem best.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART, *Secretary.*

P. S.—I enclose herewith a copy of a letter this day addressed to Brevet Maj. Wm. H. Emory, enclosing his commission as surveyor, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 4, 1851.

SIR: I transmit herewith your commission as surveyor, under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. Also a copy of a letter this day addressed to John R. Bartlett, esq., United States commissioner, containing explanations respecting your position and duties.

I also enclose a copy of my letter of the 31st ult., to A. B. Gray, esq., late surveyor; and in the event of his persisting in his refusal to affix his signature to the necessary papers for the establishment of the "initial point" for the demarcation of the boundary line, as ascertained and agreed upon by the commissioners of the two governments, I have to request you will sign the official documents which have been prepared for the purpose, and which only require the signature of the surveyor to settle this important point.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Brevet Major WM. H. EMORY,
United States Surveyor, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 4, 1851.

SIR: In order to reduce as much as possible the expenses of the Mexican boundary commission, and with a view to the harmonious, correct, and expeditious prosecution of the survey, it is deemed expedient to dispense with the office of "chief astronomer;" and the President having appointed Brevet Major William H. Emory the surveyor, under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, your services are no longer required.

The astronomical and surveying operations will henceforth be directed by Major Emory, to whom you are requested to turn over all the instruments, books, papers, &c., in your possession.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

A. B. GRAY, Esq.,
El Paso, Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 4, 1851.

SIR: I enclose to you herewith a copy of my letter of this date to A. B. Gray, esq., informing him of the appointment of Major Emory to be surveyor, under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidal-

go, to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 6, 1851.

SIR: You will receive herewith certain despatches for John R. Bartlett, United States commissioner, Brevet Major Wm. H. Emory, and A. B. Gray, esq., of the Mexican boundary commission. You will proceed as rapidly as practicable to the headquarters of the commission, and deliver the despatches to the parties to whom they are directed respectively, and then report to your superior officer.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

CHARLES RADZIMINSKI, *Present.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
December 22, 1851.

SIR: I herewith send you a draft drawn by John B. Weller, late commissioner for running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, dated May, 1849, for $500, with a request that you will report to this department whether Mr. W. has been charged with the same in settlement of his accounts in your office.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

FIFTH AUDITOR TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
December 23, 1851.

SIR: I herewith send you a draft for $500, drawn by John B. Weller, late commissioner to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, dated May, 1849, and request that the same may be so stated as to enable this department to pay it.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

FIFTH AUDITOR TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 2, 1852.

SIR: With reference to your application for my authority to rejoin the boundary commission under the direction of John R. Bartlett, esq., you are informed that I cannot, consistently with the directions heretofore given Mr. B., express any opinion on the subject.

He has been instructed to reduce his force to the lowest possible point, but I have not thought proper to interfere with the manner of that reduction, or to designate the persons who should be discharged or retained.

You are probably advised of Mr. Bartlett's wishes with respect to yourself, and must exercise your own discretion and act upon your own responsibility in the matter.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

S. P. SANDFORD,
Wickford, R. I.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 5, 1852.

SIR: I return the draft for $500 drawn by John B. Weller, in May, 1849, on the Treasury Department, in favor of Zachrisson, Nelson & Co., which was received with your letter of the 17th ult.

It appears on the 2d May, 1849, said draft was protested for non-payment at the request of Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, of this city, who were then the holders thereof.

With a view to its payment, I have now to request that Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, the last endorsers of the draft, be informed that Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs will honor it by their endorsement upon the receipt from them of authority to that effect.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

ERNEST ZACHRISSON, *New York.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 17, 1852.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to state that the treaty concluded between the United States and the republic of Mexico at Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 2d of February, 1848, contemplated examinations with a view to ascertain the practicability of constructing a road, canal, or railway along the boundary line, which should, in whole or in part, run along the river Gila, &c., and that the commissioner was instructed to cause those examinations to be made.

I am, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 11, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to the Committee of Ways and Means, herewith, copies of letters addressed to this department by Brevet Major Emory and Lieutenant O. H. Tillinghast, United States army, both attached to the commission to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, being the latest information I have received from that quarter.

The committee will perceive the importance of an early appropriation for this work, in which the honor of this government is deeply concerned; and I would respectfully but most earnestly urge that provision be made as speedily as, in the judgment of the committee, is compatible with the public interest, to enable me to meet the draft of Lieutenant Tillinghast, which it seems to have been absolutely necessary for him to make.

It is proper for me to add, the appropriation for this service is entirely exhausted.

I have the honor, &c.,
ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

HON. GEO. S. HOUSTON,
Chairman Com. Ways and Means, H. R.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 11, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, referring to this department a communication addressed to you in January, 1852, by José M. Gonzales de la Vega, chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of the republic of Mexico, and complaining of the delays which have occurred in the progress of the work connected with the Mexican boundary survey. In reply to the communication of M. de la Vega, I have to state, that while it is to be regretted that any delay has occurred in the vigorous prosecution of the survey of the boundary between the two republics, everything has been done by this department with the view to a prompt, energetic, and harmonious action on the part of the officers of the respective governments, in order that the important work upon which they are engaged may be completed without unnecessary interruption.

In reference to the appointment of Lieutenant Whipple as surveyor *ad interim* on the part of the United States, to which M. de la Vega refers, I will remark that this appointment was necessary, on account of the protracted and dangerous illness of Mr. A. B. Gray, the surveyor. Lieutenant Whipple was recognised by this government as surveyor *ad interim*, and his official acts in that capacity were, by directions from this department to Mr Gray, to be considered as binding on the latter officer, who was instructed to perfect, by his signature, any documents prepared requiring it.

This department relieved Lieutenant Colonel Graham from duty as

chief astronomer of the commission, and Lieutenant Colonel William H. Emory was appointed to succeed him; and as the interests of this government seemed to require a diminution in the number of officers on the part of the United States, to prevent, as far as practicable, unnecessary interruption in the progress of the survey, and to place the organization of the American commission on a permanent footing, the President also appointed Lieutenant Colonel Emory the surveyor on the part of the United States, under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in the place of A. B. Gray, esq., with instructions to proceed at once to the scene of operations, and report to the joint commission.

It is hoped the joint commission will now proceed without interruption to the close of their operations on the survey, and that nothing will transpire on either side to cause any delay in the early settlement of the boundaries between the two republics.

I am, sir, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 18, 1852.

SIR: I enclose herewith copies of two letters addressed to you, on 31st October and 4th November, 1851, respectively, at El Paso, Texas.

I am, sir, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

A. B. GRAY, Esq.,
San Diego, California.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 18, 1852.

SIR: Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, late chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps attached to the commission to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico, has this day reported himself to this department, and is now relieved from duty on that service, and is instructed to report to you.

I have the honor, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 18, 1852.

SIR: Having, in pursuance of your instructions, reported yourself to this department, you are relieved from further duty on the commission to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and will accordingly report yourself to the Secretary of War, who is advised of this order.

I am, sir, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Lieutenant Colonel J. D. GRAHAM,
U. S. Topographical Engineers, &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 21, 1852.

SIR: Your communication of the 16th ultimo, dated San Diego, has been received, accompanied by a report made to Colonel Graham on the 10th ultimo, of the operations connected with an astronomical and topographical survey of a portion of the United States and Mexican boundary upon the Rio Gila, which you conducted. In reference to your request for funds to pay your assistants, &c., I have to state that the appropriation for the Mexican boundary survey is now exhausted, and no advance can, therefore, be made until a further appropriation for that service. Your request to be ordered to Washington cannot, at present, be complied with. The department desires that you will remain with the commission, where you can render important aid to Major Emory, who has been appointed, by the President, the surveyor under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in place of A. B. Gray, esq.

Every opportunity will be afforded you by the department to complete the computations of your astronomical, magnetic and meteorological observations, and to construct maps of the various surveys and reconnaissances performed under your direction, which will exhibit the results of your labors, duly appreciated by the department as highly creditable to the commission.

It is not, at the present time, deemed expedient to adopt your suggestion in reference to "an extensive series of magnetic observations," and the desire of the department already expressed, that you should remain with the commission, will prevent a compliance with your wish to be "ordered home by way of China," without taking into consideration the extra expense which such a work as you propose would necessarily incur.

I am, sir, &c.,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE, *Top. Eng.*,
Mexican Boundary Survey, San Diego, California.

Commissioner Bartlett's Correspondence to the Department of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *June* 18, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following programme of a scientific party necessary to explore the country watered by the Colorado river, and the districts adjacent to the route of the party attached to the Mexican boundary commission; also, an estimate of the cost of such scientific exploration:

Geologist and mineralogist	$1,400
Assistant ditto	800
Assistant botanist	700
Naturalist	1,000
Assistant naturalist	600
Two artists and draughtsmen	2,000
Taxidermist	600
Philologist, entomologist, and historiographer	1,500
Four assistant clerks and copyists, at $400	1,600
Two laborers, at $300	600
One cook and one servant, at $300	600
Subsistence of the party for one year	3,750
Four wagons	850
Horses, mules, and equipments	1,450
Instruments, books, tin and India-rubber cases, paper, preparations for specimens, tents, &c	1,700
	19,150

Geographical, meteorological, and magnetic, and other subjects which particularly appertain to physical science, will be attended to by persons connected with the boundary commission.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

Hon. THOMAS EWING.

WASHINGTON, *June* 20, 1850.

SIR: The commission for marking and running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico have made arrangements to leave New York about the middle of July for New Mexico, by the way of San Antonio, in Texas, and expect to reach the latter place about the 20th of August.

The party composing this commission will pass through a portion of Texas, where there is danger from the attack of Indians. It is deemed advisable, therefore, for its safety and that of the property intrusted to its care, that it should be accompanied by a detachment of dragoons. I respectfully ask, therefore, that a sufficient number may be detailed at San Antonio for this duty, to accompany us to El Paso.

On leaving El Paso for duty westward, it is thought that infantry will answer the *purpose of an* escort better than dragoons. I would

recommend, therefore, that two companies of infantry, together with artillery for two mountain howitzers, be detailed for this duty.

The boundary commission will have three surveying parties in the field at the same time—one on the line, in the valley of the Gila river; the other within three miles north and south of that river. On this account a larger force than usual will be necessary. The warlike character of the Apaches, and other Indian tribes, is such that the escort should be sufficiently large to protect all the parties in the field.

I am desirous that the explorations connected with this commission should tend to the advancement of science. With this view I shall be glad to have officers whose scientific attainments may be useful; and from the high reputation of Major Kendrick, now in New Mexico, as a geologist and mineralogist, I would respectfully ask that he be detailed for this service, to accompany or command the escort.

Lieutenant Duff C. Green, of the United States army, now on leave of absence, asks to be detailed for duty, to accompany our party. I enclose his application, and shall be glad if his wishes are complied with.

Lieutenant Strain has suggested to me that another naval officer would be very serviceable in the management of our four boats. I beg leave, therefore, to ask that Midshipman J. P. Hall, who I am told is an efficient officer, may be detailed for this service.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Interior.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY SURVEY,
Washington, June 21, 1850.

SIR: Colonel McClellan has given me the names of two common soldiers which he is desirous may be permitted to accompany the boundary commission. They have been employed in similar duties to those which will be required of them in the boundary survey, and can be relied upon should any of our juniors be disabled. I shall therefore be glad if they can have permission to join our party. Their names are W. O. Donohue and Corporal Campbell, of Colonel Nauman's first regiment artillery.

We shall also require additional topographical engineers. Lieutenant T. J. Harris, of the third artillery, has been named to me by Lieutenant Whipple as a suitable officer. I shall be glad if he can be attached to our party.

Brevet Captain Sutherland, of the United States marines, has applied to me to accompany the boundary commission in the capacity of assistant commissary. I enclose his application, and shall be glad if it is complied with.

On the arrival of our party at Lavaca or Indianola, in Texas, we shall require the aid of a steamer and lighters to transport us to Texas *or Victoria, places* a short distance in the interior, beyond the reach or

influence of the miasima of the coast. I beg, therefore, that instructions be sent to the officers in command there to afford any aid within power towards promoting our object. I respectfully ask, also, that an order may be sent to, or given to me, on the quartermasters and commissaries of subsistence on our route, to afford the commission all the facilities they can in transportation and provisions.

With high respect, I am, &c.,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Hon. THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Interior.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 8, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I received a letter this morning from Mr. J. H. T. Magruder, who requests a place for his nephew, James Biays, of Maryland, in the boundary commission.

Mr. Magruder says: "I had an interview with Mr. Ewing to-day, and he authorized me to state that the appointment would meet with his entire approval."

The only difficulty in the way of Mr. Biays' appointment before was, that there were no vacancies. This gentleman was highly recommended, and I have no doubt may be useful; but really our good Maryland friends, who have already the largest number in our party, ought not to ask for more. I find on my list the following from that State, all recommended, I think, by Governor Pratt; and the principal part, if not all, by Mr. Pearce and the Maryland delegation:

James Steele, Charles A. Snowden, James T. Scott, John B. Stewart, and James Biays, now to be appointed.

I will send Mr. Biays an official note in a few days, unless instructed to the contrary.

My object in writing at this time is to show you what Maryland has, so that in case further requests are made, you may be able to state the force she has in our party. It is true these places are all minor ones.

My fear is about the *money;* for the pay of this large corps of gentlemen chain-bearers will absorb more of our appropriation than can be spared. My fears, however, will be relieved, if we get the appropriation for the scientific corps; for in that case we may transfer a portion of this body to that department.

For your guidance I enclose a complete list of all the appointments made thus far, all of which have before been submitted to you; and their papers, generally, have been placed on file.

There are two 1st surveyors still to be appointed; and there may be other appointments and changes. Towards the close of the month, when I visit Washington again, I will give you an official list of our appointments, on which I will make a different arrangement with the chain-carriers.

With high respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

Hon. THOMAS EWING.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
New York, July 15, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the accompanying schedule of salaries which I propose to allow to the engineers, their assistants, the mechanics, and laborers attached to the Mexican boundary commission.

In fixing these rates I have consulted with Colonel Graham, of the topographical engineers, and with Lieutenant Whipple, who, for the past year, has been attached to this commission. In the opinion of both these gentlemen, as well as of others familiar with the duties upon which we shall be employed, these salaries are moderate. I would recommend higher rates, but our appropriation will not admit of it.

Permit me to ask whether the pay shall commence at the time of the appointment of our employés, which was the latter part of June, or on the day I requested them to report themselves in New York for duty? Every person appointed was desirous to know the fact as soon as possible; but in the notification of appointment they were told that they would be notified when they would be wanted to embark with the commission. It appears to me, therefore, that, with the exception of those who have been actually employed in duties for the commission, their pay should commence when called on for duty.

The arrangement for a steamer, about which I had the honor to address you a few days since, was not consummated. I have to-day, however, closed a contract with Messrs. Howard & Co., proprietors of the New Orleans steamers, to carry the party attached to the boundary commission, together with their stores and baggage, to Matagorda bay, and landed at such place as we may desire, for $6,000. We are limited to 100 tons freight and 105 passengers. For passengers or freight over these, we pay extra. These terms are considered moderate, and are very far below any other tender made to me.

By the contract we are to sail on Saturday, the 3d of August. I shall at once notify all persons appointed to be here on that day.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Interior.

Salaries proposed for the persons attached to the Mexican boundary commission.

Commissioner and disbursing agent, fixed by law	$3,000 00
Principal surveyor, fixed by law	3,000 00
Commissioner's secretary	1,500 00
Commissioner's clerk	1,000 00
Quartermaster	1,500 00
Quartermaster's assistant	1,000 00
Commissary of provisions and clothing	1,500 00
Surgeon	1,500 00

Secretary to Colonel McClellan	$1,000 00
Draughtsman to ditto and interpreter	1,400 00
5 first assistant surveyors at $1,500	7,500 00
5 second assistant surveyors at $800	4,000 00
2 draughtsmen at $1,000	2,000 00
3 computers at $800	2,400 00
2 magnetic recorders at $800	1,600 00
10 recorders and attendants on instruments at $800	8,000 00
7 level staff-bearers at $1 50 per day, or $547 50	3,832 50
6 instrument carriers for the level, compass, and theodolite, at $1 50 per day, or $547 50	3,285 00
7 station markers at $1 25 per day, $456 25	3,193 75
14 chain carriers at $1 25 per day, $456 25	6,387 50
11 axe-men at $1 per day, $365	4,015 00
7 cooks, at $365	2,555 00
20 mechanics, laborers, and servants, at $365	7,300 00
20 superior mechanics at $1 50 a day, $547 50	10,950 00
4 superior mechanics at $2 a day, $730	2,920 00
3 orderlies, at $240	720 00
	87,058 75

Total estimate of expenditures for one year.

Pay of officers and men	$87,057 75
Subsistence for 100 men	20,000 00
Transportation to Texas	6,000 00
Outfit	26,500 00
Subsistence for animals	3,000 00
Indian presents	2,500 00
Commutation of 4 officers of engineers at $1,500	6,000 00
	151,057 75

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
New York, July 26, 1850.

SIR: I had the honor to make a requisition on Mr. Ewing, the late Secretary of the Interior, on the 21st of June, for an escort to the boundary commission to El Paso, and afterwards to accompany it while engaged on the survey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

The Secretary of War, in reply, has detailed two companies of infantry, under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Craig, as an escort to the commission from San Antonio to El Paso. And one company of 74 men as an escort to the same, when it shall leave El Paso on its duty of running the boundary line.

Since my requisition in question, and the detail of the company referred to, the accounts from New Mexico state that the Indians have

assumed a more hostile attitude towards the Americans, and are in actual war with them. Under these circumstances, it appears to me that a larger force than that assigned from El Paso will be necessary in order to protect the commission and enable it to carry on the survey and examinations required by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with despatch.

One of the provisions is, to examine and survey the country north and south of the river Gila, with a view to a road, canal, or railway. This will require two parties of engineers and surveyors in the field at the same time.

It will also be necessary to send out several reconnoitring and surveying parties immediately on the arrival of the commission at El Paso, in different directions over a large tract of country between the Rio Grande and the headwaters of the Gila; and also to trace the several tributaries of that river. The whole of this country is infested with hostile Indians; hence the necessity for an adequate escort.

May I, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting whether an additional company to the one already detailed may not tend greatly to promote the object contemplated by the boundary survey, and afford additional security to the several parties in the field?

Should this recommendation be approved, I shall be glad if the two companies can be placed under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Craig.

When the scientific party attached to the boundary commission was first organized by Major Emory, he was desirous to have a larger corps of topographical engineers than was assigned to him; but Colonel Abert decided that no more officers could be detached from the duties on which they were employed. Additional duties are now to be performed beyond those contemplated by Major Emory, and the number of surveyors and assistants has been doubled. The necessity, therefore, for additional officers from the topographical engineers is more apparent now than when the original organization was made. I respectfully ask, therefore, for the detail of two second lieutenants or brevet second lieutenants, for the service alluded to. In case both cannot be spared, I beg leave to ask that Lieutenant Haines, now acting assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, (who is desirous to join the commission,) may be detailed for the purpose. Professor Church consents that he may be relieved from duty on the boundary survey, and Lieutenant Whipple informs me that Lieutenant Haines's service will be of importance to him.

At Colonel McClellan's request, I beg leave to renew my request for the detail of the two soldiers, W. O. Donohue and Corporal Campbell, to join the commission. They belong to Colonel Nauma's 1st regiment of artillery. It is not necessary that they should be discharged.

Private Tansill, of the marine corps, has been recommended to me as a person who would make himself very useful as a commissary's clerk in the boundary commission. When the duties of the commission begin, it will necessarily be divided into several parties, operating at a distance from each other; under these circumstances, a clerk may be

useful in the commissary's department. I respectfully ask that private Tansill may be transferred to the boundary commission.

With high respect, I am your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

D. C. GODDARD, Esq.,
Chief Clerk Department of the Interior, &c., &c., &c.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
New York, July 26, 1850.

SIR: There are now in New York and Boston a number of instruments belonging to the Department of State, which were placed in possession of Major Emory for the boundary survey, his receipt being given for them to that department.

As it is desirable that all the instruments used in the service should be sent out by the steamer with the commission on the 3d proximo, I respectfully ask that an order may be given for their transfer to Lieutenant Whipple, he transmitting his receipt therefor to the Department of the Interior.

Lieutenant Whipple's address is at the Irving House, in this city.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

D. C. GODDARD, Esq.,
Acting Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

BALTIMORE, *Thursday Evening.*

DEAR SIR: I forgot to leave the memorandum for the order to Lieutenant Whipple. Let it be as follows:

To Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE, *Irving House, N. Y.:* You are authorized to receive any instruments belonging to the United States which were used, or intended to be used, in the Mexican boundary survey, and which are now in Boston and New York, and transmit to this department your receipt for the same. These instruments, it is understood, are to be used in the same service.

I would also like to have the chronometer which Mr. Ewing told me was at our service. This may be sent by express to Lieutenant Whipple.

By sending the above order to-morrow you will greatly oblige,

Yours, truly,

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

D. C. GODDARD, Esq.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
New York, August 3, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the engineers, surveyors, and other persons connected with the Mexican boundary commission,

sailed from this place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the steamship Galveston, for Matagorda bay, in Texas, en route for El Paso.

It is necessary that I should remain a few days to settle the bills of the commission, and forward them to the Fifth Auditor, as well as for my instructions. Lieutenant Whipple is also compelled to wait for the completion of the astronomical instruments. We have engaged passage in the steamer for New Orleans, of the 13th instant; previous to which day I hope to be furnished with my instructions.

I forward with this a requisition on the treasury for $8,400, to be paid out of the first appropriations by Congress, for defraying the expenses of the boundary commission. I shall be glad to have this requisition forwarded to me in New York. It is to pay for the transportation of the commission, its baggage, wagons, outfit, and stores to Lavaca.

The contract with Messrs. Howard & Son, agents for the Galveston, I enclose herein. The sum agreed upon was $6,000 for one hundred and five passengers and one hundred tons freight. We had an excess of one hundred and seventy-five tons, which increases the sum to $8,400.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. D. C. GODDARD, Esq.,
Secretary of the Interior ad interim, Washington.

Memorandum of a contract entered into this thirteenth day of July, 1850, *between John R. Bartlett, commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States of America and Mexico, and J. Howard & Son, of the city of New York, agents for the steamship "Galveston."*

First. J. Howard & Son, for steamship Galveston, engage to receive on board said ship the company of said commission, not exceeding in all one hundred and five men, (say sixty cabin and forty-five deck-passengers;) also provisions, camp-stores, and other baggage, to the extent of one hundred tons measurement, and to transport the same from New York city to Matagorda bay via New Orleans, furnishing said cabin-passengers with usual fare, bed and bedding; also furnishing said deck-passengers with the usual fare of steerage-passengers—they furnishing their own bed and bedding. Said Howard & Son also engage to receive on board said ship any additional number of men for said Bartlett; he paying for the same twenty-five dollars for each deck-passenger, and sixty dollars for each cabin-passenger. They also agree to receive on board any additional quantity of freight for said Bartlett; he paying therefor at the rate of fifteen dollars per ton measurement of forty cubic feet.

Second. John R. Bartlett, commissioner on the part of the United States, engages to furnish the above-mentioned passengers and freight to said steamship Galveston, and to pay for the transportation of the said one hundred and five passengers and one hundred tons freight as above, to the said J. Howard & Son, the sum of six thousand dollars on

or before the sailing of said steamer; also to pay for any additional passengers or freight at the rate above mentioned.

It is mutually agreed that the said steamship shall be ready for sea, on the part of J. Howard & Son, and that said passengers and freight, on the part of said commissioner, shall be furnished on or before Saturday the third day of August, 1850; and that said steamship shall sail on said third day of August, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

In witness hereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and seals this 15th day of July, 1850.

J. HOWARD & SON.
JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner, &c.

[PRIVATE.] NEW YORK, *August* 11, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I am pained to hear the sad news of Mr. Morehead. His derangement must be the return of the attack he had on the coast of Africa. It will not do for us to depend on him. By Lieut. Whipple's advice we shall probably secure the services of an engineer here, who is highly recommended, by the name of Kettlewell. He is an Englishman, and has served several years as a lieutenant in the royal artillery—has been engaged in important engineering duties in England and Ireland. I have examined his testimonials, which come from well known officers in England; and Lieutenant Whipple, who has had several interviews with him, thinks he will be an acquisition. He is to meet us in the morning.

From what I learn, I still think we may get an appropriation for a corps of naturalists, to be added to the boundary commission. In this case we shall want a few additional men. I regret that this organization could not have been made before I leave; but to guide the department in the organization of the corps alluded to, I enclose a memorandum showing what force we already have and what we shall want.

I hope to get my instructions in season, as I positively sail on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. A letter sent to-morrow (Monday) will reach me in season.

If Colonel McClellan or Mr. Gray have any special instructions, you will greatly oblige me by sending me copies of them.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

D. C. GODDARD, Esq.

Memorandum for the addition of scientific men to the Mexican boundary commission, and of persons already in the commission to be transferred to that corps.

Botany.—This department is already filled with the following: George Thurber, C. Parry, (now on the line,) and Dr. Bigelow.

Geology.—There is one in this department—Theodore F. Moss; one or two to be added.

Zoology.—At least two to be appointed.

Ethnology—The Indian races and languages—for J. R. Bartlett.

Taxidermists.—Two wanted.

In my original estimate for an addition to our scientific party, I mentioned four assistants or copyists. These will not be required to be furnished, as they can be spared from the party now on its way to El Paso.

A person very competent in some of the minor departments of natural history, might be added to the above.

Artists.—Two wanted. Mr. Howard, of Washington, was strongly recommended for one of these. Mr. Henry C. Pratt, of Boston, has been recommended for the other. I know the latter to be an accomplished artist.

Mr. Sparrow, of Maine, has been recommended to me as a naturalist. His name may be placed among the applicants. His testimonials will be duly presented to govern the Secretary in making the appointment or not.

It may be well to consult certain scientific men before the places alluded to are filled. I would recommend Dr. Samuel G. Morton, of Philadelphia, a distinguished naturalist, as one of the most conscientious and reliable men to advise with in this matter; also, Professor Baily, of West Point.

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
New York, August 13, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a brief abstract of my requisitions and expenditures on account of this commission.

July 2.	By requisition.....	$22,000	00
Aug. 3.	Do.....	7,703	00
Aug. 9.	Do...in favor of Howard & Son....	8,400	00
Aug. 10.	Do...in favor of Chubb & Schenck, for advances.....	12,000	00
Aug. 12.	Do...in favor of J. W. Smith & Co.	1,592	87
		51,695	87

Against this I have transmitted vouchers to the amount of	$21,520	67
Do do do do.....	724	00
James Myer, quartermaster's receipt.....	7,000	00
Requisition to be paid Howard & Son.....	8,400	00
In Chubb & Schenck's hands to pay advances to men...	12,000	00
	49,644	67

D. C. GODDARD, Esq.,
Secretary of the Interior ad interim.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Victoria, Texas, September 11, 1850.

SIR: At the request of Lieutenant J. G. Strain, U. S. N., attached to the Mexican boundary commission, I have given him permission to return to Washington and report himself to you.

The cause of Lieutenant Strain's desire to leave the commission at this time is a misunderstanding between Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan and himself. I find it impossible to effect a reconciliation between these gentlemen, and do not believe that harmony can be preserved if they both continue with the commission.

Under these circumstances, and with a desire that the valuable services of Lieutenant Strain may be retained for the performance of other important duties, I have directed him to take charge of the four iron boats constructed by him for the commission, and proceed with them to the mouth of the river Gila, and there await my arrival, when I propose, agreeable to my instructions, to ascend that river and make such explorations as the force at my disposal will permit.

At the same time I beg leave respectfully to recommend, that Lieutenant Strain may be instructed to survey the headwaters of the gulf of California and the river Colorado to the mouth of the Gila. There has been no survey of this portion of the gulf, and the lower part of the Colorado is entirely unknown. Should this river be found navigable for any considerable distance, it will be of great importance for us to know whether it is accessible from the gulf of California, and also to possess more correct geographical knowledge of these waters.

Our iron boats are admirably adapted for the survey and explorations in question, and by proceeding immediately, Lieutenant Strain will be able to complete the same before the commission reaches that portion of the boundary line which is intersected by the Rio Colorado.

In conclusion I will add, that Lieutenant Strain made a reconnaissance of, and report on, Lower California in the year ——.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. THOMAS M. T. MCKENNAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, December 22, 1850.

SIR: Understanding that a number of men were employed at San Antonio by Colonel McClellan, after I left, as well as on the march of the commission to this place, I have to request that you will proceed to San Elizario and ascertain who these persons are and what duty they are to perform. You are furthermore authorized, unless it should appear to you that their services are actually necessary, to discharge them at once from the commission and pay them off.

In a memorandum to me, Col. McClellan states that he had turned his servant over to other messes, and had employed Dalton in his place;

that he had also employed an old Polish soldier as an orderly, to cut wood, &c. If the Colonel is unprovided with a servant, you will please give him one while he remains, or until the first train leaves for San Antonio, and afford him every comfort in the means of the commission.

You will remember that we have already a number of laborers and servants—enough I should think, to perform the duties for which Colonel McClellan has employed additional men. The guides and hunters you will please discharge and pay off, as their services will be no longer required.

Among the men employed by Colonel McClellan is a Captain Dobbins. This man was brought up by Colonel McClellan to San Antonio in his ambulance, and at his (the Colonel's) earnest request, I assented to the engagement. The Colonel furthermore stated to me that he wished the services of Captain Dobbins in his office, on his arrival here. This I did not agree to, and as I now learn that he is an objectionable person, and will throw discredit on the commission, you will discharge him on his arrival.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

R. C. MURPHY, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary.

SAN ELIZARIO, TEXAS, *December* 23, 1850.

SIR: Agreeable to your instructions, I came to San Elizario, and have to report the following persons who were employed by Colonel McClellan: S. W. Barker, guide; J. R. Neide, chain-bearer; J. W. Dalton, servant to Colonel McClellan; Michelouski, servant to Colonel McClellan; Captain Dobbins, guide and hunter; Jack Williams, hunter.

Mr. Barker states that he was promised a permanent place in the commission by Colonel McClellan, but without any particular duty to perform. He has never been west of the Rio Grande. I told him, therefore, as directed, that his services would not be required and proposed paying him off, but he declined a settlement.

As there are already twenty persons in the commission holding places as chain-bearers, it appeared to me that Mr. Neide's services were unnecessary. I stated to the others that their services would not be required, as on inquiry I found that Colonel McClellan was abundantly supplied with servants and other attendants. He has had and still has the following persons exclusively devoted to him: Charles Rainey, servant; L. C. Houghton, orderly; R. H. Caffee, secretary, and a cook. Dalton and Michelouski were also attendants on him exclusively. To Jack Williams's engagement you gave your assent.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. MURPHY,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 24, 1851.

SIR: I received only last evening your letter of the 19th instant—also a copy of your letter addressed to the mechanics attached to the boundary commission, in relation to their pay. In this you say that the list and rates of pay mentioned "is copied from a list which I approved at Indian Point" (Indianola.) If you have any such, with my approval, I request that it may be shown to the menhanics who are interested, that they may know who has deceived them.

Your letter of the 19th instant, referred to, is couched in such insulting language, that I should disgrace the position I occupy, were I not to notice it as it deserves. I have, therefore, to inform you that your connexion with the boundary commission will cease with the close of the present month.

Mr. Murphy will settle your account and pay you upon signing the pay-roll.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Mr. JONATHAN CHAMBERLIN.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, March 14, 1851.

SIR: Mr. J. Chamberlin, who was lately attached to the boundary commission as blacksmith and superintendent of mechanics, has left on his return with Colonel McClellan, without receiving his pay; and as he will doubtless attach blame to me, I make the following statement of facts in the case:

I reside a mile from the military post, and for safety keep no money by me, but in the military chest of the post, where the office of the commission is in charge of Mr. Murphy, the assistant secretary and clerk. Here Mr. Murphy pays my orders for money. Chamberlin settled his account with me to December 31, 1850, when I gave him an order on Mr. Murphy for $245 11. He called at a time when Mr. Murphy had just paid out the last of his money; but expecting more hourly, for which I had made arrangements, he requested Chamberlin to call on his return from the observatory the following day, when he would pay him. He did not call. A few days after, when he had received my letter dismissing him from the commission, he called on me to settle his account to the day of leaving. I then proposed paying him my order, but he declined, saying that he wished to buy one of our wagons, if I would sell it at cost, to carry his and Colonel McClellan's baggage to San Antonio, and would deduct its cost from my order. I assented to this request and gave him an order on the quartermaster for a wagon, if it suited; but he concluded afterwards not to take it.

As he was to return with Colonel McClellan, I sent Mr. Murphy to San Elizario, 25 miles, to get funds there and pay him, as the sutler there had furnished me with cash when required for my drafts. But on thi occasion he could *get none*. He then returned to El Paso. I then sent

a wagon down with the money in Mexican dollars to Mr. Henry Jacobs, assistant commissary of the commission, and requested him to pay Chamberlin and take up my memorandum in his hands. He called on Chamberlin and tendered him the money in presence of witnesses, which he refused to receive (see Mr. Jacobs's statement.) There is due him on this order of mine $245 11. Should he present his memorandum, it may be paid and charged to me.

After Chamberlin's dismissal, he called on me for a settlement for his services subsequent to December 31st, 1850. I offered him his pay for one month, say to January 31st, 1851. The money was counted out and laid on my table, but he refused to take it on the ground that he was entitled to pay until he reached his home, together with his travelling expenses, which I would not consent to. Mr. Vaudricourt also tendered him this money in my absence, when he refused it. Mr. Vaudricourt is now absent surveying. I will send his statement in my next letter to the department.

In order to give Chamberlin another opportunity for settlement, I sent him by Mr. Jacobs my draft on Chubb & Schenck, Washington, for his pay to January 31st, which he refused.

In conclusion, I will state that no person in the commission has received so many favors as Mr. Chamberlin. Colonel McClellan demanded large pay for him, and he was accordingly allowed $1,000 a year. And on his stating that Colonel McClellan had also promised him a horse and equipments; all his clothing, blankets and outfit; all the tobacco he might require—in fact that all his demands should be satisfied, I consented to them. Taking these into consideration, Mr. Chamberlin's pay and perquisites have been greater than those of any man in the commission, except the commissioner and principal surveyor.

The month's pay for January is not now due Mr. Chamberlin, as there are charges against him for labor done for him after his removal, to be deducted from it, the particulars of which I cannot now furnish.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

I certify, on honor, that on the 16th day of February, 1851, I received an order from the commissioner to pay Jonathan Chamberlin two hundred and forty-five dollars and eleven cents; and that soon after receiving the order I went to San Elizario, where I understood said Chamberlin was, with the money, for the purpose of paying the same to him. Upon inquiring for him I found that he had left with the train going to San Antonio. I followed and overtook the train some sixteen miles from San Elizario, and saw said Chamberlin and tendered to him the money, which I had in Major Bartlett's ambulance. Said Chamberlin refused to take the money, and, consequently, I was obliged to leave him without effecting a settlement.

HENRY JACOBS,
Assistant Commissary, U. S. & M. B. C.

I certify that I was present at the time Mr. Jacobs offered Jonathan Chamberlin two hundred and forty-five dollars and eleven cents, and witnessed said Chamberlin refuse the same.

LEONARD C. HOUGHTON,
U. S. & M. Boundary Commission.

STATE OF TEXAS, *El Paso county:*

Personally appeared before me, A. C. Hyde, chief justice, El Paso county, Henry Jacobs, to me personally known, and made oath that the facts as set forth in the foregoing certificate are just and true.

HENRY JACOBS.

Sworn to and subscribed at San Elizario, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1851.

A. C. HYDE,
Chief Justice of El Paso County.

Statement of R. C. Murphy, Assistant Secretary and Clerk of the Commission.

EL PASO, *February* 2, 1851.

SIR: In relation to Mr. J. C. Chamberlin I have the following facts to state: He presented your order on me for $245 11, being his pay to December 31, 1850, when on his way to Frontera, six miles above. I had not then any funds, but was expecting some every moment, having made arrangements for them. I requested him to call on his return, when I would pay it. He did not call; and, in consequence of his neglect, I was compelled to go to San Elizario, a distance of twenty-five miles, to pay him. On my arrival there I found it impossible to get any money in the place, even for the commissioner's order on El Paso, where he had funds. I therefore returned to El Paso.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT C. MURPHY,
Assistant Secretary, Mex. Boundary Commission.

Mr. J. R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner, &c.

I certify, on honor, that on the 16th day of February, 1851, I received an order from the commissioner to pay Jonathan Chamberlin two hundred and forty-five dollars and eleven cents; and that soon after receiving the order I went to San Elizario, where I understood said Chamberlin was, with the money, for the purpose of paying the same to him; when, inquiring for him, I found that he had left with the train going to San Antonio. I followed and overtook the train some sixteen miles from San Elizario, and saw said Chamberlin and tendered to

him the money, which I had in Major Bartlett's ambulance. Said Chamberlin refused to take the money, and, consequently, I was obliged to leave him without effecting a settlement.

HENRY JACOBS,
Assistant Commissary, U. S. & M. B. C.

—

I certify that I was present at the time Mr. Jacobs offered Jonathan Chamberlin two hundred and forty-five dollars and eleven cents, and witnessed said Chamberlin refuse the same.

LEONARD C. HOUGHTON,
U. S. & M. Boundary Commission.

—

STATE OF TEXAS, *El Paso county:*

Personally appeared before me, A. C. Hyde, chief justice, El Paso county, Henry Jacobs, to me personally known, and made oath that the facts as set forth in the foregoing certificate are just and true.

HENRY JACOBS.

Sworn to and subscribed at San Elizario, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1851.

A. C. HYDE,
Chief Justice, El Paso County.

Comision de Limites por parte de Mexico.

CAMPO EN RIO MEMBRIS, *Julio 7de*, 1851.

SENOR: Las continuas dificultades, que han estrado presentandose en la comision Americana, para el trajo de la linea divisoria, parecian ya salvade: pero un nuero incidente á venido á turbar alva vez al prosecucion de los trabajos. El Teniente A. W. Whipple, que con el caracter de astronomo y agrimenser interim, hacia los espresado trabajos conversacion, con el de la parte de Mexico, segun miestros acuerdos se na saparado de la linea, sin que yo haya recibido, sin un simple aviso por la parte de vd.

Los crecidos gastos que estoy crogando en el desierto, y la perdida de tiempo, en un negocio que se preceptus de una manera tan terminante en el tradado de Guadalupe Hidalgo, me han obligado á prevenir á los ingenieros de mi comision, que continuen adelante el trajo de la linea, y por mi parte no puedo menos que manifeston a vd. mi sentimiento por el atro pellamiento que he sufredo, y del que day cuenta, con esta misma fecha, á mi gobierno asi como tambien de la medida que he dictado de que por nuestra parte continuen las operaciones, supueslo que a la comision Americana no le es posible hacerlo.

Accepte V. con este motivo mi apricio y consideracion say de vd. servidor atendo,

PEDRO GARCIA CONDE.

Señor JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Comisionado de los E. U., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

Boundary Commission on the part of Mexico.

CAMP ON THE RIVER MEMBRIS, *July* 7, 1851.

SIR: The continued difficulties which have been presenting themselves in the American commission for tracing the dividing line, appeared to have ceased; but a new incident has occurred to disturb again the prosecution of the work. Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, who, in the character of astronomer and surveyor *ad interim*, carried on these expressed operations in conjunction with the gentlemen on the part of Mexico, agreeably to the understanding between us, has left the line without my having received so much as a simple notice from you.

The increased expenses which I am incurring in this desert, and the loss of time, in a matter which is described in so definite a manner in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has obliged me to advise the engineers of my commission to go on with the work of running the line; and for my part I cannot but express my sentiments to you relative to the obstacles thrown in my way, and an account of which I give to my government on this present date, as well as the measures which I have directed, in order that, on our part, the operations should be continued, taking it for granted that as to the American commission it is not able to continue them.

Accept, with this reason, my appreciation and consideration, your obedient servant,

PEDRO GARCIA CONDE.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner for the United States, &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. AND M. B. C.,
Santa Rita del Cobre, July 11, 1851.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 7th instant, complaining of the withdrawal of Lieutenant Whipple from the line without having received any notice from me of such intention, and in consequence of which withdrawal the survey of the line has been arrested. This step on the part of Lieutenant Whipple has surprised me much. The first intimation I had of his intention was a note which I received from him on the 30th ultimo, in which he says that he has received orders from Colonel Graham to report himself in person to him, at Frontera, near El Paso. This is certainly a movement I did not anticipate, and for which I see no good reason. I was advised by my government that Colonel Graham had been ap-

pointed chief astronomer, &c., and would report himself to me; in doing so I expected, as a matter of course, that he would present himself here. Had I been apprized of Lieutenant Whipple's intention or Colonel Graham's orders, I would have instructed Lieutenant Whipple so to arrange matters, before obeying the orders, that there should have been no interruption in running the line.

I will make every exertion in my power to have the work resumed forthwith.

With high respect, I am your most obedient servant,

JNO. R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

General PEDRO GARCIA CONDE,
Commissioner, &c., camp on the Membris.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, NEW MEXICO,
July 14, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: An express rider leaves here in a few hours, who is employed by some persons at El Paso to ride through to San Antonio in ten or twelve days. He will therefore anticipate all my late despatches for the department by many days.

I have written the following to the department, which will not be received till after this.

No. 16. June 18. Announcing certain resignations and changes, and of my desire to reduce the commission—anticipating the instructions of the department dated March 11, &c., &c.

No. 17. July 1. Containing an account of my journey to Sonora—a description of the country, &c.

No. 18. July 15. A long despatch relating to the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; of my rescuing a female captive, aged fifteen years, and two boys, from the Indians—a document of much importance. I have not time to make a duplicate.

No. 19. July 7. I send a duplicate with this. By the same mail I wrote you at great length.

All is going on well now. The parties on the boundary have advanced one hundred miles west from the Rio Grande, and are rapidly progressing. There has been a temporary suspension in the work in consequence of Colonel Graham's ordering Lieutenant Whipple to report to him in person at Frontera, near El Paso. This has annoyed me much as well as General Conde, who has made a complaint in consequence.

Colonel Graham is now, I learn, on his way here, and as soon as he arrives shall reorganize the parties and resume work on the line.

My vouchers have been sent by mail, and my quarterly accounts nearly balancing my requisitions.

The following have left in consequence of my desire to reduce the commission: Messrs. Mathews, Weams, Stewart, Sanford, McDuffie, Cranston and Dunn; all of them on their way back via Santa Fe.

A few weeks previous the following left: Gordon, West, Mallory *and Morry; all the* above are from the assistant engineers.

Litchfield, Owens and McClelland, mechanics of Washington, have all left.

As soon as Colonel Graham arrives and I ascertain what force he will require, *I will bring the commission down to the lowest possible limit.*

All are well. Must refer you to my letters by mail for particulars of important events transpiring here.

In great haste, yours, very truly,

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

D. C. GODDARD, Esq.

[UNOFFICIAL.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 8, 1851.

SIR: In my official despatch I have very briefly stated that Mr. Gray, United States surveyor of the commission, objected to the boundary line as agreed upon by the joint commission, or that portion of it which, beginning at latitude 32° 22′ north on the Rio Grande, runs 3° west. Mr. Gray's argument is, that "the point where the Rio Grande strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico" should be measured from the position of El Paso on the map of Disturnell of 1847, and not from a parallel of latitude which guided the joint commission in fixing the point determined on. In consequence of Mr. Gray's objection to acknowledge the point referred to, I have been compelled to suspend the work on the line, and to request the Mexican commissioner to do the same, until Mr. Gray should become satisfied with it, or until some other should be determined on.

I shall adhere to the decision of the joint commission, that the "initial point" was correctly marked at 32° 22′, and that it was right to determine it by measuring from the nearest parallel of latitude, particularly when we knew that El Paso was erroneously placed on the map above the parallel of 32° instead of 31° 45′—its determined position. It is the course that any geographer would have pursued if unbiased by any sinister motive.

El Paso is but incidentally mentioned in the treaty, and not as any starting point. If the line should fall one mile or one hundred miles *north* of El Paso, it will conform to the treaty. Let us measure from other places in the treaty map, and see whether the line agreed on is nearer to them, or whether the line proposed by Mr. Gray will define their position more correctly. The actual position of San Diego (a fording place) is twenty-five or thirty miles above the boundary line as marked by the commission; by the scale of the map, it is about forty miles above, or north of it.

There are no such places as *Robledillo*, *La Rancheria*, *Jacome*, or *La Salinera*, as marked on the treaty map, between San Diego and El Paso.

Picacho is a mountain. There is one of the name near, say three miles south of the line, near the Rio Grande, and another near the Rio Mimbres, eight or ten miles north of the line.

La Canada, just south of the line, does not exist.

San Elizario is an old town, and correctly placed on the treaty map

with reference to the 32d parallel. Its position is the same in Disturnell's map of the United States, edition of 1850; it is the same on Humboldt's map of Mexico, or rather Nouvelle Espagna; and it is the same on General Condé's new map of Mexico—London, 1845. (I think Colonel Abert has a copy of this.) Here, then, is a well-known point correctly laid down on all the maps I have. Measure from this northward to the boundary, and it will not materially differ from the distance as marked by the commission by measuring north from the 32d parallel.

Mr. Gray says the parallels of latitude are wrong on the treaty map, and that El Paso is correctly placed. This is an extraordinary opinion; and if correct, El Paso must remain where it is, while all the parallels of latitude on the whole face of the globe must be changed in order to conform to it. But not only the parallels will have to be changed—the position of all geographical points must be made to conform.

Let us take two objects on the map, near the boundary, from which to determine by admeasurement where the Rio Grande strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico.

1. The position of El Paso on the treaty map.
2. The 32d parallel of latitude.

Shall we measure from the one known to be correct, or the one known to be erroneous? Unquestionably from the correct one. Now we know the true position of El Paso to be 31° 45′, and hence entirely out of place on the treaty map. The 32d parallel of latitude intersects Savannah, which we know to be rightly placed; hence if the parallel is right at Savannah, it must be on the Rio Grande.

Mr. Gray says that Santa Fe and other towns on the river bear the same relative position to El Paso, and hence all must be removed south. This assertion is incorrect. Some may be, and doubtless are, out of their right places. Others are correct: instance San Diego, above 32 degrees on the Rio Grande, and San Elizario, south of the parallel.

The initial point on the Rio Grande was not the only difficulty that presented itself in determining the boundary between that river and the Gila. The western limit of the southern boundary of New Mexico was another. Geographers not familiar with the country would have determined this point by its longitude, which is about 30° 45′ west from Washington, or 107° 45′ from Greenwich, and from thence would, according to the treaty, follow "the western line of New Mexico until it intersects the first branch of the Gila; or if not any branch of that river, then to the point on said line nearest to said branch," &c. Such a line drawn on the ground will (as you will perceive by Emory's map) carry us east of the copper mines. The nearest branch of the Gila is one (not on Emory's map) which has just been discovered running into that river northwest of the copper mines. To the source of this branch, therefore, we shall have to run, thereby losing the copper mines, the valuable timber, and rich valleys in the vicinity, and all means of reaching the Gila.

Now it is known that there is an error of more than two degrees of *longitude* between the Rio Grande, where the southern boundary of *New Mexico strikes* it, and the gulf of California. Who must lose

these two degrees, Mexico or the United States? We throw the loss on Mexico by claiming and obtaining, as I have done, the entire length of the southern boundary of New Mexico; in reality, taking from her a considerable portion of Sonora.

I have no doubt that the framers of the treaty intended that the river Gila should be the boundary between the two republics *for its entire length*, as it appears by the treaty map. The very words of the treaty are based on this supposition, as they say that the line shall run "northward until it intersects *the first branch* of the Gila,"—not *a* branch of the Gila; and fearing that it might pass along without touching that river at all, they provided that it should deviate from its northerly direction, and by a "direct line" strike across to the nearest branch emptying into the Gila, thence down, &c. The spirit of the treaty as well as the map required that the line should intersect the Gila at its first branch—i. e., near its source, as appears by the treaty map. It certainly did not contemplate the line passing to the south of that river and extending one and a half degree west. With the map referred to, and the treaty before us, which are to be our only guides, no one could have anticipated such an extent of country and boundary as the United States obtain by the agreement of the joint commission, and which is now objected to by Mr. Gray.

Let us imagine the line to be removed below the parallel of 32°, as claimed by Mr. Gray; are we also to claim the 3° west? Is Mexico to concede every demand we make on her? General Condé has several times spoken of the great advantage gained by the United States in securing the copper mine region and territory south of the Gila, a result entirely unexpected and unforeseen by Mexico.

Where is the conciliatory spirit which is to govern the United States commission, spoken of by Mr. Secretary Buchanan in his original instructions? The Secretary also states that the President desired "no advantage over the Mexican government," but to maintain "our just rights under the treaty."

I am unprepared to support my views by arguments from other authorities besides the treaty and its accompanying map, to which I am confined. I have endeavored in vain to procure statistical books or maps relating to the northern States of Mexico, in order to see what limits have been given to these States, and particularly whether the boundary between Chihuahua and New Mexico is defined as north of the parallel of 32°. Also, to see what is the boundary between New Mexico and Sonora. If the line is generally laid down north of 32°, the conclusion will be that we must fix it there instead of below it, as proposed by Mr. Gray. May I take the liberty of suggesting to you to examine the Mexican map to be found in Washington; also, any books which will throw light on the subject. But, after all, the treaty confines us to Disturnell's map, and a decision may be made from this.

The question will naturally arise, although it is one which should not and did not govern me in my course, what is the value of the country or valley in dispute? The extent is from twenty-five to thirty miles along one bank of the Rio Grande; the only value is the valley of the river, which averages one and a half mile in width, worth from 50 cents to $1 per acre. Beyond this, west, is a desert without water, wood,

or grass, where not *one acre* can ever be cultivated, where no military post can be sustained, and which can never be inhabited.

There is a village called *Mesilla*, eight or ten miles below the boundary line as now determined, containing from eight hundred to one thousand inhabitants. It consists of mud, or chiefly of stick houses, and has been settled within two years by Mexicans who have abandoned their residences on our side of the river, preferring to be under the Mexican government. One half of these removed from Doña Ana in consequence of the encroachments made on them by the Americans. Should this village fall within the United States, I have no doubt that three quarters of the inhabitants would abandon it and remove below the line, where the land is equally good and where the Mexican government will give it to them if they will settle it. That government is now establishing colonies in various places on the Rio Grande, giving lands to settlers. Many Mexicans have in consequence removed from our side, and there is no doubt, had not decisive measures been taken last winter at Socorro in the execution of four men and expelling a large number of others (who deserved hanging) from that town, that it would have been entirely abandoned to avoid the bad treatment from the Americans there.

I can say no more on this subject without books and maps; what I have said is a mere matter of opinion, and facts derived from the scanty materials before me. Even this I would not have written if Mr. Gray had not intended writing the department on the subject. The matter has not even been laid before the joint commission; so that the whole is premature and should not be publicly discussed. Should there be no decision by the United States government on this point, I shall, after reaching San Diego, go to the city of Mexico and procure the materials required for a close examination of the subject, and take them with me to Washington; but I hope the government may, from the facts before it, approve the line as already fixed and stop further litigation.

Notwithstanding the difference of opinion between Mr. Gray and myself on the point referred to, the best feeling exists between us.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART.

P. S.—A courier has just arrived from General Condé, who has been tracing the line its whole length of three degrees. He says that "the line will run very near to the *San Pedro river.*" This is of great importance to us, for should it strike even a branch of that stream, we follow it to its junction with the Gila.

Memoranda.—Map No. 1, *being a copy of Disturnell's map of* 1847.

San Diego is not far from its true position. It is a mere fording place, without a house or farm.

Robledillo—La Rancheria—Jacome—do not exist, nor can I learn anything of their former position.

La Salinera.—This means a place where salt is procured. There are *several such along* the valley of the river. It would be impossible to *mark out the one* on the map.

Picacho.—This is a mountain peak, twelve or fifteen miles above the line of 32° 22′, as marked on the ground. There is another of the same name three or four miles below the line near the Rio Grande.

San Elizario is correctly placed on the map with regard to its latitude, and has the same place upon the other map before me.

El Paso is wrongly placed on this map. Its true position as determined, astronomically, is 31° 45′.

Memorandum.—The parallel of 32° intersects Savannah. If the line is correct at that place, it is so at the Rio Grande.

No. 2, Emory's map.

Red line, at 32° 22′.—Agreed upon by commissioners, but objected to by Mr. Gray.

Black line and dots.—Proposed by Mr. Gray; obtained by measuring from the known erroneous position of El Paso on the map.

Blue dotted line.—That of General Condé, which would be the line if the longitude of the western termination of the southern boundary of New Mexico is taken according to the treaty map.

Note.—The country west of the Rio Grande is valueless; not an acre is susceptible of cultivation save the valley of the river, which in the district in dispute averages one and a half mile in width.

General Condé, who is at the western termination of the line of 32° 22′, informs me, by letter, that this point will be very near the San Pedro river. If it strikes that river, or any branch emptying into it, our boundary will follow it to its junction with the Gila.

United States and Mexican Boundary Commission,
Santa Rita del Colre, near Mexico, August 15, 1851.

Sir: Lieutenant A. W. Whipple has presented me the accompanying account for his services as chief astronomer, amounting to $1,568—being eight dollars a day for 196 days. As there were several persons acting elsewhere as chief astronomer, viz: Major Emory and Lieutenant Colonel Graham, I am unwilling to decide as to the claim of Lieutenant Whipple, and therefore leave the matter for the decision of the department.

This great expense has been incurred by the non-arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, thereby having two officers drawing the same pay for services rendered by one.

This communication, as I understand, goes by an express sent off by Colonel Graham, without my being advised or in any manner consulted in reference to it. I therefore respectfully object to any expenses thereby incurred being charged to the commission. I avail myself of the opportunity accidentally offered, (through Lieutenant Whipple,) to advise the department that I shall forthwith send a special messenger to Washington, with important despatches.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart,
Secretary of the Interior.

The UNITED STATES *to* A. W. WHIPPLE, *Lieutenant U. S. Topographical Engineers, Dr., on account of the United States and Mexican boundary commission:*

To commutation for personal expenses allowed while acting, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as principal astronomer and chief topographical engineer, upon the United States and Mexican boundary commission, from December 15th, 1850, to June 29th, 1851, being 196 days, at $8 per day..... $1,568 00

I certify that in conformity with my instructions from the Department of the Interior, the duties of chief astronomer were temporarily assigned to Lieutenant Whipple, on the 13th of December, 1850, and that he acted in that capacity until the arrival of Colonel J. D. Graham, who had been appointed to fill the place vacated by the recall of Colonel McClellan. Lieutenant Whipple was ordered by Colonel G. to report to him in person at Frontera, on the 29th of June, when his labors ceased. I think Lieutenant W. entitled to his pay for his services as chief astronomer—the amount to be fixed by the Department of the Interior.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

HERMOSILLO, SONORA, MEXICO,
January 1, 1852.

The undersigned, to whom was referred an account of Samuel W. Barker against the United States, on account of the Mexican boundary commission, amounting to two hundred and nine dollars and sixty-two cents ($209 62,) respectfully reports:

That a few days previous to the arrival of that portion of the commission under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan at San Elizario, Texas, he, the undersigned, received an express from the train, with letters. From that express he learned that Colonel McClellan had employed several men on the march up from San Antonio. Knowing that the commission was already too large, and that no additions whatever were necessary, the undersigned despatched the clerk of the commission, Mr. R. C. Murphy, from El Paso to San Elizario, to meet the party on its arrival at that place, with orders to discharge, and money to pay off, all who had been so employed by said McClellan.

These orders were obeyed by Mr. Murphy, who stated on his return that a man named S. W. Barker, one of the number employed by said McClellan, refused to settle, on the ground that he had been permanently engaged by that officer.

Soon after, when in San Elizario, the undersigned met said Barker. He said he had been permanently engaged by Colonel McClellan, as a guide to the commission. The undersigned then told him that if he was familiar with the country west of the Rio Grande, and along the Gila, (which would be the field of labor of the engineers, that season,) he, the undersigned, would retain him. He said, in reply, that he *was not, never having* been there. The said Barker then said that

Colonel McClellan said he should have a place in the commission. The undersigned then asked him if he was an engineer, surveyor, artist, naturalist, or mechanic, so that he could make himself useful. He replied in the negative. Finding, therefore, that he would be wholly useless to the commission, the undersigned told him that he could not give him employment. Furthermore, the undersigned stated to him that Colonel McClellan had no authority whatever to employ him as a guide, or in any other capacity; but that under the circumstances, he would pay him while with the commission, to its arrival on the 10th December, at two dollars ($2) per day, at which rate the undersigned afterwards settled with said Barker, and took his voucher for the settlement.

Colonel McClellan certifies that the services charged by Mr. Barker "were rendered by him as stated"—viz: "as guide en route from San Antonio to El Paso, from 10th December to 6th February, 1851."

The commission arrived at San Elizario on the 10th of December, near El Paso, when Mr. Barker received his discharge, and was tendered his pay.

From the above facts the undersigned respectfully reports, that the account of said Samuel W Barker against the Mexican (United States) boundary commission is unjust, and that it should not be allowed.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 7, 1851.

SIR: Herewith I enclose a power of attorney for Mr. S. W. Barker, to collect whatever may be due him, as set forth in the papers accompanying the account. Colonel McClellan has certified that he is entitled, though Mr. Bartlett declined to pay him. Be pleased to do whatever you may think best, and, if necessary, to write to Mr. Bartlett on the subject. The account is left open, to be made out correctly, for all and every allowance that he may be entitled to, as agreeably to the rules governing other branches of the public service. Persons discharged as he has been, are entitled to one day's pay for every twenty miles from place of discharge to the place where engaged. Soldiers and officers receive this; also subsistence in like manner: one ration for every twenty miles, and then $8 for every hundred miles, transportation—twenty miles being deemed a day. And the distance from San Antonio to El Paso, I find from the Quartermaster General's documents, is 673 miles, by a viameter.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
R. T. QUEEN.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

The UNITED STATES,

To SAMUEL W. BARKER, DR.

1850.—For services as guide with the United States boundary commission en route from San Antonio, Texas, to El Paso, from the 10th of December, 1850, to the 6th of February, 1851, inclusive, at two dollars per day for fifty-eight days, $116 00

I certify that the above account is correct and just; that the services were rendered as stated; and that they were necessary for the public service.

J. McCLELLAN,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Capt. T. E.

—

Mr. Barker not having been discharged and *paid* until the 6th February, 1851, is entitled to pay to that date, as is customary in the government service, and to his return back to the place where he was engaged.

J. McCLELLAN,
Bvt. Lieut. Colonel.

The UNITED STATES,

To SAMUEL W. BARKER, DR.

For services in the boundary commission as guide, under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan, from the 10th of December, 1850, to the 6th of February, 1851, inclusive—58 days, at $2 per day	$116 00
For subsistence from the 1st of January, 1851, to the 16th of March, inclusive—one ration per day—75 days, at 55½ cents per ration	41 62½
For travelling from El Paso to the Rio Sabinal—650 miles, at 8 cents per mile	52 00
	209 62½

SAMUEL W. BARKER.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, }
County of Bexar. }

Know all men by these presents, that I, Samuel W. Barker, of the county and state aforesaid, do by these presents make, constitute and appoint, Richard T. Queen, of Washington city, D. C., my true and lawful attorney, to collect from the United States government the amount of pay, subsistence, allowance for transportation and travelling, due me while in the employment of the United States boundary commission, from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1851, to the 16th day of March, A. D. 1851, (inclusive,) and a full receipt and acquittance in *my name to grant* for the same. Also to settle all accounts I may

have with the United States government, and to receive the money, and to receipt for the same, hereby declaring this power of attorney irrevocable, and ratifying and confirming all the acts of my said attorney in the premises.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and scrawl for my seal, at the city of San Antonio, this 2d day of June, A. D. 1851.

In presence of John Ward.

SAMUEL W. BARKER, [L. S.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of June, A. D. 1851.

J. M. CAROLAN,
J. P., Bexar County.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, }
County of Bexar. }

I, Samuel S. Smith, clerk of the county court of Bexar county, do hereby certify that John M. Carolan, whose name is signed to the within power of attorney as a justice of the peace, was at the time of signing the same, and still is, a justice of the peace in and for said county, duly commissioned and qualified, and that his acts as such are entitled to full faith and credit.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and affix the impress of the seal of the county court, at my office in San Antonio, this 2d day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-one. [L. S.]

SAMUEL S. SMITH,
Clerk C. C., B. C.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Mazatlan, Mexico, January 10, 1852.

SIR: Yours of the 17th of June last, enclosing an account of Mrs. Mary S. Williams for the services of her slave, Charles Blue, requesting me to report to you if the account is correct; and if so, why it was not properly adjusted and discharged by myself, was received on the 1st instant, on my journey to this place. In reply, I beg leave to report the following:

A few days previous to the departure of Colonel McClellan and his servant, Charles Blue, from San Elizario for San Antonio, I sent Mr. R. C. Murphy, clerk to the commission, down to that place (25 miles below El Paso) to pay off all who were about to leave. I had previously obtained from Hyde and Allen, sutlers to the third regiment of infantry at San Elizario, any money that I required at that place, they being desirous to take my drafts on Washington for the same. On the occasion referred to they could not furnish the money, and Mr. Murphy returned to El Paso as soon as possible, when I gave him the specie and sent him immediately back. On reaching San Elizario he found that

Colonel McClellan and his party had just left. Mr. Murphy followed, and soon overtook them, when he tendered Blue the pay due to him. He would have taken it and adjusted the account, but Colonel McClellan interfered and prevented him from so doing. Mr. Murphy brought the money back and made the foregoing statement to me.

Mrs. Williams's account is incorrect in several charges: first in the charge of $40 per month, instead of $25, for Blue's wages. Mrs. Williams charges $51 25 for Blue's expenses from El Paso to Washington. She is not entitled to this, as Blue discharged himself without my permission, at a time when his services were most required, and when the commission was deficient in cooks. He had been in San Elizario but two months; the commission had paid his transportation out, and instead of paying his expenses back, he should be compelled to pay the commission the cost of bringing him out.

Colonel McClellan adds a certificate to Blue's account, that I stated to Lieutenant Whipple and himself, at San Antonio, that the pay of the servants of himself, (Colonel McC.,) Lieutenant Whipple, and myself, should be $40 per month. This I pronounce unqualifiedly false. I am willing to make oath that Colonel McClellan told me that he engaged all the cooks which accompanied the commission from Washington, agreeing to pay them $25 per month. This statement he repeated to me at Indianola and San Antonio.

In making advances to the men I allowed the officers three months, and the cooks, servants, laborers, &c., two months' pay. The advance to the cooks from Washington was made by me in New York; all received at the rate of $25 per month, and no objection was made. Furthermore, to show the falsity of McClellan's statement, I will state that my own cook received but $25 per month, and Lieutenant Whipple's the same. The latter was subsequently increased $5, as he had received this addition from another mess to which he had been attached in the commission by private subscription. Lieutenant Whipple made a personal request to me for the increase, and I granted it.

I am unwilling to settle Blue's account as made out by him. I must settle by the books of the commission, which are at El Paso. When I can get access to them, I will make off his account, and transmit the amount due to him to the department to be paid to Mrs. Williams, his owner. As Blue was tendered his pay and refused it, I think he should now wait my convenience.

Respectfully submitted by

J. R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

The UNITED STATES *to Mrs.* MARY S. WILLIAMS, *on account of the United States and Mexican Boundary.*

1851.	DR.		
May 1.	For the services of my slave, Chas. Blue, as servant and cook attached to the United States and Mexican boundary commission, from August 1, 1850, to May 1, 1851, 9 months, at $40 per month		$360 00
	For his expenses, &c., from El Paso to Washington city, viz:		
	From San Antonio to Indianola	$13 00	
	From Indianola to New Orleans	10 00	
	From New Orleans to Wheeling	10 00	
	From Wheeling to Washington city	12 00	
	Bill at Indianola	1 50	
	Bill at New Orleans and Wheeling	3 75	
	Bill at Cumberland and Harper's Ferry	1 00	
			51 25
			411 25
	CR.		
	By cash of J. R. Bartlett paid Charles Blue	25 00	
	By cash paid Chas. Blue at San Antonio	15 00	
	By cash of R. C. Murphy paid C. Blue	5 00	
			45 00
	Balance due		366 25

Received, Washington city, , 1851, of , the sum of three hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-five cents, in full of the above account.

I certify that the within amount is correct and just; that Mr. Bartlett, the commissioner on the United States and Mexican boundary survey, in a conversation with Lieut. A. W. Whipple and myself, fixed the pay of the cooks of Lieut. Whipple, himself, and myself, at forty ($40) dollars per month; and that this was my understanding as to Charles Blue's pay until I had brought him back to his home, Washington city.

J. McCLELLAN,
Capt. Top. Engineers, Brevet Lieut. Colonel.

MAZATLAN, MEXICO, *January* 10, 1852.

The account of Robert H. Coffee, late secretary to Lieut. Colonel McClellan, chief astronomer of the Mexican boundary commission, having been referred to me for a report, I submit the following:

1*st item.*—For services as secretary to Col. McClellan, July 15, 1850, to May 1, 1851, at $1,000 per annum, nine months and fifteen days, $791 66.

Colonel McClellan was removed on the 9th December, 1850, soon after which time Mr. Coffee was told by me that his services were required no longer. He asked if he was not entitled to his pay until he reached Washington. I told him I would think of it. Subsequently I informed him that I could not allow it to him or any one else returning, and have not done so.

Coffee was discharged and paid to February 1, 1851, nearly two months after Colonel McClellan's removal, during which time he did nothing. The charge for service after the 1st February is therefore unjust, and I recommend that it be not allowed.

2*d item.*—Allowed Mr. Coffee in settlement, (see account,) $100.

3*d item.*—Personal expenses in Washington and New York, from July 15, 1850, to August 13, twenty-nine days, at $2, $58.

Coffee was not directed by me to do anything for the commission either in Washington or New York during the period named. The charge is unjust, and I recommend that it be not allowed.

4*th item.*—Personal expenses in subsisting myself on the route from San Elizario to Washington, February 16 to May 1, 1851, seventy-two days, at $2 per day, $146.

Mr. Coffee received his regular rations for forty days (I think was the time) from the commission to subsist him to Indianola, Texas, the same as allowed to others. This charge, therefore, contemplates fraud, and I recommend that it be not allowed.

5*th item.*—Transportation from El Paso to Washington, 3,646 miles, at ten cents, $364 60.

I agreed (as before stated) to allow Coffee $125 to take him home. This sum I believe, with due economy, to have been sufficient. Several trains of wagons were about to leave for San Antonio and Indianola; and as the owners and conductors were always glad to increase their party, for the sake of the additional strength given to them, they took respectable passengers *free.* Mr. Coffee would have had no difficulty in getting a passage through, if he had applied for it. Others did so, and obtained it, together with transportation for their baggage and provisions. I applied to one of the owners of one of the trains for permission to put the provisions and baggage in his wagons belonging to several persons who were going on horseback, and for the passage of such as wished to ride in the wagons, when it was freely given. This privilege was freely given to Colonel McClellan, Mr. Coffee, and others of their party, and accepted by them—the wagons carrying their provisions and baggage free.

I understood Coffee was to accompany Colonel McClellan in his wagon, which he says he did. His transportation, and that of his provisions and baggage, were therefore provided for him to the coast, from which place $125 was amply sufficient to have taken him to Washington, with proper economy. I have the vouchers of two officers of the commission, with full particulars of their travelling expenses from Boston to San Antonio, which did not exceed $100 each.

I do not, under these circumstances, think this charge a just one, or

that Mr. Coffee is entitled to more than he has received already for his transportation home, and recommend that it be not allowed.

6th item.—Several small payments, $11 50.

I had a bill in New Orleans for carriage hire to and from the steamer "Falcon," which took me there. The "Georgia," named by Mr. Coffee, was not there. To the "Portland" no carriage was necessary. The item for extra hands I also paid. As to that for keeping a mule at San Antonio ($6 50) I have never heard of it before, nor did Coffee ever present me a bill or speak of the other charges. The charge of $11 50 I think incorrect and not due, and recommend that it be not allowed.

On the whole, therefore, I recommend, as stated, that no portion of Mr. Coffee's account be allowed. This man obtained from me the pay for a bill, made out by himself in favor of Nickerson, for nearly $100, *made up of false items*, and attempted to obtain a much larger amount on a false voucher, in favor of Howard & Capers, San Antonio. I should, therefore, require the certificate of a respectable and honest man before paying any of Mr. Coffee's bills.

In his letter to the Secretary of the Interior, acompanying his account, Coffee says I promised him, before leaving Washington, that his salary should be $1,200 per annum. This I pronounce *false*, never having made him such a promise. I have a list of the salaries, copied by Coffee himself from another in the department, in which his salary is put down at $1,000 per annum.

I perceive that Colonel McClellan has appended a certificate to Coffee's account, stating that Mr. Bartlett told Mr. Coffee that his pay would continue until his arrival in the city of Washington, &c. This statement is very remarkable. All that ever passed between Coffee and myself on this subject was at El Paso, *which place Colonel McClellan never visited.* I called on the Colonel once at his quarters at San Elizario. No one was present but ourselves, and nothing was said about Coffee or his pay.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

R. H. Coffee in account with Boundary Commission.

DR.

1851.			
August	3.	To cash, New York	$100 00
October	1.	To Tenant's subscription	5 00
		To supper in Indianola	1 00
August	—.	To cash of Chubb & Schenck	400 00
Decem.	10.	To cash	5 00
Decem.	28.	To cash	20 00

1851.		
January —.	To order in favor of A. A. Camp	$100 00
	To commissary's bill	29 55
January 21.	To cash and draft	112 60
		773 15

Cr.

1850.		
Decem. 31.	By salary to date	$458 32
	By voucher in New York	100 00
	By voucher in Texas	6 50
	By my pay to January 31	83 33
	By allowance to return	125 00
		773 15

P. S.—Since closing my letter I have found among my papers an abstract of Coffee's account, from my books, which I annex above. In this I perceive that he is credited with $6 50 for a voucher, which is doubtless the same that he has charged again in the copy of his account sent me. The charge of commissary's bill is $29 55, instead of $23 05, as stated by Coffee—the difference being $6 50. I would suggest, therefore, that Coffee be requested to show the statement of his account, which I made out myself and gave him when we settled.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

JANUARY 10, 1852.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 26, 1851.

SIR: I regret the necessity that compels me to trouble you with the enclosed account; but, having failed, prior to leaving El Paso, to procure from Mr. Bartlett a fair and proper adjustment of the amount due me, I am compelled to appeal to the Department of the Interior.

I was attached to the commission, as secretary to the astronomical corps under the immediate command of Brevet Lieut. Col. J. McClellan, and was assured by Mr. Bartlett, the commissioner, before leaving Washington, that my salary should be $1,200 per annum; but on my arrival at El Paso, three thousand five hundred miles from my home, I found my name upon the pay-roll at $1,000 per annum. On the arrival at San Elizario of that portion of the train under the immediate command of Brevet Lieut. Col. McClellan, he (Col. McClellan) was at once discharged from the commission by the order of Mr. Bartlett. I immediately called upon the commissioner at El Paso relative to my own position, and he informed me that, as I was attached to Col. McClellan, he did not know as he would have further employment for me. I inquired if I was to be discharged, and he said no, he did not wish to do that; but if I wished, I could have permission *to return home; that* my pay would be allowed to continue until I

reached Washington, and that he would furnish me transportation across the plains, and allow my travelling expenses.

I accordingly made my preparations to return by the earliest possible opportunity, and in the latter part of January I called on Mr. Bartlett again for the purpose of settling and procuring the transportation he had promised to furnish me. I was indeed surprised when he informed me that my pay would cease on the first day of February; that I must sign the pay-roll at the rate of $1,000 per annum; that he would furnish no transportation, and that as the stage fare from Santa Fe to Independence was $125, he would allow me that sum only to cover my expenses. I received and receipted for my pay at the rate of $1,000 per annum from July 15, 1850, to January 31, 1851; from which was deducted the commissary's bill, $23 05; supper at Indianola, $1, and subscription to family of J. Tenant, $5; and the balance was received in cash at different times. The bill of the commissary was for goods, &c., purchased by me on the road up from his *private stores*. He also paid me the $125 "to cover my expenses," as he said. I protested against this kind of settlement at the time, and said I would refer the whole matter to the Department of the Interior; and to this he said he had no objection.

Being thirty-five hundred miles from home and without adequate means to return, I was compelled from necessity to submit to this injustice. I returned with Colonel McClellan, riding with him in his ambulance, in company with a private Mexican train, by whom we were kindly furnished with transportation for our baggage to San Antonio. I was compelled to sell my trunk and many articles of clothing to procure provisions and other necessaries for the route; and, but for the kindness and liberality of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, I could not have returned to my family. The amount that I claim now to be justly due me is for three months' pay, at the rate of $1,000 per annum, to the first day of May, 1851, the time of my arrival in Washington, and a reasonable allowance for my transportation and expenses, at such rate as the department may think just. The item of fifty-eight dollars charged in the account is for personal expenses for twenty-nine days prior to my sailing from New York, during which time I was in the service of the commission *and at work for it*. This Mr. Bartlett refused to allow, although he allowed and paid all my personal expenses after the 13th of August, 1850. The item of $11 50 is explained in a note that accompanies the voucher.

I would respectfully urge that the account may be adjusted at the earliest possible moment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. COFFEE,

Late Sec'y to Col. J. McClellan, attached to Boundary Survey.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of the Interior.

The UNITED STATES *in account with* ROBERT H. COFFEE, *on account of the United States and Mexican boundary commission.*

1851. DR.

May 1.	For my services as secretary to Colonel McClellan's corps, from July 15th, 1850, to May 1st, 1851, at $1,000 per annum, nine months and fifteen days.	$791	66
	For cash paid, expenses, servants, &c, per voucher	100	00
	For my personal expenses in Washington and New York, from July 15th, 1850, to August 13th, 1850, twenty-nine days, at $2 per diem.....	58	00
	For my personal expenses in subsisting myself on the route from San Elizario to Washington city, from February 16th to May 1st, 1851, seventy-three days, at $2 per diem.....	146	00
	For my transportation from El Paso to Washington city, 3,646 miles, at 10 cents per mile.....	364	60
	For cash paid for commission, as per voucher B...	11	50
		1,471	76

CR.

By cash received of J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, as per his statement marked A.....	766	65
Balance due.....	705	11

Received, Washington city, ——, 1851, of ——, the sum of seven hundred and five dollars and eleven cents, in full of the within account.

ROB. H. COFFEE.

I certify that the accompanying account is correct and just, as Mr. Bartlett told Mr. Coffee that his pay would continue until his arrival at the city of Washington, from which he was taken to join the commission in New York.

J. McCLELLAN,
Captain Top. Eng., Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 26, 1851.

—

[A.]

ROBERT H. COFFEE,

To J. R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner*, DR.

1850.		
Aug. 1.	To cash advanced by Chubb & Schenck.....	$400 00
Aug. 3.	To cash in New York.....	100 00
	To supper in Indianola.....	1 00
Dec. 10.	To cash.....	5 00
Dec. 28.	To cash.....	20 00
Dec. 31.	To commissary's bill.....	23 05

1850.	To A. A. Camp, order in his favor by you.....		$100 00
Dec. 31.	To subscription to J. Tenant.....		5 00
	To draft on Chubb & Schenck.....	$100 00	
	To cash.....	12 60	
			112 60
			766 65

1851.	Cr.	
Dec. 31.	By salary from July 15th to December 31st, 1850, at $1,000 per annum, or $83 33 per month....	$458 32
	By voucher for expenses of servants, &c., &c....	100 00
Jan. 31.	By salary of one month, to January 31st, 1851..	83 33
	By allowance for your expenses home from San Antonio.....	125 00
		766 65

El Paso, *January* 21, 1851.

Account settled as above.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

The United States,

To Robert H. Coffee. Dr.

1850.		
Aug. 22.	To cash paid for hack hire, &c., going to and returning from the hotel to the steamers Georgia and Portland, at New Orleans, on business of the commission.....	$3 00
	To cash paid for extra hands, &c., to discharge freight of the commission.....	2 00
Oct. 16.	To cash paid, livery stable bill at San Antonio for keeping mule.....	6 50
		11 50

The above amount was paid by me, as above stated, for the use of the commission. At New Orleans I was directed by the commissioner to take a hack and go to the steamer and attend to the reshipment of the freight of the commission.

At San Antonio, Dr. J. M. Bigelow, surgeon of the commission, used my mule to go and return from the camp to town, in his attendance upon the sick of the commission. The quartermaster refused to pay the bill, and it was afterwards presented to me, and I paid it; and no part of the above account has been refunded to me by the commissioner.

ROBT. H. COFFEE,
Late Sec'y to Col. McClellan, U. S. & M. B. C.

List of documents of the Mexican boundary commission.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to General Pedro García Condé, commissioner, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 21, 1851, advising him of cause of delay, and will join him in a few days.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to A. B. Gray, United States surveyor, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 21, 1851, calling for a reorganization of his party for causes mentioned.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant W. F. Smith, acting quartermaster and commissary, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 20, 1851, ordering the despatch of the wagons to Frontera for supplies.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel Craig, calling for escort to Frontera, August 20, 1851.

Letter from Lieutenant D. C. Green to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, dated Copper Mines, August 21, 1851, asking for delay in furnishing escort.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant W. F. Smith, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 21, 1851, urging the necessity of sending for supplies, and commenting upon the deficiency.

Letter from Lieutenant W. F. Smith to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, dated Copper Mines, August 21, 1851, denying the commissioner's right to give him an order, or to reprimand him, &c.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant W. F. Smith, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 21, 1851, officially informing him that, in consequence of his insulting letter to the commissioner, he can no longer recognise him in any capacity in the commission.

Letter from A. B. Gray, United States surveyor, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, dated Encampment, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 21, 1851, containing organization of party, &c.

Letter from A. B. Gray, United States surveyor, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 21, 1851, containing further organization.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, dated Copper Mines of Santa Rita, August 22, 1851, containing organization of party.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 21, 1851, relating to organization of parties.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, dated Copper Mines of Santa Rita, August 21, 1851, relating to organization of parties.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, dated Copper Mines of Santa Rita, August 22, 1851, answer to letter of 21st instant.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to A. B. Gray, United States surveyor, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 22, 1851, requesting laborers, &c., to be placed on muster-roll.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to A. B. Gray, United

States surveyor, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 23, 1851, relating to the survey of the Rio Grande by Colonel Graham.

Letter from A. B. Gray, United States surveyor, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 23, 1851, answer to above.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 23, 1851, directing the organization of a party for the survey of the Rio Grande, &c.

Letter from Lieutenant D. C. Green to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, dated Copper Mines, August 25, 1851, relating to an escort.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 26, 1851, enclosing list of officers, and men of the commission, &c.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel Craig, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 26, 1851, recommending abandonment of the Copper Mines as a depôt.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, dated Santa Rita del Cobre, August 27, 1851, advising him in regard to funds, &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSON,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 21, 1851.

GENERAL: I regret exceedingly that, in consequence of a serious loss we have met with in having fifty or more of our best mules and horses stolen by the Indians, I am unable to meet you on the Gila at the time agreed upon. Colonel Craig is now in pursuit of the Indians with all the force at his command, and, in order to furnish him every aid in my power, I placed at his disposal the best animals that remained. I should also observe that some twenty or twenty-five mules, belonging to Colonel Craig, were stolen about two weeks since, and no trace of them discovered.

Mr. Gray and myself, with our respective parties, are all ready for the Gila survey, and only await the return of Colonel Craig. I therefore send one of your men back, accompanied by Messrs. Steele and Scott, from our commission, keeping the other man as my guide. I hope to join you in a few days.

With high consideration, I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Gen. PEDRO GARCIA CONDE,
Commissioner, &c., in camp near the Gila.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 21, 1851.

SIR: In consequence of the loss of mules, the unjustifiable deficiency of provisions, from gross neglect or oversight in the commis-

sary department, and other causes unnecessary here to detail, it seems requisite that the surveying party under your charge should be arranged anew. You will therefore please to rearrange it forthwith, making it, in view of the above contingencies, as small as is consistent with the faithful execution of the treaty stipulations. It is desirable that the party should be ready for the field at a day's notice. You will therefore, when prepared, report to me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

ANDREW B. GRAY,
U. S. Surveyor under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

OFFICE UNITED STATES BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 20, 1851.

SIR: I did not discover till this moment that you were waiting an order from me for an escort to accompany the wagons to Frontera for supplies. I now enclose it, and urge the necessity of despatching these wagons without further delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. W. F. SMITH,
Acting Quartermaster and Commissary.

OFFICE UNITED STATES BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 20, 1851.

SIR: You will please furnish an escort of six men, for which a requisition has been made on me by Lieut. W. F. Smith, to accompany a train of wagons to be sent by him to Frontera for provisions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lt. Col. CRAIG,
3d Inf., and commanding escort U. S. Boundary Com.

CANTONMENT DAWSON,
Copper Mines, New Mexico, August 21, 1851.

SIR: I have just received information that Colonel Craig will be here in one hour. Knowing it to be his wish that the escort should not retard the movements of the commission, I beg that you will postpone the departure of the wagons until Colonel Craig's arrival.

But if the delay of one or two hours cannot be permitted, I take *this opportunity to* inform you that the escort desired yesterday is in

readiness. If the wagons leave without an *escort*, and any cause of blame should arise, it will not rest upon me. Not wishing to give cause of complaint in any way as regards the discharge of my duties, I make the above request for a short delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DUFF C. GREEN,
2d Lieut. 3d Infantry.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner, Copper Mines, New Mexico.

NOTE.—A verbal answer was given to the above letter assenting to Lieutenant Green's request. The above letter from Lieutenant Green was received by the commissioner after the letters in pages —— were received and answered by the commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, N. M., August 21, 1851.

SIR: It is of the utmost importance that the supply of provisions necessary for the party about to survey the Gila should be brought up with all possible despatch; and, as the safety of the party now at the Copper Mines requires the foot soldiers who remain, for their protection, I have requested four of the sub-assistants in the commission to hold themselves in readiness to accompany the wagons you are about to send to Frontera, as their escort; I would urge, therefore, the immediate departure of these wagons, that they may reach the Mimbres this evening, where four men, who have just left for El Paso, will join them.

I cannot refrain from expressing my regret at the deficiency of supplies in the commissary department. The importance of having a depot of provisions, &c., at some more easily accessible point, and one nearer the contemplated field of labor than El Paso or Frontera, was early perceived; and, in consequence, as long ago as January last this place, as the most eligible, was selected and the escort stationed here.

Notwithstanding this, more than one-half of the supplies have been retained at Frontera; and now, when they are to be ordered up, a difficulty arises at once from the danger of attempting the transportation without an escort, and the inability of the officer in command to furnish one at this time. Had the supplies been brought up before, they would be free from the risk that must now be incurred, to be at the place where the demand for them exists, and the Gila party, which has been so long in contemplation, would, as they should, be able to leave with ample supplies, instead of departing, as they must, with a deficiency of rations and a liability to undergo much suffering in consequence, as the region to be passed over is unproductive and uninhabited.

I am your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. W. F. SMITH,
Acting Commissary and Quartermaster U. S. B. C.

COPPER MINES, NEW MEXICO,
August 21, 1851.

SIR: I have received your letter informing me that an escort was ready to accompany the wagons that are going to Frontera; and, in reply, I have to state that the wagons will be in readiness to move by four o'clock p. m. of this date. With regard to the somewhat long reprimand you have seen fit to bestow upon me, I have to remark that, in the first place, you have not the slightest right to reprove any one to whom you cannot give an order; and, in the second place, you must be perfectly well aware that I am in nowise responsible for the detention of a part of the supplies at Frontera, or the present deficiency at this place; and it would seem to me that common justice would have dictated the holding of me blameless in the matter. If it was the intention to reprimand others through me, I must say that I shall not consent to being used for any such purpose, and think, besides, that the more manly course would have been to have made a direct attack on those for whom the reproof was intended.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. SMITH,
Lieut. Top. Engineers, A. Q. M. U. S. B. C.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 21, 1851.

SIR: I have received your insulting note of this morning in reply to my letter relative to the short supply of provisions at this place.

Since you deny my right to give you an order, (of course in the capacity which you now fill in the commission as acting quartermaster and commissary,) I must officially inform you that I shall no longer recognise you in that place, nor, in consequence of the gross insult to me as the United States commissioner, in any capacity whatever in the commission.

I shall take an early opportunity to make a statement of the case to the government at Washington.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. W. F. SMITH,
Topographical Engineers.

ENCAMPMENT, SANTA RITA DEL COBRE,
August 21, 1851.

SIR: In compliance with your orders of to-day, and under the existing circumstances, I have now arranged the party to accompany us *forthwith to the Gila* to meet the Mexicans. It is as small as possible, *consistent with* a faithful execution of my immediate duties in any con-

tingency which may arise in the linear surveys to be made in accordance with the joint agreement of the commission, on the — day of July. Their names are as follows:

J. H. Prioleau, first assistant.
Malcolm Seaton, sub-assistant.
William Bausman, sub-assistant and clerk.

George Vandergrift,
William Williamson,
Thomas Roache,
G. W. Dalton,
Edward Crawford,
Henry Marks,

} These men are employed as laborers to do any work which the interests of the service may require.

Samuel Garcia, (Mexican) to attend animals.
William Gordan, cook.

Messrs. Bull, first assistant, and W. A. Taylor, sub-assistant, with one cook, John Wright, and one laborer, Brasford, to be left in charge of the camp at the copper mines, but to come up so soon as animals and provisions can be procured. Their services will be also required in the further linear surveys of the boundary along the Gila. The first named laborers (cook, camp attendants, chain-carriers, &c., &c., six in number,) are absolutely indispensable to the least degree of accuracy as required in the immediate performance of my duties as the United States surveyor, independent of any others (mechanics and laborers) which you may wish to accompany you to aid in erecting monuments, marking the line, &c., and who also may be most useful, and upon whom I must depend at times for aid in the linear surveys.

In the recapitulation which accompanies this, you will see the exact position of the party, and what will be absolutely necessary for them, exclusive of surveying instruments. Most of them are good men, and tried from personal observation. The others, which I know less about, are those in whom I am willing to trust.

This party is small, but, under the circumstances which you mention, I find such is absolutely necessary to keep the faith of the government.

I send also, accompanying this, a list and the names of the men whom it appears have not been placed upon the rolls of the "*quartermaster*," and whom it appears have been refused rations or provisions on that account. If there are any rules or regulations which you have enacted, or have been so made by the department governing this survey, I should be pleased to have them (a copy) furnished me, in order that I may be so governed in future as to prevent the grub of these honest laborers being stopped.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,
United States Surveyor, &c.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., Treaty Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Recapitulation of United States surveyor's party for the linear surveys of the river Gila, 1851.

John Bull, 1st assistant.
J. H. Prioleau, 1st assistant.
Malcolm Seaton, sub-assistant.
W. A. Taylor, do.
James Steele, do.
James T. Scott, do.
William Bausman, do. and clerk.
George Vandergrift, laborer.
William Williamson, do.
G. W. Dalton, do.
Henry Marks, do.
Edward Crawford, do.
Thomas Roache, do.
E. A. Brasford, do.
Jno. Wright, do.
William Gordan, do. and cook.
Manuel Garcia, Mexican, to attend camp animals.

The following to proceed forthwith: J. H. Prioleau, 1st assistant; M. Seaton, sub-assistant; William Bausman, sub-assistant and clerk; with six laborers, and W. Gordan, cook.

Those to proceed hereafter: John Bull, 1st assistant; W. A. Taylor, sub-assistant; Jno. Wright, cook; and E. A. Brasford, laborer.

For those to proceed first will be required at least four riding-animals and six pack-mules, besides what the surveyor himself has on hand.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 21, 1851.

SIR: I have to request that the following names of men may be placed upon the roll of the quartermaster of the commission, and that you will direct that provisions be issued to them forthwith, for they are without the necessaries of life at present. They are men whom I have engaged as laborers to accompany me, as the surveyor under the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by your direction for preparing a party for making the linear surveys of the Gila in accordance with the provisions of the agreement of the joint commission. Their names are as follows, viz:

Geo. Vandergrift, William Williamson, Henry Marks, E. A. Brasford, and Thomas Roache, laborers; and Manuel Garcia, Mexican, to attend camp animals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,
United States Surveyor.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 22, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the following organization I propose of the astronomical and topographical party to be employed on the part of the United States in the joint survey of the river Gila. I consider the organization necessary, and I respectfully request your approval of the same. The names of all the men are already on the quartermaster's list, except that of Harper; and I request your assent to have his added thereto.

ORGANIZATION.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, principal assistant astronomer and topographical engineer.

Assistants.—H. C. Force, F. Wheaton, Hugh Campbell, and J. O'Donoghue.

Instrument carriers and attendants.—J. R. Neide, B. Marron, and Thomas Harper.

Laborers.—James Halstead, Fredk. Shaaf, A. McDonald; Chas. Fitzgerald, cook, and David Smith, servant, to Lieutenant Whipple; one cook and one servant for Lieutenant Whipple's assistants, and the other members of his party; two arrieros, and one herdsman.

I would recommend that wagons be sent from this place to General Condé's camp to transport a portion of the provisions. This will diminish the number of pack-mules requisite for the transportation as far as that place of the subsistence, &c., and it will further diminish the number necessary between that camp and the mouth of the San Pedro, where supplies may be again drawn from the Pimo village, at which point it is proposed a depôt shall be formed by sending wagons round by Colonel Cook's road.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., head of the Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 21, 1851.

SIR: Mr. A. B. Gray, United States surveyor, has just sent me the names of the persons he has selected to aid him in the linear survey of the Gila; I enclose you a copy of his programme and requisition for provisions, and, as requested by him, desire that the names of the laborers and servants he has hired may be placed on the roll of the quartermaster, and the subsistence issued accordingly.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple has sent me the names of Alexander McDonald and Bernard Marron, whom he has employed as laborers in

the astronomical department. I have also to request that their names may be placed on the quartermaster's roll, and subsistence issued them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM, *&c., &c.*

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 21, 1851.

SIR: I endeavored to see you last evening, and also this morning, to return you the accompanying papers, but I could not find you at home. The programme which I presented on the 19th instant, while I had hoped it would conciliate in such a manner as to cause the work to go on cheerfully, and with spirit, preserves the principles laid down in the instructions of the 23d of October last, from the Department of the Interior. It at the same time placed the surveyor, with yourself, in a high position for that sort of supervision of the work which may be necessary to satisfy both your minds as to its accuracy and conformity with the treaty.

This supervision, you will perceive, is not confined to a single surveying party, but to the whole work; and as I understood you, when I presented the paper for your perusal, to say it met your approbation, I was in hopes that there would be no opposition to it from any other quarter.

The counter-proposition from Mr. Gray, which you have allowed me to examine, while it accepts all I conceded, adds conditions adverse to those which are binding upon me by the instructions. These I cannot transcend or compromise.

It will be a source of great regret to me if we cannot go on with the work under my programme, at least until the decision of the department in the case is made known to us. Surely there can be no objection to acknowledging the system prescribed by the department until the matter in dispute is settled by the proper authority.

I respectfully return to you all the papers, and remain your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Head of the Scientific Corps, &c.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c.

COPPER MINES of SANTA RITA,
August 22, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and to say, in reply, that I immediately directed the quartermaster to muster the men therein named as laborers, and enter their

names in his books as such, and then direct them to report themselves agreeably to your instructions.

The requisition for provisions has already been complied with.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., head of Scientific Corps.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, &c., &c.. &c.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, *August* 22, 1851.

DEAR SIR: As Colonel Graham requires that the laborers, servants, and cooks in your party should report themselves to him to be placed on his muster-roll before furnishing them with provisions, I would recommend your complying with his request, unwilling that so trifling an affair should cause their rations to be withheld.

Yours, truly, JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

A. B. GRAY, Esq.,
United States Surveyor.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 23, 1851.

SIR: In order that I may avail myself of the services of the entire force now in the employ of the boundary commission, I think it of the highest importance that the survey of the Rio Grande should be commenced at once, and carried on simultaneously with that of the Rio Gila. Lieutenant Colonel Graham has all the necessary instruments, both astronomical and surveying, at his command, together with the assistants required.

I therefore propose instructing that officer to commence the survey, taking the entire direction of it, that which appertains to the linear survey, as well as that of the astronomical and topographical portion, until further orders are given. Your opinion in reference to this matter is requested.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

A. B. GRAY, Esq.,
United States Surveyor, &c.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, *August* 23, 1851.

SIR: In answer to your letter of to-day I have to reply, that I think it most important that the survey of the Rio Grande should be carried on forthwith; and as you say that Colonel Graham has the instruments,

assistants, &c., required for that purpose, I agree with your views perfectly, as expressed in your communication. I thus express my opinion in this matter, as requested by you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,
United States Surveyor, &c.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
United States Commissioner, &c., &c., &c

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 23, 1851.

SIR: Desirous that the entire force of the boundary commission should be actively employed at the earliest possible day, while the season, which is already far advanced, continues propitious for field work, I think it of the highest importance that the surveys of the Rio Grande should be commenced at once and carried on simultaneously with that of the Rio Gila, for which the surveying, astronomical, and topographical parties have already been organized.

I have therefore to request that you will immediately organize such a party for the survey of the Rio Grande, to perform the duties necessary for the linear survey, as well as for the astronomical and topographical portion of the work, "as will tend to promote in the best manner the progress of the important work before you, and bring it to as early a completion as practicable."

For the party or parties so organized you will give "such written or verbal instructions as you may deem necessary to a full understanding of the duties to be performed on all parts of the work." You will also require "all reports from the heads of parties" to be made to you from time to time, as you may direct; and from time to time, as I may direct, you will please report to me the progress of your operations, for the successful prosecution of which you will be held responsible. It appears to me that the proper place to commence the survey will be at the astronomical observatory at Frontera, near El Paso, and thence run down the river.

My object in desiring this portion of the river to be early surveyed, is in order that the island on which stand the towns of Isleta, Socorro and San Elizario may be permanently secured to the United States, in whose territory and under whose jurisdiction it now is. A few years since the main channel of the Rio Grande ran east of this island. It is now west; but with the constant changes of the river at its annual overflow, it may abandon its present and resume the former channel, thereby transferring this valuable island and its population to Mexico.

A week's longer delay may cause an irreparable loss to us, for the tendency of the river this year is again to the eastward. The regular period for the annual rains is already upon us, and, from the unusual aridity of the past season, there is reason to apprehend that, when the rains do set in, it will be with unusual violence, thereby increasing the liability of our incurring, indeed rendering almost inevitable, the loss of the island alluded to. The inhabitants have long manifested much

uneasiness, lest by delay they should be thrown under a foreign jurisdiction, which is another important reason why the survey should be hastened forward, that they may be relieved from their present anxiety by being secured in their property and protected in their citizenship.

I therefore deem it of the utmost importance to survey the river and fix the boundary from the observatory to the foot of this island, with the utmost expedition consistent with a proper performance of the work.

The survey alluded to you will carry on until you receive further instructions from me.

The parties for the survey of the Rio Gila to its junction with the Colorado having been organized, viz: that for the linear survey, under A. B. Gray, esq., United States surveyor under the treaty, and the astronomical and topographical portion under Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, it is my intention to proceed with them, on Monday, the 25th instant, to meet General Condé with the Mexican commission on or near the Gila, there to enter on the important work before us.

In your programme of the astronomical party under Lieutenant Whipple, for the survey of the Gila, you suggest the sending of wagons with supplies by Cooke's road to meet us at the Pimo villages and the mouth of the San Pedro.

This plan was determined on by me after my personal examination of Cook's road for nearly 200 miles, and, in my requisition on the quartermaster for transportation, I included two wagons for the purpose. These wagons will prove serviceable to us from the Pimo villages downwards, as the road is said to be good.

In order that the organization of the party or parties for the survey of the Rio Grande proposed may be made before my departure, you will please present a programme of the same for my approval.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c.

CANTONMENT DAWSON,
Copper Mines, New Mexico, August 25, 1851.

SIR: The Indians having run off all my mules and horses, except those at present with Colonel Craig, one team now at Doña Ana, and one mule and horse unfit for service, I have the honor to inform you that I shall not be able to furnish you any escort from this place to General Condé's camp, and, in my opinion, it will be impossible for Colonel Craig to supply you with an escort to the Gila, at least until he authorizes the purchase of more mules.

It is impossible for me to leave for the purchase of mules, as I have no animal which is fit for service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DUFF C. GREEN,
2d Lieutenant 3d Infantry, Commanding Cantonment.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Boundary Commission.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, *August* 26, 1851.

SIR: I enclose a list of the officers and men attached to the boundary commission within my knowledge. There may be some herdsmen or laborers of which I have no knowledge, not included in the list. I also send you, as requested, a list of the gentlemen connected with the engineering and surveying parties. In this are the names of Messrs. Wright and Clarke, whom you informed me you had employed as assistant computers. As these gentlemen will probably devote a portion of their time in making collections in natural history, I request that their reports of their labors in this department be made to me. At the same time, I pledge myself that they shall have the entire credit of whatever they accomplish. Their collections in zoology and botany I request may be deposited at Magoffin's, marked with their names, and directed to me, so that they may accompany my collections in natural history when they are sent to the government. When they have passed down the river beyond the reach of El Paso, their collections may be taken with them.

I will make another effort for an additional company for the escort.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 26, 1851.

SIR: Since your departure in pursuit of the Indians, further robberies of animals have taken place, which will render it necessary to change our plans for the distribution of the escort under your command.

Lieutenant Colonel Graham will commence the survey of the Rio Grande immediately; and as we go in contrary directions, he south and I west, not to resume work in this quarter till next year, it does not seem to me expedient to maintain a garrison here.

I would further suggest to you whether it is not advisable, in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Indians, materially to increase the force intended for the escort of the Gila parties. The survey of the Rio Grande will, for several months to come, be near towns and villages, (constantly tending towards a military post,) where there will be little need of an armed force; and you will be able to return from the Gila before the party under Colonel Graham on the Rio Grande will have reached the point on that river where danger is to be apprehended from the Camanches.

The importance of keeping the Copper Mines as a military post cannot be questioned; but as your company was detailed for another service, it cannot be expected that, with the limited force placed at your disposal, it can be diverted from the purpose for which it was originally intended. I would recommend, therefore, the abandonment *of this place* and the removal of your stores, as well as those of the

commission, to a central point on the Rio Grande near the field of operation.

Should the line of boundary connecting the Rio Grande with the Gila be resumed next spring, it is already so far advanced that a depôt at the Copper Mines would be unnecessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. L. S. CRAIG,
Third Infantry, commanding escort, &c., &c., &c.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, NEW MEXICO,
August 27, 1851.

SIR: In order to enable you to carry on your work on the Rio Grande, and to furnish the commissary and quartermaster with the necessary means required by them for their departments, I have placed funds in the hands of Mr. Henry Jacobs, assistant secretary of the commission. Any vouchers for expenditures approved by you, or by the commissary or quartermaster, will be paid on being presented to Mr. Jacobs, who will then transmit them to the Fifth Auditor for my credit as disbursing officer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

List of letters and documents transmitted to the Department of the Interior by J. R. Bartlett, Commissioner, March 14, 1851.

Order issued by Colonel McClellan on the march from San Antonio to El Paso; November 3, 1850.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to R. C. Murphy, clerk, requesting him to ascertain the names of persons employed by Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, after he (Mr. B.) left the commission, at San Antonio; El Paso, December 22, 1850.

Robert C. Murphy in reply to the same, with report; San Elizario, December 23, 1850.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to John R. Bartlett, commissioner, with instructions for John Bull to survey and explore the sources of the Gila, &c., submitted for approval; Frontera, February 10, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to John Bull, 1st assistant surveyor, containing instructions to reconnoitre and explore the Gila; Frontera, February 10, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to John Bull, relating to the same; El Paso, February 10, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, returning the beforementioned instructions for modifications; El Paso, February 12, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to John R. Bartlett, commissioner, transmitting other instructions to John Bull; Frontera Observatory, February 13, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to John Bull, assistant surveyor, transmitting instructions for reconnoitring the country between the Rio Grande and the Gila *via* the copper mines; Frontera Observatory, February 13, 1851.

John Bull, esq., assistant surveyor, to John R. Bartlett, commissioner, in reply to instructions received; San Elizario, February 17, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to John Bull, assistant surveyor, with suggestions for him in his contemplated reconnaissance to the Gila; El Paso, February 22, 1851.

James Myer, quartermaster, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, requesting the services of the unemployed mechanics in the commission; Socorro, February 16, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to James Myer, quartermaster, detailing certain mechanics for the copper mines; El Paso, February 19, 1851.

J. H. Prioleau, assistant surveyor, to John R. Bartlett, commissioner, relating to the insufficiency of instruments for carrying on the survey intrusted to him; San Elizario, February 13, 1851.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, in reply to same; El Paso, February 13, 1851.

J. H. Prioleau, assistant surveyor, to Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, refusing to carry on the survey placed under his charge; San Elizario, February 11, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to J. H. Prioleau, in relation to the survey and instruments in question; Frontera Observatory, February 14, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, reporting the refusal of J. H. Prioleau to carry on the survey alluded to, which he had in consequence assigned to T. Thompson; February 18, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to George F. Bartlett, commissary, with instructions for the purchase of subsistence and forwarding the same to El Paso; February 10, 1851.

Eugene Hesse, draughtsman, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, complaining of the inadequacy of his pay, &c.; January, 1851.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, in reply to the same; El Paso, January 18, 1851.

Eugene Hesse to J. R. Bartlett, withdrawing his letter; January 25.

Note of J. R. Bartlett explanatory of above.

Major O. L. Shepherd, commanding at Doña Ana, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, advising him of desertions from Colonel Craig's company at the Copper Mines, requesting him to confer with General Condé with the view of arresting the fugitives; Doña Ana, March 7, 1851.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Major O. L. Shepherd, in reply to the same; El Paso, March 12, 1851.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO,
February 10, 1851.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the plans agreed upon yesterday, I despatch to Mr. Bull the accompanying instructions. I think it would be well for you to affix your approval, and let my messenger proceed at once with them to Presidio.

Be so kind, also, as to give such directions to the commissary and quartermaster as may prevent this reconnoitring party from being detained beyond the 17th instant.

Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. U. S. T. E., Astronomer, &c., U. S. B. C.

Hon. J. R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

FRONTERA, EL PASO,
February 10, 1851.

SIR: As the commissioner joins me in desiring field operations to commence at the earliest period practicable, you are hereby detailed to the command of a party of reconnaissance, to operate upon the headwaters of the Rio Gila.

Should the plotting of the survey from Indianola to Presidio de San Elizario not yet have been completed, you will please turn over all the field and office notes now in your possession, or in the possession of

your assistants, to Mr. Charles A. Snowden, giving him at the same time such explanations and instructions as will enable him to finish the profile of the levels, and lay down on sheets, from one astronomical station to another, the azimuth lines of the survey, according to our original design.

Having thus turned over that work to your assistant, you will prepare, with the party detailed to accompany you, to take your departure on Monday, the 17th instant. When you arrive at Doña Ana you will endeavor to obtain a proper Apache or other guide, who may conduct you thence westwardly by Cook's Spring, or other more practicable route, to the copper mines. At that depot, called Cantonment Dawson, you will fit out your party with provisions, tents, &c., upon pack-mules, and a small but proper escort to conduct you to the nearest point upon the Rio Gila, the position of which will be determined by the assistant astronomer who accompanies you. From thence you will ascend the river to the headwaters of its principal branch, measuring approximately its courses with the magnetic compass, and estimating the distances by measuring, by time, by pacing, or other available means which may be at your disposal. Thus branch after branch will be successively examined until you shall have reached the mouth of the San Pedro. To check and correct this work, sextant observations for time and for latitude will be made by the assistant astronomer upon the sun or stars once in every twenty-four hours, if possible.

A geologist and topographer will also accompany you, to make such examinations, sketches, and reports upon the features of the country as belong to their respective professions. You will please keep an official journal of your operations, which you will communicate to the chief topographical engineer, together with your field-notes, from time to time, as opportunities occur. This journal will embody all the information you may be able to obtain of peculiar general or scientific interest.

You will note memoranda relating to the agricultural capacity of the soil each day passed over: where may be found wells of water, springs, or streams; the various kinds and quantity of wood; the general aspect of country included within the visible horizon; what advantages may offer for the construction of a road; and whether a plank or railroad would be practicable by the route you travel, in order to connect, by the Rio Gila, the banks of the Rio Grande with the shore of the Pacific ocean.

Your party will consist of Theo. F. Moss, esq., geologist; Messrs. George P. Ihrie and E. A. Phillips, assistant astronomers; Messrs. James Steele, W. S. West, and Alex. Camp. Should you conceive that your other duties will admit leisure to enable you to make the topographical sketches yourself, you can reduce the number of your party by dispensing with the assistance of Avon Steinwehr, detailed as your topographer.

Please direct Messrs. Ihrie and Phillips to repair to this place immediately, that I may provide them with sextant, artificial horizon, chronometer, &c., with specific directions as to their use. Other instruments that you may require should be few and light. Please make a

requisition for such as you may deem necessary to carry out the above instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. U. S. T. E., Astronomer, &c., U. S. B. C.

JOHN BULL, Esq.,
First Assistant U. S. B. C.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, February 10, 1851.

SIR: I have just received from Lieutenant Whipple a letter for you for my approval, detailing you to proceed to the Copper Mines, together with instructions for exploring and reconnoitring the Gila. As these require some modification, I retain them until I see Lieutenant W. There is a clause, however, in his letter which I send you, "directing the completion of your present work."

I have directed the quartermaster to have a train in readiness on the 17th or 18th to move to the Copper Mines; and it is my wish, in accordance with my original plan, that you should accompany it. You will please, therefore, make your preparations accordingly, and in the mean time I will see Lieutenant Whipple, and agree upon instructions.

Lieutenant W. desires Messrs. Ihrie, Steele, Phillips, West, and Camp to accompany you. You will please notify them accordingly.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JOHN BULL, Esq.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, February 12, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 10th instant, with a letter of instructions to Mr. Bull for my approval. As the latter required some modification I wrote to Mr. Bull, stating to him your wish for him to proceed to the Copper Mines, &c.; at the same time quoting that portion of the letter which relates to the plotting of the survey. I also mentioned the names of those whom you wish to accompany him. The modifications I wish made in your instructions to Mr. Bull are the following:

I perceive that the party detailed under Mr. Bull is directed to explore the Gila to the headwaters of its principal branch, and subsequently to examine every other branch until he reaches the mouth of the San Pedro; to make geological and other scientific examinations; and, finally, to notice what advantages may offer for the construction of a road to connect the waters by the Gila, the banks of the Rio Grande with the shores of the Pacific.

It was far from my intention, in our recent conversation, to place

under Mr. Bull a small party to perform the important duties included in your instructions, which comprise very extensive scientific explorations unconnected with the line, and a survey of the country with the view of a road. These, in my opinion, must constitute two distinct parties, having in view two distinct objects.

By a clause in the 6th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, provision is made for the collection of information relative to the "construction of a road, canal, or railway, which shall, in whole or in part, run upon the river Gila, or upon its right or left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river," &c.

I am instructed to make this examination, and a force has been given me for the purpose.

In addition to the above, I have instructions to perform certain duties while the engineers and surveyors are occupied with the duties referred to, which are particularly provided for in the treaty. Among these are, to acquire information as to the geography, natural history mines, &c. of the unexplored regions north of the Gila and other parts. For this purpose I have secured the services of as many naturalists as the limited means at my disposal permitted. With these, and such other aid as the commission can furnish, I propose (as I before stated to you) to take the field myself; and as soon as the Indian commissioners, recently appointed by Congress to treat with the Indians, arrive, I shall commence my operations. They may be expected daily, as I have information of their being in Galveston on the 10th December. I hope, therefore, to be able to enter the field in March, which General Condé informs me is as early as we can enter the elevated region, where the Gila takes its rise, with safety.

A reconnaissance from the initial point on the Rio Grande to the Gila, via the Copper Mines, is that which I am desirous, and which it appears to me is the most necessary, now to make. The Copper Mines will be the headquarters and depot of provisions of the commission for the summer, and a knowledge of the country contiguous would be very desirable at this time. We shall find it necessary to communicate often with Doña Ana, which is near the initial point; and it seems highly important that we should find a nearer and more practicable route than the present. This reconnaissance, too, will be in accordance with the resolution passed at a meeting of the joint commission—a copy of which was furnished you.

I return herein your letter to Mr. Bull alluded to.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieutenant A. W. WHIPPLE,
U. S. Top. Eng., Astr. U. S. & Mex. Boundary Comm'n,
Frontera, near El Paso.

P. S.—I would observe that, in performing the duty referred to, it will be well to collect all the information possible with the means in the power of the gentleman having command of the party. I cannot separate the naturalists, as that corps is already very small; and, to

carry on the investigations desired, I shall of course require the aid of them all.

J. R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

FRONTERA OBSERVATORY,
February 13, 1851.

SIR: In conformity with the wishes of the United States boundary commissioner, the duties with which you are charged will for the present be limited by a reconnaissance, *via* the Copper Mines, to the Rio Gila.

Should the plotting of the survey from Indianola to Presidio de San Elizario not yet have been completed, you will please turn over all the field and office notes now in your possession, or in possession of your assistants, to Mr. Charles A. Snowden, giving him, at the same time, such explanations and instructions as will enable him to finish the profile of the levels, and lay down upon sheets, from one astronomical station to another, the azimuth lines of the survey, according to our original design.

Having thus turned over that work to your assistant, you will prepare, with the party detailed to accompany you, to take your departure on Monday, the 17th instant. When you arrive at Doña Ana, you will endeavor to obtain a proper Apache or other guide, who may conduct you thence westward by Cook's Spring, or other more practicable route, to the Copper Mines.

Your party will consist of Avon Steinwehr, topographer, Messrs. E. A. Phillips, James Steele, Alexander Camp, and W. S. West. It will be well for you to collect all the information possible with the means at your disposal.

Please make a requisition for such reconnoitring instruments as you may deem necessary for the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. T. E., Astronomer, &c., U. S. Boundary Commission.

JOHN BULL, Esq.,
First Asst. U. S. Boundary Commission.

FRONTERA OBSERVATORY,
February 13, 1851.

DEAR SIR: In the instructions to Mr. Bull, I have made such modifications as you suggested. Permit me to add, however, that the original were in conformity with my understanding of your consent on the 10th instant.

You mistake my object when you suppose this party of reconnaissance was intended to supersede other "scientific explorations," or "the survey of the country, with the view of a road." On the contrary, the reports expected from Mr. Bull would [illegible] facilitated every

object you had in view, by enabling other parties to proceed directly to points of interest where valuable information is to be acquired, and by showing what routes may probably prove available to the parties employed in the survey for a practicable railroad route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Top. Eng., Ast'r, &c., U. S. Bound. Com.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Commissioner, El Paso, Texas.

SAN ELIZARIO, TEXAS,

February 17, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and another from Lieutenant Whipple, approved by yourself, of the 13th instant, both relative to the organization of a party under my command for making "a reconnaissance, *via* the Copper Mines, to the Rio Gila."

In conformity therewith, I have proceeded to make arrangements to accompany a train, which I am to-day informed by the quartermaster will be in readiness on Thursday next, and have made a requisition upon that officer for the necessary animals and wagons for the party. He sends me word that your order will be necessary before my requisition can be complied with. The persons who are already detailed for duty in this party are Messrs. Steinwehr, Phillips, Steele, Camp, and West. If I did not misunderstand you in our conversation on the 13th instant at Socorro, it is your intention that Mr. Moss shall accompany us as mining engineer, and that Mr. Scott be detailed for duty also. These additions being made, my party will consist of eight persons, exclusive of a cook, a servant, and a teamster. I therefore respectfully request you to issue an order to the quartermaster to supply those of the party with animals that are not already provided, and to provide one wagon, (the one with a *viameter* attached,) with four mules and a driver, to detail Mr. Moss, and to relieve Mr. Scott from his present official orders, and assign him to this duty.

Upon receiving the orders so requested, I have no doubt that we shall be in readiness to accompany the train on Thursday next. I may add that, although limited by my present instructions to the making of a "reconnaissance, *via* the Copper Mines, to the Rio Gila," I enter upon the duty with much satisfaction, and shall endeavor, with my best ability, to meet your expectations in its performance.

Mr. Camp, by whom I send this, will confer with you, at my request, upon some details of business connected with the party, and receive your instructions and wishes appertaining to them.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN BULL,

1st Asst. Surveyor, U. S. Boundary Com.

Hon. JNO. R. BARTLETT,

Commissioner, &c., U. S. Boundary Commission.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, February 22, 1851.

SIR: As Lieutenant Whipple, in his letter of instructions to you relative to a reconnaissance from the initial point on the Rio Grande to the Gila, *via* the Copper Mines, on which duty you are about to enter, is not explicit in reference to one important object had in view in directing the examinations and explorations to be made, I furnish the following suggestions for your information and guidance:

As the headquarters of the commission will be established, during the approaching "field" working season, at Santa Rita, (the Copper Mines,) it is not only desirable but a matter of the utmost importance to have a knowledge of the surrounding country; and also to be made acquainted with the facilities of communication between that place and Doña Ana.

The present route is a very long and circuitous one. Some portions of it are heavy, and hard to travel with loaded teams; other portions, during particular seasons of the year, will be found difficult to pass over, if not, indeed, absolutely impassable.

Exigencies may arise (and for the occurrence of such we should, therefore, be prepared) rendering it absolutely necessary for us to communicate with the military station at Doña Ana for stores or aid at the unfavorable seasons; or, indeed, at other seasons, when the difference in time of a day might occasion great distress, and, perhaps, loss of life. The distance by the ordinary route is 125 miles. There is good reason for supposing that, by varying the route, this might be shortened at least one third.

During Dr. W.'s recent visit to the Copper Mines, some Mexican express riders came in, who entered the valley from the northeast; they left on their return late in the afternoon, and expected to reach Doña Ana the next evening, as they did.

Mr. Jones (Col. Craig's guide) left the mines the same day that Dr. W.'s companions did, viz: on Saturday, February 1. He diverged from the regular (or, rather, irregular) road at Cook's Spring, and, proceeding eastwardly, reached Doña Ana the next day; whereas the others, pursuing in a four-mule carriage the usual route, which runs from the spring first nearly north some 15 miles, then northeast for as many more, then east, and afterwards southeast, did not arrive at Doña Ana until the following Wednesday afternoon.

Indian trails were undoubtedly followed both by Mr. J. and the Mexicans. Whether either of these routes be practicable for loaded teams is to me unknown; but it is a matter worthy of being ascertained. There is reason for supposing, even if neither of these is advisable, a saving might be made in time, distance, and labor, by striking off west from Mule Spring, and thus avoiding the most circuitous and also a very mountainous portion of the road, that is extremely irksome to animals and somewhat hazardous to vehicles.

Wishing you an agreeable and prosperous trip,

I remain yours, very respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JOHN BULL, Esq., *First Assistant Surveyor.*

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
U. S. & M. B. C., Socorro, Texas, February 16, 1851.

SIR: As many of the mechanics will be required at the Copper Mines for many necessary purposes, which may there render their services of more value to the commission, and as I know of no particular duty which those at San Elizario at this time may have to perform, I would respectfully suggest that, if it would not interfere with any previous intention on your part, an order might be issued for such as are at that place to report to me, with their working materials and tools, that this department may have the benefit of the same in the making of many important repairs for the anticipated coming movement.

The services of a mason, stonecutter, and carpenter will be almost indispensably necessary at the mines for the repairing of such buildings there, that good and safe storehouses and quarters be ready for the reception of future public stores, &c.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. & M. Boundary Commission.

Hon. JNO. R. BARTLETT,
United States Commissioner.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, February 19, 1851.

SIR: As I contemplate an immediate movement of a portion of the boundary commission to the Copper Mines, I have to request that you will call on the mechanics at San Elizario to report to you forthwith, with their working materials and tools, in order that you may be enabled to make the preparations and repairs necessary for that movement. You will please request the following persons to accompany the wagons, viz: Mr. Shackleford, harness-maker; Mr. Lynch, blacksmith; Mr. Owens, tailor; Mr. Gassaway, shoemaker; Mr. Moe, carpenter; —— Rainey.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster, &c.

SAN ELIZARIO, *February* 13, 1851.

DEAR SIR: On my return here from my last visit to El Paso, I carefully examined the instruments with which I am instructed by Lieutenant Whipple to run a line from here to White's Ranch, and I now report to you that they (and in particular, one—the compass) are such as are not suited to the work contemplated.

I have reported the above to Lieutenant Whipple, in a letter of the *day* before yesterday, and in that I refused to proceed any further in *the prosecution* of running the base line until I was furnished with

proper instruments. As I do not like to have my party lying idle here, will you be so good as to send me orders to *traverse the road*, instead of running the base line, up to El Paso, or White's Ranch, as you may think most advisable, so as to form a connected survey from Indianola up to that point.

I remain, dear sir, with esteem, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. PRIOLEAU,
First Assistant Surveyor U. S. and M. Boundary Commission.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner, &c.

SOCORRO, *February* 13, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have received yours of this date, stating that the instruments furnished you by Lieutenant Whipple, to run the line from San Elizario to White's Ranch, are such as are not essential to the work contemplated.

I do not wish to interfere with Lieutenant W.'s instructions; but it appears to me that if you are directed to perform a certain duty, and have not the requisite means placed at your disposal, no more can be done. Excuse me, therefore, from giving any directions in the matter. I presume that Lieutenant Whipple will, as soon as he hears from you, so modify his instructions that you may be enabled to carry them out.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

J. H. PRIOLEAU, Esq.,
First Assistant Surveyor U. S. Boundary Commission.

SAN ELIZARIO, *February* 11, 1851.

SIR: I have to report to you that I find it utterly impossible to run the line you require in your letter of instructions to me of January 9, with the instruments at present furnished me; and I hereby refuse to run the said base line one inch further until I am supplied with instruments which can be depended upon.

My party will remain here till we receive further instructions.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. PRIOLEAU,
First Assistant Surveyor U. S. and M. Boundary Commission.

Lieutenant A. W. WHIPPLE,
Chief Astronomer U. S. and Mexican Boundary Commission.

FRONTERA OBSERVATORY, *February* 14, 1851.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant surprises me. You are aware that the principal surveying instruments expected here by Captain

Hardcastle and Mr. Gray on the 1st of November last have not yet arrived. You well know, also, that I have never refused any instrument in my possession for use upon the survey with which you are charged, and that it has been my desire to furnish you with every facility in my power.

You have, I believe, one surveyor's level, with tripod, new; one pair of levelling rods, accurately tested; one tested chain, of fifty feet; several prismatic compasses, and one compass by Gambey, with a delicate needle; an azimuth circle, well graduated, and telescope revolving tangent to it.

You are required to prolong a north line, measure it, and at certain distances to make perpendicular offsets across the valley, sketching the topography between. This work, as I explained to you, was intended to form the basis of the official survey of the Rio Grande as soon as proper authority could be obtained from the commissioners.

This work must be continued at once in the best manner that the means at the disposal of the party will permit. In the mean time, if your instruments require repairs after the month's trial you have had with them, Mr. Tuttle, the machinist, will attend to them, and a requisition can be made for such others as are deemed necessary.

Should it be your wish to avoid the duty that has been assigned to your direction, you may be relieved from it by placing your trust, with a copy of your instructions, with your assistant, Thos. Thompson, esq.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieutenant U. S. Topographical Engineers,
Astronomer, &c., U. S. and M. B. C.

J. H. PRIOLEAU,
First Assistant U. S. and M. B. C.

PRESIDIO DE SAN ELIZARIO,
February 18, 1851.

DEAR SIR: It is with feelings of regret that I report the refusal of Mr. Prioleau, 1st assistant United States boundary commission, to continue the survey with which he was intrusted.

His instructions contemplated the completion of the work ordered by your direction to be conducted from Indianola to El Paso. According to the understanding between us, it was to be concluded by a topographical survey of the island and the valley of the Rio Grande to the "Pass."

For weeks after his party was organized and ready for the field, Mr. Prioleau was absent or idle, and performed few if any of the duties which the survey required.

At length, when more than a month had elapsed since the receipt of his instructions, he addressed me a note (a copy of which will be given you) refusing to continue the work without proper instruments. He does not state in what manner he deems his instruments defective, nor does he specify what instruments he would require.

My reply, a copy of which will also be furnished you, directed him

to continue the survey, or turn over the command of his party, with a copy of his instructions, to Mr. Thompson, his assistant.

The alternative was accepted, and Mr. Thompson is now in the active performance of his duties in conformity with the instructions issued originally to Mr. Prioleau.

When the facts of this case may be all placed before you, I think you will conclude that Mr. Prioleau has been tried in the responsible position of 1st assistant United States boundary commission, and has failed to show his ability to perform the duties devolving upon him. Hereafter I should deem it highly imprudent to give him the control of any party of the commission charged with the execution of important duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieutenant Topographical Engineers,
Astronomer, &c., U. S. Boundary Commission.

Hon. J. R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, February 10, 1851.

SIR: With this you will receive sundry orders for provisions, and other articles for the use of the commission, which I wish you to take to New York and purchase.

On your arrival at San Antonio, I wish you to dispose of 100 barrels of hard bread (in case it should arrive at Indianola) on the best possible terms for cash. This bread was ordered from Messrs. Atwater, Mulford, & Co., New York, through the Department of the Interior, on the 20th of November last.

We left at Indianola, in charge of the quartermaster there, 75 or 80 barrels of hard bread. In case that has not been already forwarded, or any contract made to do so, you will take charge of it and forward it with your other goods.

If the provisions ordered from Messrs. Atwater & Mulford have reached San Antonio or Indianola, you will receive and transfer them to Mr. Ponce's train of wagons, in conformity with your contract with him. In case they have not reached Indianola, you will leave him directions to receive them on their arrival; also direct the quartermaster in charge at that place, that, if these goods come to him to be forwarded, (as I suggested to the Secretary of the Interior,) to transfer them to Mr. Ponce's agent.

Seven boxes were shipped by Mr. S. J. Jacobs from New York, in October last, for Indianola, directed to me or to the boundary commission. These you will receive at Indianola or San Antonio and forward by the same.

There are also several packages of various kinds, containing arms and ammunition, instruments, &c., now lying in New Orleans, or which were there when last heard from, having been left on board the steamer Falcon when I came out in her. These I requested Mr. Sanford to look for in New Orleans, and, if found, to forward them to Indianola.

Inquire for these packages at San Antonio and Indianola, and forward them, if found, as before stated. Should they not be there, you will look for them in New Orleans, at the office of the steamer Falcon.

I give you a list of provisions to be purchased in New Orleans. These you will send forthwith to Indianola. They are as follows:

15 barrels best pork, estimated cost	$210
6.....do....rice.....do	60
1,000 pounds best coffee....do	100
1,000.....do....sugar....do	100
5 boxes sperm candles..do	65
5..do..hard soap.....do	22
	557

For the above I give you my draft on Chubb & Schenck, payable in New Orleans, for $600.

I also enclose you a list of provisions to be purchased in New York, and another of articles required by the quartermaster for his department. The groceries you will procure on favorable terms, and of good quality, of Messrs. Atwater, Mulford, & Co.; and for the other articles you will be compelled to examine the market.

You will exhibit my order to the Secretary of the Interior, and obtain his approval of the same; at the same time have it so arranged that your bills for the purchases mentioned may be met.

I enclose a list of clothing required for the commission. This may either be purchased on its account, or, what would be more agreeable to me, to purchase it on your own account, and supply the members at a moderate advance above the cost and charges. It will lessen the responsibility, already heavy on me, to divest the commission entirely of the charge of the clothing department.

You will please confer with the Secretary of the Interior on this subject.

Lieutenant Whipple will furnish you with an order for the astronomical department, and Dr. Bigelow for the medical department. After I have seen and approved these you will please make the purchases. After completing the purchases alluded to you will ship to Indianola, and return as soon as possible to join the commission.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Mr. Geo. F. Bartlett,
Commissary Mexican Boundary Commission.

Headquarters, Doña Ana, New Mexico,
March 7, 1851.

Dear Sir: I have sent down to Major Van Horne the *descriptive list of seven deserters* from Colonel Craig's company, and requested him to *see General Condé*, the Mexican commissioner, upon the subject of

having the *thieves*, as well as deserters, apprehended. These men stole seven mules and six muskets belonging to the United States government. They were traced for two days by a party in pursuit of them on the Chihuahua road, and they have doubtless gone to that city. I should think that, unless some measures are taken to stop desertion from Colonel Craig's command, serious inconvenience may result to the progress of the boundary survey; and it is respectfully suggested that a conference with General Condé by you may accomplish the desired end, in at once, and at the outset, stopping desertion.

The thieving deserters started on the 24th ultimo. All the mules were branded U. S. A reward of thirty dollars ($30) will of course be paid for each and every deserter delivered at any post or United States command. Besides, a proper reward may be expected for the delivery of the mules, &c.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

O. L. SHEPHERD,
Capt. and Bvt. Maj. U. S. A., Com. Officer.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Boundary Com., El Paso, Texas.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, March 12, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 7th instant, and the same day called on General Condé, accompanied by Major Van Horne, when we made known to him the desertions from Colonel Craig's company, at the Copper Mines.

The General manifested much interest in the matter, and expressed a desire to do all in his power to arrest the fugitives and the property taken by them. He at once sent out to obtain a courier, whom he would despatch the following morning to Chihuahua, by whom he could write to the Governor, requesting his aid in the matter. He also promised to send word to the military post at Yanos, which is on the road from the Copper Mines to Chihuahua, requesting the officer in command to stop all deserters or suspicious persons passing there. By this means I trust that, should more desert, we may be able to arrest them before passing that post.

I remain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Bvt. Maj. O. L. SHEPHERD,
United States Army, Doña Ana.

SIR: I received to-day a letter from Mr. Prioleau, according to which I am detailed in his party as a topographer, and have to enter upon the duties assigned to me on the 20th instant.

Before I join Mr. Prioleau, however, I wish to see my position and salary defined upon a more liberal basis than heretofore. The salary

of $720 I considered sufficient for the time in which I had no duty to perform, but I believe it is not more than common justice that any service is paid according to its value, and my former experience has convinced me that [it ought] to be the case in this country.

The mechanics and laborers, almost without exception, receive a pay larger or equal to mine; while the large number of young gentlemen who do not understand anything about surveying are paid very nearly as high as I am.

Permit me, sir, to state to you that the duties of a topographer require a thorough knowledge of surveying, and that it cannot be just to place a scientific position on the same level with handiwork. In Washington city you assured me that we should be furnished with good clothing and proper provisions; but on the one hand we have to pay exorbitant prices for our garments, and are obliged to expend considerable money for those necessaries that are indispensable to make the furnished food sufficient in quantity and quality. Before, therefore, I enter upon the duties of my office, I request you to enhance my salary at least to $1,200 per annum; as, short of that sum I cannot do the work required.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, yours,

EUGENE HESSE.

Hon. JNO. R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner U. S. Boundary Com.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 18, 1851.

SIR: I have just received yours without date, in which you complain of the inadequacy of your pay as a draughtsman to the boundary commission; that "the salary of $720 a year you considered sufficient" for the last five months, "when you had no duty to perform;" but now, when you are called to "enter on the duties of your office," you request me to "enhance your salary to $1,200 per annum; as, short of that sum you cannot do the work required."

You observe, that in this country, "any service is paid according to its value." This is correct; but, as you remark that you have performed no duty, I have yet to learn what the value of your services will be to the commission.

I told you in Washington that I could probably give you $500 or $600 a year; instead of which, I have assigned you a place with a salary of $720.

Furthermore, you complain of the "exorbitant price" charged you for clothing, and that the provisions furnished you are insufficient in "quantity and quality."

In reply, I assert that the former are charged you at prices less than cost and transportation, and that they are lower than similar articles can be procured in New York at retail; and as to the provisions, that they are in every respect the same that are furnished to me, and to all *in the commission*, and that they are the same as supplied to the offi-

cers and men at the military post here, from the quartermaster of which we received them.

Understanding, therefore, that you will not serve for less than $1,200 a year, and are dissatisfied in other respects, you are at liberty to leave the commission.

I will at once direct Messrs. Chubb & Schenck to stop the allotment to your wife.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Mr. EUGENE HESSE.

EL PASO, *January* 25, 1851.

SIR: I received your letter of the 18th instant, in answer to mine without date, complaining of my pay, &c., and I am convinced that the letter was written under a misapprehension of facts, and therefore beg leave to withdraw it.

I am, very respectfully,

EUGENE HESSE.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Mexican Boundary Commissioner.

[In consequence of the above apology and withdrawal, I reinstated Mr. Hesse. On the 21st of February he called on me again, accompanied by Mr. Steinwehr, and Mr. Hippel, topographical draughtsman to the commission, when they all tendered their resignations in consequence of the inadequacy of pay and dissatisfaction as to position; which were accepted.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.]

List of Documents from the Boundary Commission.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Frontera, July 10, 1851, advising that he will join him at the Copper Mines.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Frontera, July 13, 1851, introducing Lieutenant A. E. Burnside as quartermaster and commissary.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to General Condé, Santa Rita del Cobre, July 18, 1851, advising a meeting of the joint commission, &c.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851, advising him of his intention to send a party down the Gila, &c.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Brevet Lietenant Colonel Craig, Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851, advising him that the escort on the Mimbres has been ordered to report to him.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Craig, Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851, calling for an escort to the party going down the Gila.

Order from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to the officer commanding party on the Mimbres, Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851, to direct the escort to report to Colonel Craig.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to James Myer, esq., quartermaster, Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851, advising him of his release from duty, &c.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Henry Jacobs, esq., assistant and acting commissary, Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851, advising him of his release from duty, &c.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant A. E. Burnside, acknowledging him as quartermaster and commissary; Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Henry Jacobs, esq., assistant and acting commissary, Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851, making certain inquiries relative to his department.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Colonel Sumner, Santa Rita del Cobre, July 25, 1851, calling for an additional company to escort the party going down the Gila.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to L. H. Kettlewell, esq., Santa Rita del Cobre, July 26, 1851, to remove the party at the Mimbres to the Copper Mines.

Letter from James Myer, late quartermaster, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Santa Rita del Cobre, July 30, 1851, reporting his compliance with orders of July 23, 1851.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to James Myer, esq., Santa Rita del Cobre, July 31, 1851, relative to his travelling expenses, &c.

Letter from James Myer, late quartermaster, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 1, 1851, relative to his travelling expenses, &c.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to James Myer, esq.,

Santa Rita del Cobre, August 1, 1851, advising him that his accounts are correct, and forwarded to the Fifth Auditor.

Letter from Henry Jacobs, assistant commissary, Santa Rita del Cobre, July 31, 1851, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, reporting his compliance with orders of July 23, 1851.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Graham, camp at Copper Mines, August 2, 1851, answer to commissioner of 23d ultimo.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 4, 1851, appointing a meeting for the purpose of organizing parties, &c.

Letter from A. B. Gray, U. S. surveyor, &c., to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, encampment at Copper Mines, August 6, 1851, requesting an interview to consult upon the fitting out of parties for the survey of the Gila, &c.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to A. B. Gray, esq., U. S. surveyor, &c., Santa Rita del Cobre, August 6, 1851, appointing interview.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 6, 1851, calling for copies of instructions, &c., from the Department of the Interior.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines, August 6, 1851, answer to commissioner relative to instructions, &c., &c.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines of Santa Rita, August 6, 1851, requesting the commissioner's reasons in writing for refusing to acknowledge him as head of the scientific corps, &c., &c.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to A. B. Gray, esq., U. S. surveyor, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 7, 1851, requesting programme of force, instruments, animals, &c., required for the survey of the Gila.

Letter from John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 7, 1851, relative to the Colonel's position, &c., &c.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines of Santa Rita, August 8, 1851, submitting general plan for field operations, &c.

Letter from John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 8, 1851, defining the Colonel's position, &c.

Letter from John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to A. B. Gray, esq., United States surveyor, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 7, 1851, inquiring relative to his powers, rights, duties, &c.

Letter from A. B. Gray, esq., United States surveyor, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, encampment Santa Rita del Cobre, August 9, 1851, defining his rights, powers, &c.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines of Santa Rita, August 9, 1851, requesting copy of Mr. Gray's letter.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 9, 1851, referring him to Mr. Gray for copy.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines of Santa Rita, August 9, 1851, asking for list of members of the commission, &c.

Letter from A. B. Gray, esq., to John R. Bartlett, commissioner, en campment Santa Rita del Cobre, August 8, 1851, submitting estimates, &c., for the Gila party.

Note from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Burnside, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 8, 1851, directing rations to be issued to H. C. Pratt and son.

Note from Lieutenant Burnside to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines, August 8, 1851, declining to issue rations to H. C. Pratt.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines of Santa Rita, August 8, 1851, relative to rations for H. C. Pratt and son.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines of Santa Rita, August 9, 1851, relative to Mr. Gray's letter.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 11, 1851, giving him extracts from the instructions of March 11.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 12, 1851, calling for instruments for Mr. Gray's party.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Burnside, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 13, 1851, calling for subsistence and transportation for the Gila party.

Letter from Lieutenant Burnside to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines, New Mexico, August 14, 1851, declining to issue upon the commissioner's requisition.

Note from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 14, 1851, offering to transmit letters to Washington.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines of Santa Rita, August 14, 1851, declining to furnish instruments for the Gila party.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines of Santa Rita, August 14, 1851, relative to Mr. Moss.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 14, 1851, relative to Mr. Moss.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to A. E. Burnside, quartermaster and commissary, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 15, 1851.

Letter from J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, Santa Rita del Cobre, August 14, 1851, relative to Mr. Pratt's rations.

Letter from Lieutenant Burnside, quartermaster and commissary, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines, New Mexico, August 15, 1851.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Graham to Lieutenant Burnside, Frontera, July 13, 1851, instructions.

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, Copper Mines of Santa Rita, August 15, 1851, declining to furnish instruments and closing correspondence.

FRONTERA, *July* 10, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, which was handed to me on the evening of the 8th instant by Mr. Myer.

Understanding from you that the impression which seemed to prevail at El Paso when I arrived there, that you contemplated an early visit to that place, was erroneous, I have the honor to inform you that I shall proceed, in a few days from this time, to join you at the Copper Mines, when I shall very cheerfully unite with you in the labors which will devolve upon us under the instructions of the Department of the Interior.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM, *Lieutenant Colonel,*
Principal Astronomer and Head of the Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c., Copper Mines.

FRONTERA, *July* 13, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to introduce to you Lieutenant A. E. Burnside, of the 3d regiment United States artillery, one of the officers recently detailed by order of the President to perform the duty of quartermaster and commissary to the United States commission of boundary, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Lieutenant Burnside is an officer of great merit, and I feel assured you will be pleased to have him at your station. He has been instructed to take charge of the commissary's stores delivered to Mr. Myer here for transportation to the Copper Mines, and to superintend their issue. In addition to the stores called for by your letter of the 30th ultimo to Mr. Myer, we have procured here, and sent forward with his train, five thousand pounds of flour. There was neither flour nor hard bread amongst the stores delivered by Mr. W. T. Smith, agent for Ponce de Leon.

I was in hopes I could have been accommodated with two wagons and teams from Mr. Myer's train, but it was necessary to load them all in order to send forward the provisions. I shall, however, obtain the necessary transportation the best way I can, and proceed to join you in the shortest time practicable.

I will bring with me the drawings, &c., &c., executed by Mr. Vaudricourt, which you desired to be sent up by Mr. Murphy. In order to inform myself upon every proper point (as far as was in my power at least while in this vicinity) preparatory to the reorganization of the scientific corps, I have been obliged to call on all its members here to present their works for my inspection; and since I learned you did not

design visiting El Paso, I have found it necessary to give even more time to this object, preparatory to joining you.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM, *Lieutenant Colonel,*
Principal Astronomer and Head of the Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE,
July 18, 1851.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have just received your note of this morning, announcing your intention to move your camp to Ojo del Gavilan, and continue the survey of the line to the Gila. Some of the gentlemen attached to Mr. Gray's party have arrived here to-day, having left Mr. Gray at the Mimbres. He intended paying you a visit before coming here. I hope, therefore, you will see him before you leave, and make known to him the plan agreed upon by us for going down the Gila.

I think it will be well to have a meeting of the joint commission immediately; and in case it is not convenient for you to come here, I will do myself the pleasure to visit your camp on the Mimbres.

With high respect, I am your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

Gen. PEDRO GARCIA CONDE,
Commissioner, &c., &c., camp on the Mimbres.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851.

SIR: General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, has removed his encampment to the Bouro mountains, about sixty miles distant from here. On his way thither, July 19th, he called upon me. This offering the last opportunity for an interview for some time to come, it was embraced to hold a meeting of the joint commission.

At this meeting it was agreed that the commissioners and surveyors, with the necessary assistants, should proceed forthwith to the Gila, and trace it from the point where the western boundary line of New Mexico intersects it to its junction with the Colorado.

Mr. Gray and myself are now engaged in making the preliminary arrangements preparatory to starting. As the favorable season is now passing away rapidly, it is important to be in the field with as little additional delay as possible; otherwise our progress will be materially impeded, if not, indeed, absolutely arrested, by the setting in of violent rains, which usually prevail in this region the latter part of the season.

I am desirous of having your advice in reference to the astronomical party which it may be thought should accompany us. You will therefore oblige me by proceeding to this place at the earliest practicable *moment,* bringing with you such instruments as in your opinion should *be taken by us on such a trip as is proposed.*

Mr. M. Seaton, now at Frontera, has been selected as one of my proposed party, and I will thank you to direct him to report himself to me at once. You will also oblige me by furnishing for me on this occasion ten or twelve of the panniers which were brought out by you for commission purposes.

Hoping to see you very shortly, I remain, sir, respectfully, yours,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM, *Frontera.*

HEADQUARTERS U. S. AND M. B. C.,
Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851.

SIR: Lieutenant Whipple having, without my orders, left the line to report himself to Colonel Graham, the chief astronomer, abandoning for the time the survey on which he was engaged, thus rendering it unnecessary to retain at his encampment the escort by you furnished him, I advise you of these facts as the reason why I have now ordered said escort to return and report itself to you.

I remain, respectfully yours,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Brevet Lieut. Col. CRAIG,
Com'g Escort U. S. and M. B. C., Santa Rita del Cobre, N. M.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. AND M. B. C.,
Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851.

SIR: I am now organizing a party for the Gila, to trace it from the point where the western boundary line of New Mexico intersects it to its junction with the Colorado. I deem it necessary to have for our protection, &c., an escort of twenty mounted men.

I have therefore to request that such an escort may be by you detailed and provided with the necessary mules, subsistence, &c., for three months.

I should be happy to have you accompany us, if agreeable to you, and consistent with your duties.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Brevet Lieut. Col. CRAIG,
Com'g Escort U. S. and M. B. C., Santa Rita del Cobre, N. M.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. AND M. B. C.,
Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851.

The officer in charge of the party lately employed in surveying the boundary line, under the command of Lieutenant Whipple, is directed

to release the escort of soldiers sent for their protection, and direct them to return and report themselves to Colonel Craig, at this place.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, *July* 23, 1851.

SIR: I informed you verbally on the 1st instant that I have received advices from the Department of the Interior that an officer of the army had been detailed to act as quartermaster with the boundary commission, to fill the place now occupied by you, and to relieve you accordingly.

Lieutenant A. E. Burnside, who has been assigned to that place, has since reported himself to me. You will, therefore, in compliance with my instructions, consider yourself relieved from the office of quartermaster, and transfer to him all the property belonging to the boundary commission in your possession, or under your control, for which you are responsible.

You will please, also, as soon as possible, close up your accounts to the present time. A list of the men employed by you, with their respective pay, you will also hand to Lieutenant Burnside.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq., *Quartermaster, &c.*

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, *July* 23, 1851.

SIR: I informed you verbally on the 1st instant that I had received advices from the Department of the Interior, that an officer of the army had been detailed to act as commissary in the boundary commission.

Lieutenant A. E. Burnside, who has been assigned to that place, has since reported himself to me. You will, therefore, in compliance with my instructions, consider yourself relieved from the duties of acting commissary, and transfer to him all the property belonging to the boundary commission in your possession, or under your control, for which you are responsible.

You will please, also, as soon as possible, close up your accounts to the 1st of August.

A list of the men employed by you, with their respective pay, you will also hand to Lieutenant Burnside.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

HENRY JACOBS, Esq.,
Assistant and Acting Commissary U. S. and M. B. C.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. AND M. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851.

SIR: The Secretary of the Interior having informed me that two officers of the army had been detailed to act as quartermaster and commissary of the commission, and having brought a notice of your appointment by Lieutenant Colonel Graham, and that you have been selected to act in both capacities at this place, you will be so acknowledged.

I have directed the gentlemen now filling those places to transfer the property in their possession, or in other places, for which they are responsible to you; also to give the names of their employés, and their respective pay.

The only outstanding contract for articles of subsistence is for three hundred sheep, which are to be delivered here about the 1st of August, at $3 each. There was brought out with the commission a quantity of clothing, shoes, and hats for the use of its members. This was transferred and charged to the commissary at 20 per cent. advance on the original cost for transportation; at this rate the members have been supplied. A small portion of the clothing remains, all of which has been credited to the government. It may either remain in the hands of the late commissary, to be sold to the members of the commission, as formerly, or it may, if you desire it, be transferred to you.

I enclose a list of the mechanics and laborers, with their pay; and remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. A. E. BURNSIDE.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE,
July 23, 1851.

SIR: A certain statement having appeared in the newspapers of the United States, and particularly one in the New York Tribune over the signature of Jonathan Chamberlin, which reflects severely on the commissary of the commission, I have to request that you will furnish me replies to the following questions, viz:

1st. Your position in the commission, when appointed, and your duties?

2d. Do you know whether the late commissary, Mr. Geo. F. Bartlett, brought with him from New York a quantity of merchandise or private stores, and to what amount?

3d. The clothing, boots, shoes, and hats purchased by, and brought out by the commission for the benefit of the members; what was the quantity, and at what rate was it charged them?

4th. Do you know of any other merchandise belonging to the commission or brought out by it, except provisions, and the clothing, &c., named?

5th. What has been the feeling manifested by the members generally with regard to clothing and the other articles sold by the commissary?

An early reply to these interrogations will oblige yours, very respecfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

HENRY JACOBS, Esq.,
Assistant and Acting Commissary U. S. and M. B. C.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, NEW MEXICO,
July 23, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and I hasten to answer the interrogations contained therein, in the order in which they are propounded:

Question 1st. "Your position in the commission, when appointed, and your duties?"

Answer. I am assistant commissary, appointed September 2, 1850, at Indianola, Texas. My duties are the usual duties of a commissary, and I also assisted Major Bartlett in issuing blankets, clothing, &c., to the members of the commission.

Question 2d. "Do you know whether the late commissary, Mr. Geo. F. Bartlett, brought with him from New York a quantity of merchandise or private stores, and to what amount?"

Answer. He brought out one trunk containing small articles, such as thread, tape, needles, pins, scissors, knives, and combs; and one box containing fishing tackle. The contents of both boxes would not amount to more than $300.

Question 3d. "The clothing, boots, shoes, and hats purchased by and brought out by the commission for the benefit of the members; what was the quantity, and at what rate was it charged them?"

Answer. All of the clothing brought out by the commission was charged to the commissary at a sufficient advance upon the cost (25 per cent.) to cover the transportation, and it was issued to the members of the commission at the following prices: for over-coats, $4; for boots, $2 50 and $3; for shoes, $1 25; for flannel shirts, $1 25; for hickory shirts, 62½ cents; for hats, $1 50; for cotton drawers, 37½ cents; for pantaloons, $2 50 and $3 50.

Question 4th. "Do you know of any other merchandise belonging to the commission or brought out by it, except provisions, and the clothing, &c., named?"

Answer. The commission brought out a quantity of red blankets, domestic goods, calicoes, woollen shawls, trinkets, beads, woollen cloths, &c., &c., in all about 25 or 30 packages; which goods Major Bartlett and myself had repacked in New York in bales and trunks suitable for transportation on pack-saddles. These goods, with the exception of a few articles given to the Indians, are now at this place and at El Paso, and were brought out as presents, &c., for the Indians.

Question 5th. "What has been the feeling manifested by the members generally with regard to clothing and the other articles sold by the commissary?"

Answer. Many of the young gentlemen left the States with the im-

pression that they were to be found in clothing by the government, and expressed some dissatisfaction when assured that such was not the case. Also, I have heard complaints made to the commissary that he should have brought out, on government or his own account, more clothing, and of a better quality.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY JACOBS,

Assistant and Acting Commissary U. S. and M. B. C.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Commissioner, &c., &c., &c., Present.

HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,

Santa Rita del Cobre, July 25, 1851.

SIR: I some time since made application for an additional company of United States troops, as an escort to give suitable protection to the boundary commission. This has never been furnished me. As additional surveying and other parties are now about taking the field, and as the scene of their labors will be for hundreds of miles through the Indian country, where protection is absolutely necessary, I feel called upon again to apply for an increase of the escort; and as the importance of an efficient force, through the region to be traversed, must ere this be well known to you, as it is to the commander of every post on the frontier, I cannot doubt but that you will promptly issue the requisite orders to have a company of mounted men detailed, and directed to report to me with all despatch. I have, from the beginning, been of the opinion that a single company of infantry was totally inadequate for the purposes for which an armed force was sent here. Still more inadequate would even a *full* company be, under existing circumstances; and far more so is the one now stationed here, under Col. Craig, which does not number more than about forty effective men. With these, it is utterly impossible to protect this place, which constitutes the central depot of provisions and stores. Furnish me with a proper escort to go down the Gila, and the two or three parties on the various portions of the line also with escorts, and provide guards for the protection of the trains which from time to time must convey provisions, &c., to the temporary depots, and to protect those depots themselves;—to accomplish all of these important objects, more men are absolutely necessary. Moreover, some of the Indian tribes are evidently assuming a more hostile attitude; large numbers have been seen gathering at Santa Barbara; it is reported that others killed a small party of Americans who were here not many months since; and we know that, only last month, Indians attacked a party of Californians on the Yanos road, killed one and wounded several, put to flight the remainder, and pillaged and destroyed their goods.

Still further: General Carasco, as he informed me himself, at the head of a large body of Mexican troops, has commenced a war of extermination against the Indians along the Gila. This will be likely to exasperate them the more, and render us liable to become the sufferers; more especially, as they will see us, as we pass through the

country, co-operating with the Mexican boundary commission, and will naturally suspect us of aiding and abetting the Mexicans in their hostile movements.

Without an increase of the present escort, therefore, our parties will be likely to have their supplies cut off, and, indeed, to be themselves captured or killed; or, when absent from the camp, to have it attacked, and our valuable instruments ruined, or seriously injured, so as to break up the survey for a whole year, or more. On the other hand, with an additional force of one company of mounted men, we can proceed with the important work we have in charge in perfect security, and with confidence that we can accomplish it without serious impediment or interruption.

As the season is rapidly passing away, it is important that we should be on the line without further delay; more especially, as the Mexican commissioner is strenuously remonstrating against his being subjected to great expense whilst awaiting our movements.

I would, on this account, among others, suggest your detailing, as the additional escort for me, the company of dragoons under the command of Captain Buford, now stationed at Doña Ana. I understand that such duty would be agreeable to him, and, from his proximity, he could reach us at forty-eight hours' notice.

Of such vital importance is this matter, that I send this despatch by a special messenger; and, as we are now ready to move, we await only his return to commence our operations.

With high respect, I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT.
Commissioner.

Colonel SUMNER,
Commanding Ninth Military Department, Santa Fé.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. AND MEXICAN B. C.,
Santa Rita del Cobre, July 26, 1851.

SIR: In consequence of the continued absence of Lieutenant Whipple from the line, the uncertainty as to the time when he will return, and the difficulty of preserving the commission property at its present encampment, Mr. Kettlewell is requested to remove the party left under his charge to this place forthwith.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

L. H. KETTLEWELL, Esq.,
In charge of the party lately employed in running the Boundary Line, Camp on the Mimbres.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, NEW MEXICO,
July 30, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that, in compliance with your *orders and* instructions to me, of date July 23, 1851, informing me

that I was relieved from further duty as quartermaster of the United States and Mexican boundary commission by Lieutenant A. E. Burnside, quartermaster of the United States and Mexican boundary commission; and, in compliance with your order and instructions of that date, I have transferred all property in my department to Lieutenant A. E. Burnside, quartermaster and commissary of the United States boundary commission, and this day close my returns to this date, which are before me.

As I am now fully relieved from duty as quartermaster, without orders, I hold myself subject to your further orders for duty, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Late Quartermaster U. S. and Mexican B. C.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
United States Commissioner.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE,
July 31, 1851.

SIR: Among the vouchers presented by you, and included in abstract B, for the second quarter of 1851, is one for mileage from Washington to Lavaca, 2,100 miles, at ten cents, making $210.

My instructions give me no authority to allow mileage to any members of the commission, but to pay them their reasonable travelling expenses when on duty. Under these circumstances I cannot allow the charge. If you will make out a bill of the actual amount of your expenses it will be allowed.

In reply to your letter of the 30th instant, stating that you had transferred the property belonging to the commission, which was in your hands as quartermaster, to Lieutenant Burnside, and that you held yourself subject to further orders for duty, I have to state that, agreeable to my instructions, I shall not require your services longer in the commission.

I will allow you your reasonable travelling expenses to your home, which you state is in Washington, but I am unable to say what the amount will be.

Under these circumstances I will allow you $200, or will leave it for the Secretary of the Interior to adjust.

Your accounts current, and vouchers for expenditures in the Quartermaster's department, I have examined and find correct, showing a balance due you of thirty-four dollars fifty and a half cents, ($34 50½,) which is subject to your order.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, NEW MEXICO,
August 1, 1851.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo was this day handed me by Mr. Houghton, informing me that a voucher, presented by me and included in abstract — for the second quarter, 1851, of mine, for mileage from Washington to Lavaca, 2,100 miles, at ten cents, making $210, which is for my travelling expenses and transportation on duty, cannot be allowed by you. As I kept no memorandum of my expenses and transportation, it is out of my power, at this time, to make an account of my actual expenses; and as I received no directions from you or the Department of the Interior, at the time, it did not suggest itself to me that it was necessary or important so to do; and there rests the difficulty. Therefore, I respectfully ask of the commissioner that, as the account current for the second quarter, 1851, is made up, including the voucher named, and you are not authorized to pass accounts in this form, you state your objections and reasons to the department for not allowing the account, and let these objections accompany the vouchers, and I will abide by the decision of the Secretary of the Interior; at the same time I would advise you that my travelling expenses and transportation from Washington to Lavaca, Texas, remained unpaid except by the voucher.

In regard to my travelling expenses and transportation home to Washington from here, I will most cheerfully abide by your suggestion, and take the $200, and leave the account open for the Secretary of the Interior to adjust on my arrival at Washington, and also my pay now due, and what may be reasonable to allow me for my time in returning home from here, to be adjusted and paid by him at Washington.

I will report to-morrow morning for a settlement, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Late Quartermaster U. S. and Mex. Boundary Commission.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
United States Commissioner.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE,
August 2, 1851.

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I hereby state that you have rendered to me vouchers for all the moneys charged to you, and for which you have given me receipts; which vouchers I have compared with your abstracts and accounts current, and find correct. All the original vouchers and your abstracts, together with duplicates of your accounts current, have been forwarded by me to the Fifth Auditor, Washington.

Your salary has been paid to the 30th June, as per your receipt on the pay-roll for the second quarter, 1851, also forwarded to the Fifth Auditor.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, NEW MEXICO,
July 31, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that, in compliance with your order and instructions of date July 23, 1851, I have transferred to Lieutenant A. E. Burnside, 3d artillery, United States army, the subsistence stores and other property belonging to the commissary department United States and Mexican boundary commission, in my possession.

As your order relieves me from the duty of acting commissary, I have the honor to report myself for further duty, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY JACOBS,
Assistant Commissary U. S. and Mex. Boundary Commission.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Com., &c., &c., &c., Santa Rita del Cobre, N. Mexico.

CAMP AT THE COPPER MINES,
August 2, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo, which was handed to me by Mr. Barry, whom I met on my way to this place on the 27th.

With regard to the instruments for the survey of the river Gila, I have to state that I brought with me for that object a sufficient supply to equip a full surveying party and a reconnoitring party.

Availing myself of the wagon which was sent down from this place in charge of Mr. Barry for that purpose, I despatched Mr. Lawson back to Frontera to bring up an additional supply, which, with those already here, will be ample for the survey of the river Gila.

While at Frontera I occupied myself in looking carefully into the state of the work, so far as it has hitherto progressed.

From the note-books and drawings deposited there, together with the explanations of Lieutenant Whipple, I have been able to obtain information which will tend greatly to expedite the future progress of the survey, in the active prosecution of which I am ready to co-operate with you at the earliest moment.

I shall be ready at any hour you may name to enter with you upon the duty of reorganizing the scientific corps, of organizing parties, &c.

As a preliminary step, I have to request that the instructions of the Department of the Interior of the 23d of October last, defining my position and duties, may be officially made known to the corps.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Colonel, Principal Astronomer, and Head of the Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 4, 1851.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d ultimo, advising me that you "shall be ready at any hour" I may name "to enter upon the duty of reorganizing the scientific corps, of organizing parties," &c., has been duly received.

I have long been anxious for a reorganization, and also for a diminution of the scientific corps, believing that thereby greater efficiency and economy will be attained. On these subjects I made known my views to the Department of the Interior some time since, and have reason to believe they are approved, inasmuch as I have been enjoined "to reorganize the commission at once, and *curtail the force employed to the lowest possible limit consistent with a proper discharge of the business connected with the service.* As I am desirous that this business should be attended to with as little additional delay as possible, I would propose eleven o'clock this morning for you to meet me at my house "to aid me in organizing parties, and giving the necessary directions to subordinates." Immediately upon the reorganization being completed, I will take the necessary steps to make known to the heads of the several parties, "the instructions of the Department of the Interior of the 23d October last," and, through them, cause your true position, &c., to be communicated to all under them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., Santa Rita del Cobre.

ENCAMPMENT, &c., *August* 6, 1851.

DEAR SIR: If you are disengaged this morning, I should be pleased to call at your quarters, in order to consult with you upon the survey of the boundary line down the Gila river, the fitting out of the parties, &c.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,
U. S. Surveyor, treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner, treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, &c., &c.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, *August* 6, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I shall be glad to see you, at your earliest convenience, to aid me in arranging preliminaries for the survey of the boundary line down the Gila.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

A. B. GRAY, Esq.,
U. S. Surveyor, under 5th article treaty.

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
New Mexico, August 6, 1851.

SIR: I have to request that you will, as soon as convenient, give me in writing your reasons for refusing, as you did at your office this morning, in presence of nearly all the members of the scientific corps whom you had assembled there to meet me, to receive and recognise me in the capacity of principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, on the part of the United States, to assist you in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—a position to which you were instructed by the Department of the Interior, under date of October 23, 1850, I was appointed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lt. Col., Prin. Astron. and Head of the Scientific Corps, &c., &c.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 6, 1851.

SIR: In consequence of the misunderstanding between us as to the interpretation of my instructions from the Department of the Interior, Washington, bearing date of October 23, 1850, you will oblige me by furnishing me with copies of any other instructions or credentials which you possess, relating to your appointment in the commission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c, Santa Rita del Cobre.

COPPER MINES, *August* 6, 1851.

SIR: I have just received your note of to-day, and in reply have to state that I have no "credentials" of my appointment as principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps on the part of the United States in the boundary commission, other than an official copy of the instructions of the Department of the Interior, addressed to you under date of October 23 last, and the letter of the department enclosing them to me, of the same date, which I read to you in your office yesterday; which letter charges me with the duty of superintending the equipment of the astronomical and surveying apparatus for the line, and informs me officially that both you and myself are to be governed by the said instructions to you of October 23, a copy of which letter to me I herewith enclose.

The fact is that no additional credentials are necessary. My position and duties are as fully defined in those instructions, and as clearly, as they possibly could be; and I feel assured that no little surprise will

be created in the minds of the President and the Secretary of the Interior that you should entertain any doubts whatever in regard to the matter.

However, I await very respectfully the reasons in writing which you promised me this morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lt. Col., Prin. Astron. and Head of the Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 7, 1851.

DEAR SIR: You will please, in conformity with the decision of the joint commission, prepare and submit to me a programme of the entire force, together with the instruments which will be required on your part, to aid in running, tracing, and marking that portion of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico which runs along the Rio Gila, agreeably to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; also the number of animals, wagons, the amount of subsistence, &c.

In drawing up the programme desired, I wish you to understand that I refer alone to the linear survey, and not to any astronomical duties which may have to be performed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

ANDREW B. GRAY, Esq.,
U. S. Surveyor, under 5th article treaty, &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 7, 1851.

SIR: In your letter of yesterday you say, "I have to request that you will, as soon as convenient, give me in writing your reasons for refusing, as you did at your office this morning, in presence of nearly all the members of the scientific corps whom you had assembled there to meet me, to receive and recognise me in the capacity of principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, on the part of the United States, to assist you in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—a position to which you were instructed by the Department of the Interior, under date of October 23, 1850, I was appointed."

In reply, I will state that the gentlemen were assembled on this occasion by your particular request to me on the day previous. In your letter to me of the 2d instant, you request the instructions of the Department of the Interior of the 23d October last, defining your "position, may be officially made known to the corps." In reply, on the

4th instant, I stated "that, immediately on the reorganization being completed, I would take the necessary steps to make known to the heads of the several parties the instructions of the Department of the Interior of the 23d October last, and through them cause your true position to be communicated to all under them." My object in deferring this announcement was, as stated to you at one of our interviews, that the reorganization to be made by us might be first completed, as a considerable diminution was to be made in the commission by order of the department.

At the second interview, we discussed more plainly the position you were appointed to fill as "principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps," in which there was a great diversity of opinion with regard to what is meant by "scientific corps." In fact there was a direct conflict in our views. Hence was more clearly seen the propriety of my deferring the announcement of your position until this was amicably settled. At your departure from my office, you requested an introduction to the members as a favor. I assented, and proposed that this introduction should take place the following morning at 10 o'clock.

The members of the commission, including those attached to the astronomical and surveying parties, clerks and other officers, assembled accordingly, and were separately introduced by me to you as Colonel Graham. After an hour spent in familiar conversation, I announced to the party that my object in inviting them to my quarters was for them to be "personally and officially introduced to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, of the topographical engineers, who had been detailed as principal astronomer, &c., to assist me in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."

With your position as "head of the scientific corps" so imperfectly understood by us, I deemed it improper to announce you in that capacity, as it would at once lead to interminable difficulties and contentions; for, according to your interpretation of the term, you would at once take under your control every officer and assistant in the commission, from Mr. Gray, the United States surveyor, downwards, connected with the astronomical and surveying parties.

After the introduction referred to, you requested me verbally to read my instructions of the 23d October last, from the Department of the Interior, defining more fully your position. In reply, I stated that after mature reflection I had decided not to read the instructions announcing your position as "head of the scientific corps," as we differed so essentially in the interpretation of these words, and that it was not a proper subject for public discussion. You still urged it, and, for the reasons stated; I as strenuously declined, deeming it undignified and improper.

These are my reasons for not acknowledging you as "head of the scientific corps" on the occasion referred to.

I cannot but express my surprise that a gentleman so well acquainted with the proper course to be pursued in such cases should for a moment entertain the opinion that the "members of the scientific corps" were or would be by me assembled for the purpose by you above specified, having at the time in your possession my letter of the 4th instant.

already referred to, wherein I decline doing anything of the kind until certain preliminaries are arranged.

I am now preparing, as promised, a written opinion as to my interpretation of the instructions referred to, which shall be transmitted to you immediately.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 8, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday at a late hour of the afternoon. I await the written opinion which you inform me will be transmitted to me immediately. When it is received, I will reply to both in one communication.

In the mean time, to prevent the further loss of time, I beg to submit to you the accompanying general plan for field operations, which I had prepared, to hand to you on the 6th instant, but which was not presented in consequence of the occurrence at your office that day.

I am ready to assist you in carrying out this plan, under the instructions of the Department of the Interior of October 23d last, in the capacity therein assigned me, should it meet the approval of the joint commission of both governments.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Prin. Astronomer, and Head of S. C., on part of U. S.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c., Present.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 8, 1851.

SIR: The Secretary of the Interior, under date of October 23, 1850, informs me that you had "been detailed as 'principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps,' on the part of the United States, to assist me in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo," and that "you will be received and recognised in that capacity."

I am willing to receive you as directed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior; but as there seems to be a very broad difference of opinion between you and myself as to the meaning of the words "head of the scientific corps," it is my duty to explain them as I understand them.

I think the misunderstanding arises in a great measure from the un*questionably* accidental omission of the word "topographical," which

preceded the term "scientific corps" in the instructions given to your predecessors.

After examining the instructions of my predecessors, wherein the duties of chief astronomer, &c., are defined, it is my opinion that the duties of this officer are to "determine all astronomical points, and to direct the mode of running all astronomical lines;" also, as head of the topographical scientific corps, to take the immediate charge of, and to give written or verbal instructions to, all parties of that corps on duty in the field aiding the United States surveyor or his party, and to parties stationed at astronomical observatories or elsewhere—the great object had in view, and steadily kept in view, being "to assist" me in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary.

My instructions of October 23, 1850, also state, "he [Col. Graham] will meet with the joint commission of the two governments, and will aid you [me] in digesting and arranging (in concurrence with the Mexican commissioner and his associates) the plan of operations in the field, (taking care to observe the terms of the treaty,) and in organizing parties, and in giving the necessary directions to subordinates."

The first clause, stating that "you will meet with the joint commission of the two governments," is in direct violation with the terms of the 5th article of the treaty, which acknowledges but two officers, viz: "a commissioner and surveyor." Furthermore, General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, has stated, at the meetings of the joint commission, that he could not, and would not, acknowledge the claim of any person to take a seat at the board, save those authorized in the article referred to.

The claim so strongly urged and reiterated by you, at our interviews, to a seat there, cannot, therefore, be acknowledged.

With regard to your aid in "digesting and arranging the plan of operations in the field, and in organizing parties, and in giving the necessary instructions to subordinates," I shall most gladly avail myself of it, and am willing to consult you in all the plans, organizations, and directions which appertain to your position as "principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps," as I understand and have explained the duties of that office.

But in devising plans and making organizations, I cannot interfere with the prerogative of Andrew B. Gray, esq., appointed by the President surveyor, under the 5th article of the treaty. Mr. Gray is commissioned and instructed in terms which cannot be misunderstood, and his duties under the treaty are so explicit that they cannot be misinterpreted; consequently the claim so strenuously advanced by you at our two last interviews—that, in case Mr. Gray entered the field in the performance of his duties as surveyor, *he must receive his instructions from and report to you*—I cannot for a moment recognise. I have been honored by the President with the appointment of commissioner, under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. I have been duly commissioned and sworn to carry out the solemn stipulations of that article. I have received my instructions (a copy of which you possess) in reference to them, and these, *as in duty bound*, I shall obey.

"It is recommended to me that such a reorganization of the scientific corps on our side should take place as soon as practicable" as "will tend

to promote the progress of the important work before" me, "and bring it to as early completion as practicable." In this work, as advised, I shall be most happy to receive your co-operation. "It is recommended that the scientific corps on our side be placed under the immediate direction of Lieut. Colonel Graham, to receive from him such written and verbal instructions as he may deem necessary to a full understanding of the duties to be performed on all parts of the work, and that all reports be made to him," &c., &c. I heartily approve of this *recommendation*, confining the instructions and directions to parties whose duties appertain to the topographical and astronomical corps, instead of extending them so as to subject the surveyor under the treaty to your orders or control, so long as he is exercising the authority and discharging the duties incumbent on him by the terms of his commission and the treaty.

Whilst I acknowledge the propriety of the subordinates making their reports to you, I would state that I expect these, with whatever pertains to them, will be transmitted by you to me, as head of the commission, and be disposed of in no other manner.

I exceedingly regret that there should be any misunderstanding between us as to the interpretation of my instructions and the treaty stipulations, and that increased obstacles should, in consequence, be thrown in the way of prosecuting the important work before me, which has already been delayed so long by circumstances entirely beyond my control. But the solemn treaty between the two governments—my oath to see the stipulations of the 5th article of that treaty strictly enforced—the duty I owe to the United States surveyor, holding office, like myself, under that treaty, whose rights I am bound to protect—all convince me of the justice of my course, and that the interpretation I have put upon my instructions is right, and should be by me enforced, and will be by our government sustained.

In case it should eventually be found that we cannot agree on the subject at issue, I shall of course refer the whole matter to the Secretary of the Interior for adjustment, and despatch a messenger for the purpose to Washington. Wishing to treat you with the utmost courtesy, I give this notice, that, if desirable, you may avail yourself of the opportunity to transmit letters, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Colonel J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

P. S.—I have deferred sending this letter in order that I might receive a reply from A. B. Gray, esq., to one which I addressed him, inquiring his opinion relative to his powers, rights and duties, under the treaty and by his commission. His answer confirms me in the position I have above taken relative to the surveyor.

Mem.—This postscript was added to the letter to Lieut. Colonel J. D. Graham, dated August 8.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 7, 1851.

SIR: At a recent interview with Brevet Lieut. Colonel Graham, the subject of the powers, rights, and duties of officers of the commission was discussed. In the course of the discussion Colonel Graham and myself were at variance in opinion relative to your position, &c., in the commission, and under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

It therefore becomes important, in my judgment, to inquire of you what you understand your powers, rights, and duties, are, both by the treaty and your commission? and also, in case you should at any time take the field as a surveyor, whether you would or would not consider yourself amenable to Colonel Graham, as "principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps," and receive your instructions from and make your reports to him accordingly?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

A. B. GRAY, Esq.,
U. S. Surveyor, under fifth article treaty, &c., &c.

ENCAMPMENT, SANTA RITA DEL COBRE,
New Mexico, morning of the 9th of August, 1851.

SIR: I have received your communication, and in compliance with your request I thus answer: You wish me to define my rights, powers, and duties under my commission, and under the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

That commission reposes special trust and confidence in my integrity and ability. By it I am authorized and empowered to execute the duties of *that* office according to *law*, (the office of surveyor for running the boundary line between the United States and the republic of Mexico.) I am to hold that office, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining. Those letters have been made patent, and the seal of the United States affixed thereunto.

It will be seen, by reference to the instructions of James Buchanan, esq., honorable Secretary of the Department of State, to the Hon. John B. Weller, dated January 24, 1849, that the duties of the surveyor *are sufficiently well defined by the fifth article of the treaty.* By that article I thus interpret my rights, privileges, and duties: I consider the powers of the four persons named in the fifth article of the treaty *equal* in one sense. I acknowledge the *head* of the joint commission to be reposed in the *commissioners*;—using the language of your honorable predecessor, "by the fifth article of the treaty it is clear that the boundary line finally agreed upon *must* receive the sanction of the joint commission; all the maps or plans of the work to be authenticated *must* be acknowledged and signed by the commissioners and the surveyors." The surveyor has undoubted charge of all the lineal surveys, of all surveying parties in the field, and of all the lines of the boundary.

As nothing is stated of astronomy in the treaty, yet, as our govern-

ment has deemed it important that a person of that character accompany the United States commissioner and the surveyor, for the purpose of determining geographically such points as the commissioner may require, *I* consider it my duty to respect *that* position; and in all questions upon this point I have an amicable feeling of co-operation, provided my rights, privileges, as well as duties, are not encroached upon. Being, then, placed by my commission and the treaty second and next to the commissioner, I cannot, consequently, in justice to the position I hold, be *amenable* in any way—whether I take the field or not—to any one but him, and only him. In all preliminary and incidental questions which may arise during the progress of the work, the action of the surveyor I do not deem requisite; and in the organization of parties for the surveys, the President has full power to regulate as he pleases; and further in this I do not deem it opportune to discuss, having full faith in the justice of his decisions and the honesty of his motives.

The direct instructions from the department to *me* require that I report to the *commissioner* and receive my further instructions from him. By my interpretation of orders received from the government or *commissioner*, and by the instructions *therefrom*, I do abide.

By them I acknowledge your authority alone as the head of this commission; and your commands I will obey, provided they are consistent with the treaty.

All my instructions relative to the surveys must emanate from and my report be made to *you*. My disposition and my wish has always been, and is, to co-operate, to aid, and assist in the furtherance of the interests of our government, and to progress with this work. Having all due regard to the rank of any officer of the topographical corps of the army who may have been sent out here to aid and assist you, still I insist upon it that my rank, as a representative of the people of our country in sustaining and carrying out *their* wishes, must be regarded, (as the surveyor of the boundary line;) at any rate so long as they have that confidence which has been placed in me since the beginning of this great national work.

The treaty, my commission, and my orders from the department, I look upon as imperative. Upon this platform have I always stood; and upon this platform *will* I stand. In this I feel confident of being sustained by our people and our President.

I send you a copy of a note to Colonel Graham, of the topographical engineers, to show you my amicable wishes and disposition to progress with this work.

In the above conclusion I have acted with all the deliberation due to the importance of the subject before me, and, therefore, have I *not acted* in any *haste* conflicting with the *public interest*.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,

U. S. Surveyor, under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, &c.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Commissioner, under 5th article of treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 9, 1851—8 *o'clock p. m.*

SIR: Before I proceed to reply to your communication of the 8th instant, which I received an hour ago, I must request that you will furnish me with a copy of Mr. Gray's letter to you, alluded to in your postscript, as you stated that his opinions relative to his powers, rights, and duties confirm you in your position.

If my request is acceded to, I will, with your permission, call at your office immediately, for the purpose of perusing it, in anticipation of the copy, in order to expedite my reply and thus save time.

I await your reply; and remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lt. Col., Principal Astronomer, and Head of Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 9, 1851.

SIR: I have yours of this evening, requesting me to furnish you a copy of Mr. Gray's letter, referred to in mine under date of yesterday.

In reply, I have to state, that this letter is not now in my possession. Furthermore, as Mr. Gray is in camp at this place, it seems to me that the most proper course for you to pursue is to apply to him for a copy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 9, 1851.

SIR: In order that I may be the better prepared to co-operate with you in the duty of reorganizing the scientific corps of the United States boundary commission, so soon as I am recognised by you in the position assigned me by direction of the President of the United States, I have respectfully to request that you will, as soon as convenient, furnish me with a list showing the names, occupation, or station, and the rate of compensation, of the members of the scientific corps, employés, &c., now attached to the commission.

Much time will, I conceive, be saved by your compliance with this request, as it will enable me to compare the present organization with that which I shall have occasion to suggest as sufficient to carry on the

field operations upon the plan I had the honor to submit to you yesterday, for the consideration of the joint commission of the two governments.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Principal Astronomer and Head of Scientific Corps on the part of the United States.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

ENCAMPMENT, SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, N. M.,
August 8, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your letter of yesterday, and in conformity with the decision of the joint commission, I hereby submit to you the enclosed estimates of provisions, camp equipage, &c., which are required "to aid in running, tracing, and marking that portion of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico which runs along the Rio Gila, agreeably to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."

In this programme I have not considered (in accordance with your instructions) those instruments or equipage which may be necessary for astronomical duties.

I remain, with high regard, very faithfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,
United States Surveyor, &c.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE,
August 8, 1851.

SIR: I have to request that subsistence be furnished to H. C. Pratt, draughtsman, and his son, John Pratt, both of whom are members of the boundary commission. For the appointment of these gentlemen I hold myself responsible.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. BURNSIDE,
Quartermaster and Commissary U. S. B. C.

COPPER MINES, NEW MEXICO,
August 8, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning, and beg leave to state, that I have submitted it to Colonel Graham, and he tells me that he cannot authorize an issue of subsistence *stores to* Mr. Pratt or his son; the reasons for which he will communicate to you.

You will readily see that I cannot act without an order from my commanding officer.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Lieut. 3d Art., Quartermaster and Com'y U. S. B. C.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner, &c., &c.

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 8, 1851.

SIR: Lieutenant Burnside, quartermaster to the boundary commission, has shown me your requisition on him for provisions for Mr. H. C. Pratt, draughtsman, and his son, Mr. John Pratt, who you state are members of the boundary commission.

These gentlemen arrived here yesterday, and having not yet been admitted members of the scientific corps, I trust you will, on reflection, see that I could not authorize the issue of provisions to them from the boundary stores under the responsibilities imposed upon me by the Department of the Interior.

The instructions of the department particularly state that the selection of draughtsman and other members of the scientific corps is to be approved both by you and myself, due regard being had to their scientific qualifications.

Now, I understand that Mr. Pratt, a gentleman for whom I have great regard, is an artist, and not a scientific draughtsman. Until I can have an opportunity to satisfy myself and you on this point, as my instructions from the department require, you will see that I could not approve the requisition in their behalf, as members of the scientific corps.

In my instructions to Lieutenant Burnside of July 13, in regard to the rule which will govern issues, I stated: "Any requisition which the commissioner may make for his own subsistence will be honored."

As your guests, these gentlemen can easily be provided for until their cases are disposed of, as those of Mr. Clarke and Mr. Wright are, who are considered as my guests, and are provided for at my expense until regularly admitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer and Head of Scientific Corps on the part of the United States.

J. R. BARLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., Present.

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 9, 1851—10 *p. m.*

SIR: It is with great surprise that I have just perused your note in reply to mine of this evening.

I protest that the opinion of Mr. Gray, which was called for by you officially upon a subject of grave public concern, and which was rendered to you in writing, and contained arguments which, it would appear, exercise a great influence over your mind in causing you to decide upon a course in direct opposition to the instructions of the President, should and must of right become a part of the archives of the commission over which you preside.

I further protest, that it is due to me that you cause me to be furnished officially with a copy of that document, in order that I may have an opportunity to refute the arguments it may contain, and thus endeavor to free your mind from their influence.

I do therefore most respectfully repeat my request; and I hope you will call upon Mr. Gray to render his document to you, for your official files, and that you will furnish me with a copy of it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Prin. Ast., and Head of the Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 11, 1851.

SIR: In reply to your verbal request this morning, I enclose the following extract from my instructions from the Department of the Interior of the 11th March, and for the future must most respectfully decline furnishing other official information from my files, or otherwise, until the matter now at issue between us is in some manner disposed of, excepting, of course, documents bearing on the question.

After speaking of the appropriation, the Secretary requests me to "reorganize the commission at once, and curtail the force employed to the lowest possible limit consistent with a proper discharge of the business connected with the service;" that "two officers of the army, to act as quartermaster and commissary, will be ordered to report accordingly; and it would seem proper that their reports should be hereafter made to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, the head of the scientific corps, who will be responsible to you."

Again: that a sum of money "will probably be advanced to Colonel Graham on his estimates for the astronomical and surveying branch of the service."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 12, 1851.

SIR: Mr. A. B. Gray, United States surveyor under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has sent me a memorandum of *surveying* instruments which he will require for his duties in running, tracing, and marking the boundary line along the Gila, which I have to request may be furnished to him at once. They are as follow:

Two goniometers, or transit compasses.
Two surveyors' compasses, with verniers.
Four measuring-chains, (two of 100 feet, and two of 50 feet.)
Four tape-lines for measuring, (two of 100 feet, and two of 50 feet.)
One standard measure.
Two Buntin's barometers.
Two detached thermometers, (here on hand.)
One levelling rod, (here on hand.)
Four plumb-bobs.
Four prismatic compasses.

The joint commission having agreed, on the 20th July last, to survey the Rio Gila to its junction with the Colorado, I have to request you will detail such a party as you may deem proper to attend to the astronomical duties in this survey, and instruct said party as you may think advisable for the important work to be accomplished.

It is necessary that the astronomical party should be at the mouth of the Rio Prieto by the 23d instant at the furthest, on which day Gen. Condé will be there with the Mexican commission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 13, 1851.

SIR: A. B. Gray, esq., United States surveyor, has sent me the enclosed estimates for the provisions, camp equipage, transportation, &c., requisite for the party who, under his charge, is about to commence tracing, running, and marking the boundary line along the river Gila to its junction with the Colorado.

As it is necessary, in accordance with the decision of the joint commission, that the party should [illegible] on the Gila by the 18th or 20th inst., you will get in readiness [illegible] nish the necessary articles at the [illegible] day possible.

[illegible] estimates, it a[illegible] ninety days. I would [illegible] nd, instead o[illegible] supplies from here, that [illegible] gons be sent, [illegible] ry, to join the party at the [illegible] villages on th[illegible] the number of [illegible] ules estimat[illegible]

In reference to the estimates, should you need any information, it would be well for you to see Mr. Gray.

For my own immediate party I also require subsistence, transportation, &c.; the arranging of whatever may be necessary I leave to you. My party will consist of six persons, exclusive of two servants and a cook. Three of the party are provided with riding-animals; six only will therefore be required, together with the necessary pack-mules, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieutenant A. E. BURNSIDE,
Quartermaster and Commissary, U. S. Boundary Comm'n, Present.

COPPER MINES, NEW MEXICO,
August 14, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th, requesting me to furnish "provisions, camp equipage, transportation," &c., required for persons therein set forth. I must respectfully beg leave to decline issuing on any requisition not approved by my commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps, to whom I was ordered to report by the Secretary of the Interior.

You will at once see the propriety of my course. I am now accountable to my government for public property in my hands; and, if I issue it without proper requisitions, I shall *very justly* be called to an account by my superior officer, Colonel Graham.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Lieut. 3d Art., Q. M. and Comm'y, U. S. Boundary Comm'n.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner U. S. Boundary Commission.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 14, 1851.

SIR: The party which has been preparing for several days to leave for Santa Fé start this morning.

Mr. Murphy will take the stage at Santa Fé, and proceed at once to Washington, and will be the bearer of any letter or documents you may wish to send.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 14, 1851.

SIR: I have just received your note of this morning, and beg leave to say, in reply, that it will not be in my power to avail myself of Mr. Murphy's services in carrying letters to Washington for me. I must await your answer to my communication of last evening; and I avail myself of this opportunity to say, so soon as I am recognised and received by you in the capacity assigned me by the direction of the President, which was fully understood, and concurred in by his Cabinet, (full proof of which I have given you,) I shall be prepared to enter on my proper duties. All the instruments, both astronomical and surveying, which are necessary for the expedition on the Gila, have been in preparation here for a week past, and can be packed ready for transportation in twenty-four hours after I am recognised, in conformity with the instructions as they were understood by the above-named authorities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieutenant Colonel, Head of the Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 14, 1851.

SIR: I think it very important that the labors of Mr. Moss, especially since the date of his last report, submitted the 24th of December last, should be made profitable to the government, and that he should be allowed to take with him to Washington, where he informs me he will go, the minerals and fossils he has collected while attached to the boundary commission. He will then be enabled to take them up for description in aid of a final report he will make, to be considered a part of the proceedings of the commission.

I respectfully recommend this course for your approval. The present is certainly the best opportunity for having these minerals, &c., sent home. Your reply to this proposition will very much oblige,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM, *Lieutenant Colonel,*
Principal Astronomer, and Head of the Scientific Corps, &c.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

P. S.—I have addressed a note to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, recommending that Mr. Moss be allowed reasonable time to make his final report.

Very respectfully,

J. D. GRAHAM.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 14, 1851.

SIR: In reply to yours of this date relative to Mr. Moss, I beg leave to say that if he has any inquiries to make or business to transact in relation to his late connexion with this commission, his proper course is to apply directly and personally to me. I shall be happy to furnish him every facility I can consistently with the course I long since adopted to govern myself by in reference to the reports of the various departments.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lt. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 15, 1851.

SIR: I have received yours of the 14th instant in reply to my requisition of the 13th for provisions, &c., for Mr. Gray, the treaty surveyor, and his party, who are about to proceed to the Gila in discharge of their duties, and also for the subsistence, &c., for my own immediate party. You state that you most respectfully beg leave to decline issuing on my requisition, not approved by your commanding officer.

As regards your commanding officer, I know of no individual in this commission higher in command than myself. I know of no one having authority to act upon, much less to countermand, my requisition. There are no instructions from the Department of the Interior, which have ever been communicated to me, that delegate such a power to, or warrant the assumption of it by, any one.

For the public property placed in your charge *I am directly responsible to government*, not you; and should you not issue it "on proper requisitions," you certainly will "very justly be called to an account by your superior officer," who, in this case, can be no other than the commissioner. You will please furnish me with a copy of your orders from the Secretary of the Interior, and also of the instructions issued to you bearing date July 13, 1851.

I understand that a team was despatched by you to El Paso last evening. I regret that you did not advise me of your intention of so doing, that I might have availed myself of the opportunity, had I been so disposed. Such a proceeding never took place during the whole period of your predecessor's service. I have to request, and shall expect, whenever you contemplate sending off any person, or any team, for the expense of which the commission is to be considered responsible, you will give me *timely* notice of it, that I may avail myself thereof, should I approve of your proceeding.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lt. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Quartermaster and Commissary U. S. B. C.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 14, 1851.

SIR: I have yours of the 8th instant, in reply to my requisition on the quartermaster for provisions for Mr. H. C. Pratt, draughtsman, and his son, John Pratt, wherein you forbid the filling the same, on the ground that they had "not yet been admitted members of the scientific corps;" furthermore, that, "on reflection, you will see that I could not authorize the issue of provisions to them from the boundary stores under the responsibilities imposed upon me by the Department of the Interior."

In reply, I would state that I know not what the admission or non-admission of those gentlemen as "members of the scientific corps" has to do with my requisition for provisions for them as "members of the boundary commission," unless you assume to order that no one but members of the scientific corps are to be furnished with rations. Neither do I know of any "responsibilities upon me [you] by the Department of the Interior" by which you are authorized to supervise my requisitions, and cause them to be answered or not, as you may choose. I recognise no right in you to supervise my acts in these matters, and to issue countermanding orders. You profess the highest regard for instructions. The same official communication that advises me of the appointment of a commissary and quartermaster, who, "it would *seem proper*," should hereafter make their reports to you, informs me that you "will be responsible" to me.

Where and what is the responsibility of an individual who sits in judgment upon the acts of the one to whom he is said to be responsible, and causes them to be executed or not, as he sees fit, assuming a final jurisdiction unto himself?

I entirely object to your assumption of authority in this matter, questioning my right to appoint whoever I may think proper members of the commission. The Department of the Interior holds me responsible for all the appointments; it has been apprized of every one that has been made, and is kept duly advised of every removal and change that takes place.

You say that "the instructions of the department state that the selection of draughtsmen and other members of the scientific corps is to be approved both by you and myself." By nothing short of the most violently forced construction can this have any bearing on the subject of my requisition, and therefore requires no comment. In the grounds by you assumed, should I exercise my right of adding an individual to the commission, without permission from you so to do, what you cannot do directly you will accomplish indirectly, by starving the person off.

Mr. Pratt was tendered the appointment of draughtsman in November last, long before I had any knowledge of your appointment; but, on this ground, I do not assert my right. Furthermore, you were long since advised by the department that Mr. Pratt had been by me appointed on the commission, and that he had accepted the appointment, and the department expressed an assurance that you would do all in your power to further my views, by affording him every facility for reaching his destination.

While upon this subject, I will state that on me rests the exclusive

responsibility of all admissions to, and all removals from, the commission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

[The following is the superscription of the above letter:]

"Lt. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
"*Principal Astronomer,*
"*&c., &c., &c.*
"*Present.*"

"I respectfully decline receiving this letter, as it denies me, in its superscription, the position assigned me by authority of the President.

J. D. GRAHAM."

The superscription on this letter is precisely the same as that on all the letters written by me to Lt. Col. Graham, and received and acknowledged by him.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

COPPER MINES, NEW MEXICO,
August 15, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, and I beg leave to state, in reply, that I shall be compelled to govern my issues of quartermaster's and commissary's stores by the principles set forth in my note of the 14th. I cannot conceive how you can be the least responsible for the public property in my hands, inasmuch as I have receipted for it, and shall make my returns directly to Washington, countersigned by Colonel Graham. With reference to your relative rank in the commission, I have nothing to do. My orders were to report to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps. They were directly from the Secretary of the Interior, in the most positive terms, both verbal and written. You will readily see that I can recognise no other commanding officer at this place other than Colonel Graham.

With regard to your threat of calling me to account, I can only say that I cannot possibly feel under any apprehension.

The team that was sent to El Paso yesterday was only driven up a short time before it started. I was glad, however, that you had ample time to avail yourself of the opportunity to send a package to Frontera. My sense of duty as quartermaster dictates to me the propriety of giving every facility in my power to members of the commission for transporting necessary articles from station to station, when the trans-

portation is *duly authorized.* I shall take great pleasure in informing you when wagons and expresses are about to leave this place, in order that you may avail yourself of the opportunity of sending by them.

In accordance with your request, I take great pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of my order from Colonel Graham, of July 13th. My order from the Secretary of the Interior is, I believe, at Frontera.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Lieutenant, and Quartermaster and Com'y, U. S. B. C.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c.

FRONTERA, *July* 13, 1851.

SIR: You will proceed to the Copper Mines, and on the arrival there of the subsistence stores, which were delivered on the 12th instant to James Myer, esq., for transportation thither, you will please take charge of them, and have them stored in such place as shall be provided by direction of the United States commissioner for that purpose. They will then, until further orders, be issued, under your direction, to the members of the United States boundary commission, stationed there, in that vicinity, upon provision returns setting forth the number and names of the persons for whom they are required, duly approved by the United States commissioner, or myself, after my arrival there.

Until further orders, one army ration per day will be allowed to each individual entitled to subsistence from the stores of the commission. Whenever fresh meat can be procured, from one-fourth to one-third of the meat portion of the ration will consist of salt pork or bacon, and the balance will be fresh.

Any requisition which the commissioner may make for his own subsistence will be honored. Mr. G. S. Pierce, assistant on the United States boundary survey, not being at present necessarily occupied by other duties, is authorized to proceed with you, and act as your assistant for the present.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieutenant Colonel, Head of the Scientific Corps.

Lieutenant A. E. BURNSIDE,
Third U. S. Artillery, Quartermaster and Com'y U. S. B. C., &c.

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
New Mexico, August 15, 1851.

SIR: I have deferred answering your communication of the 12th instant, informing me of "Mr. Gray's memorandum of *surveying* instruments, which he will require for his duties in running, tracing, and marking the boundary line along the Gila," because I hoped you would be induced, on cool reflection, to obey the President's commands, in

recognising me in my proper position, and thus remove every difficulty attending this question.

You are fully aware that it is only as "head of the scientific corps" that I can, without disobeying my instructions, dispose of these instruments to others, for use on the line, and only then in the manner dictated in those instructions.

I am at a loss to know upon what authority it is that Mr. A. B. Gray takes upon himself the organization of surveying parties, and the distribution of instruments to them, when he is fully aware that these duties have been expressly committed to others by the proper authority. If he has any sufficient authority, however, for his proceedings on this subject, and you or he will show it, it shall be acknowledged and respected.

I am now ready to have turned over to you, upon your requisition upon the quartermaster, subsistence and transportation for yourself and Mr. A. B. Gray, and the persons to accompany you, in order to enable you to meet the Mexican commissioner, and thereby preserve the faith of our government. But I cannot recognise any of the heads of surveying parties until they are organized as our instructions require, nor until they report to me for instructions, as is required by the proper authority of our government.

The instruments mentioned in your letter of the 12th cannot be issued, except to the heads of parties as they shall report to me for instructions. I have no right to give up public property for which I am responsible to my government, nor to allow it to be used, except in accordance with the orders I am obliged to obey. I cannot subject myself to the rebuke of being unfaithful to the trust reposed in me. I refer you to the last paragraph but one of the instructions of the 23d October, 1850, which says: "The head of the scientific corps will have the custody of the astronomical and surveying instruments and apparatus, for which he will be responsible to this department; and he will be charged with their distribution to the assistants and surveyors, as he may deem necessary for the performance of their duties, they being accountable to him for the same."

When the authority of the President is respected, and I am recognised in my proper position by you, I shall immediately submit a list of names, and proceed to co-operate with you in organizing the various astronomical and surveying parties, and shall take care that they are provided with instruments and all the necessary means for the performance of their duties.

I can take no part in what is going on in direct opposition to the authority of the President of the United States.

I shall myself visit General Condé at his camp, as I wish to pay my respects to him and to my friend, Mr. Salazar; and I shall unofficially acquaint these gentlemen with the internal organization which the Hon. the Secretary of the Interior, by authority of the President of the United States, has thought proper to prescribe for the scientific corps on our side; and also of the ample supply of instruments of the best kind, both astronomical and surveying, which I have prepared and brought here by their authority, in order that we might be enabled to co-operate with them in bringing the survey and demarcation

of this boundary to a satisfactory termination in the shortest time practicable.

I now close my correspondence with you on this subject until it can be referred to the government at Washington.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,

Lieut. Col., Princ'l Astron. and Head of the Scientific Corps on the part of the U. S.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,

U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

Colonel Graham to the Secretary of the Interior.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, *May* 12, 1851.

SIR: Since my communication to you of the 10th instant, A. B. Gray, esq., surveyor to the boundary commission on the part of the United States, and Lieutenants O. H. Tillinghast and A. E. Burnside, of the artillery, have arrived here and reported to me. I regret to say that Mr. Gray's health is still delicate, but the army physician here thinks it will be improved by the bracing air of the more elevated country between this and El Paso. He will accordingly proceed on, and I hope he will soon be sufficiently recovered to take an active part in the work on the line.

Lieutenants Tillinghast and Burnside will be very valuable adjuncts to the boundary service in the discharge of the duties of quartermasters and commissaries in chief, to which they have been assigned by the department. Their arrival relieves me from the labor of many arduous duties which I have been performing, belonging properly to their departments; and I now shall be enabled to give my attention more particularly to making observations on the route to El Paso del Norte than has heretofore been the case.

I have lost no time in assigning these officers to their appropriate duties as specified in order No. 4, a copy of which is appended, marked H, which I hope will meet the approval of the department. I think the system will bring the fiscal department of the commission to the most simple and convenient form for insuring an economical disbursement and a prompt accountability in regard to the appropriations, and for keeping the commission and the department at Washington constantly informed of the state of the boundary fund.

I feel well assured that these duties will be faithfully and ably administered by Lieutenants Tillinghast and Burnside. They must necessarily be of an arduous, as they are of a highly responsible nature. In consideration of this, I respectfully recommend that these officers be put upon the same footing in regard to compensation as officers acting as assistant quartermasters and assistant commissaries in the army, which would entitle them to receive from the boundary appropriation fourteen dollars per month each, in addition to their pay in the line; and also that they be allowed the same per diem commutation for their personal expenses while on this service as may be allowed to officers

I protest that the opinion of Mr. Gray, which was called for by you officially upon a subject of grave public concern, and which was rendered to you in writing, and contained arguments which, it would appear, exercise a great influence over your mind in causing you to decide upon a course in direct opposition to the instructions of the President, should and must of right become a part of the archives of the commission over which you preside.

I further protest, that it is due to me that you cause me to be furnished officially with a copy of that document, in order that I may have an opportunity to refute the arguments it may contain, and thus endeavor to free your mind from their influence.

I do therefore most respectfully repeat my request; and I hope you will call upon Mr. Gray to render his document to you, for your official files, and that you will furnish me with a copy of it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Prin. Ast., and Head of the Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 11, 1851.

SIR: In reply to your verbal request this morning, I enclose the following extract from my instructions from the Department of the Interior of the 11th March, and for the future must most respectfully decline furnishing other official information from my files, or otherwise, until the matter now at issue between us is in some manner disposed of, excepting, of course, documents bearing on the question.

After speaking of the appropriation, the Secretary requests me to "reorganize the commission at once, and curtail the force employed to the lowest possible limit consistent with a proper discharge of the business connected with the service;" that "two officers of the army, to act as quartermaster and commissary, will be ordered to report accordingly; and it would seem proper that their reports should be hereafter made to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, the head of the scientific corps, who will be responsible to you."

Again: that a sum of money "will probably be advanced to Colonel Graham on his estimates for the astronomical and surveying branch of the service."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 12, 1851.

SIR: Mr. A. B. Gray, United States surveyor under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has sent me a memorandum of *surveying* instruments which he will require for his duties in running, tracing, and marking the boundary line along the Gila, which I have to request may be furnished to him at once. They are as follow:

Two goniometers, or transit compasses.
Two surveyors' compasses, with verniers.
Four measuring-chains, (two of 100 feet, and two of 50 feet.)
Four tape-lines for measuring, (two of 100 feet, and two of 50 feet.)
One standard measure.
Two Buntin's barometers.
Two detached thermometers, (here on hand.)
One levelling rod, (here on hand.)
Four plumb-bobs.
Four prismatic compasses.

The joint commission having agreed, on the 20th July last, to survey the Rio Gila to its junction with the Colorado, I have to request you will detail such a party as you may deem proper to attend to the astronomical duties in this survey, and instruct said party as you may think advisable for the important work to be accomplished.

It is necessary that the astronomical party should be at the mouth of the Rio Prieto by the 23d instant at the furthest, on which day Gen. Condé will be there with the Mexican commission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 13, 1851.

SIR: A. B. Gray, esq., United States surveyor, has sent me the enclosed estimates for the provisions, camp equipage, transportation, &c., requisite for the party who, under his charge, is about to commence tracing, running, and marking the boundary line along the river Gila to its junction with the Colorado.

As it is necessary, in accordance with the decision of the joint commission, that the party should be on the Gila by the 18th or 20th inst., you will get in readiness and furnish the necessary articles at the earliest day possible.

The estimates, it appears, are made for ninety days. I would recommend, instead of carrying all of our supplies from here, that three wagons be sent, with what they can carry, to join the party at the Pimos villages on the Gila. This will greatly lessen the number of pack-mules estimated as necessary by Mr. Gray.

ment, including that of transportation, to be paid for out of the appropriations for the boundary survey.

They will, therefore, keep the Commissary General at Washington informed in advance of the quantity they may require from time to time as the work progresses. An important duty devolving upon these officers will be to keep themselves well informed of the resources of the surrounding country, and the prices of subsistence of all kinds grown therein, in order that, whenever a supply, or partial supply, of any of these articles can be obtained cheaper by drawing them from the country than in any other manner, it may be availed of.

So soon as these officers are placed in possession of the quartermaster's property and the subsistence belonging to the commission, they will make out returns of the same, showing the description, quantity, and quality of every kind. These will be transmitted, in duplicate, to the Department of the Interior—one to be kept on the files of that department, and the other to be handed over to the Comptroller charged with the settlement of the accounts of the commission.

After this initiative step, they will make out and render quarterly—that is to say, on the last days of the months of March, June, September and December—full returns of all public property, showing the quantity of each article on hand at the end of the previous quarter, the quantity issued or expended during the quarter, and the quantity remaining on hand at its termination. These returns will be forwarded to the Department of the Interior in duplicate—one to be retained on the files of the department, and the other to be handed over to the comptroller of accounts, as above specified. They will also render their accounts of disbursements at the end of each quarter, supported by vouchers, to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury at Washington. Their abstracts and accounts current will in every case be made in duplicate—one of each to accompany their vouchers sent to the Fifth Auditor, and the remaining ones to be transmitted directly to the Department of the Interior for its files.

In this way the department will constantly have within its convenient reach full information as to the disbursements and the state of the funds appropriated for the survey.

In regard to the accounts and the forms of the quarterly returns of property and subsistence, and of accounts of disbursements, those laid down in the printed army regulations for the Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments of the army are adopted by the boundary service.

Spirituous liquors will not be included as a part of the subsistence stores. Its purchase or transportation will not be allowed at the expense of the commission, except such small quantities of wine or spirit as may be considered by the surgeon as absolutely necessary for medical purposes. It will then be purchased only on a special requisition, duly approved, and only issued on the surgeon's order.

J. D. GRAHAM,

Lt. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps U. S. B. C.

I.

Proceedings of a Board of Survey, convened at San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, May 12, by virtue of the following order, viz:

[Special Orders No. 3.] San Antonio, *May* 12, 1851.

Several boxes, marked as the property of the United States boundary commission, having been left here last autumn by the commission, in the temporary charge of Major Capers, a board of survey, to consist of Lieutenant W. F. Smith, topographical engineers, and Lieutenant A. E. Burnside, 3d artillery, is hereby appointed to examine these boxes, and report in writing upon their contents and the condition of the articles. The object of the examination is to ascertain if it be expedient to order these articles forward to El Paso del Norte.

The board will proceed immediately to make the examination, and will render a report in writing.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps U. S. B. C.

San Antonio, *May* 12, 1851.

The board met pursuant to the above order. Present, all the members; and, after careful examination, report:

That they found one small box containing sixty-seven "mule hobbles," which are serviceable, but not of a good kind; four boxes containing "pack-saddles," one with ten not in good order, but serviceable; two with thirteen each, and one with fourteen, in pretty good order—making in all fifty saddles. The board is of opinion that they are of a very good pattern, and recommend that both saddles and hobbles be turned over to the person in charge of the "commission train," now at this place, for transportation to El Paso.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Lieutenant and Recorder.
W. F. SMITH,
Lieut. Topographical Engineers.

J.

[Special Orders No. 5.] San Antonio, *May* 12, 1851.

A portion of the arms belonging to the United States boundary commission, now in the custody of Mr. William F. Smith, for transportation to El Paso del Norte, being necessary for the members of the scientific corps attached to the commission, now on their way to El Paso, for purposes of defence against the Indians, Mr. Smith is authorized to deliver to Lieutenants O. H. Tillinghast and A. E. Burnside, quartermasters and commissaries to the commission, ten percussion rifles, two

bullet-moulds, one lock-screw, one screw-driver, and one box of rifle balls, for which Lieutenant Burnside will receipt to Mr. Smith and be accountable for as quartermaster.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps U. S. B. C.

—

SAN ANTONIO, *May* 12, 1851.

In accordance with the above order, we have examined the rifles and other articles and find them new and in good order.

O. H. TILLINGHAST,
Lieut. 1st Artillery, Quartermaster and Commissary U. S. B. C.
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Lieut. 3d Artillery, Quartermaster and Commissary U. S. B. C.

I have receipted to Mr. Smith for the foregoing articles, and now bear them upon my return.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Lieut. 3d Artillery, Quartermaster and Commissary.

List of Documents sent to the Department of the Interior, May 12, 1851.

James Myer, quartermaster, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, on the state of the horses and mules, and the necessity of furnishing corn to the animals, April 21, 1851.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Craig, third infantry, commanding escort, to James Myer, on the necessity of furnishing full rations of corn to the animals, April 20, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, giving an account of the labors performed in the astronomical, topographical, and meteorological departments since the landing of the commission in Indianola, Texas, April 25, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, instructions to John Bull, first assistant surveyor, for the examination of the north bank of the Gila.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, instructions to T. Thompson, second assistant surveyor, for the examination of the south bank of the Gila.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, appointing him acting principal surveyor.

James Myer, quartermaster, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, stating that five mechanics attached to the commission refused to work except at their regular trades, Copper Mines, May 10, 1851.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to James Myer, quartermaster, requesting him to discharge the mechanics referred to forthwith, May 10, 1851.

Copy of document deposited at the initial point.

Be it remembered that, on the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, the commissioners and surveyors on behalf of the United States and of Mexico, named to run the boundary line between the two republics, in conformity with the treaty of peace, dated at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and exchanged at the city of Queretaro on the thirtieth day of May of the same year, being fully satisfied with the operations made and the results obtained by the chief astronomers of the two commissions, do establish this point on the right bank of the river Bravo or Grande del Norte in (32° 22′) thirty-two degrees twenty-two minutes north latitude, which, in accordance with the provisions of the fifth article of said treaty, is "the point where it [the said river Bravo or Grande del Norte] strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico."

Be it likewise remembered that the distance from this point to the centre of the bed where now actually runs the river in the direction of the same parallel, is (219.4m.) two hundred and nineteen metres and four-tenths, following the line east from said point.

For the greater solemnity of this act, appear as witnesses on the part of the United States, Brevet Captain Abraham Buford, of the first dragoons, commanding company H, (present on the occasion,) and

Colonel Charles A. Hoppin, aid-de-camp to his Excellency James S. Calhoun, governor of the Territory of New Mexico. And on the part of Mexico, Mr. B. Juan José Sanchez, political chief of the Canton of Bravos, in the State of Chihuahua, as first authority of that place.

Written in duplicate, in English and Spanish, and signed and sealed at the point established, on the day of the month and year aforesaid.

PEDRO GARCIA CONDE,
JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT,
Commissioners.
JOSE SALAZAR Y LARREGUI,
Agremensor.
A. W. WHIPPLE,
Top. Eng., Surveyor and Astronomer.

In presence of—
THOMAS H. WEBB, *Secretary.*
JUAN JOSE SANCHEZ.
FRANCISCO JIMENES.
A. BUFORD, *Brevet Captain, First Dragoons.*
CHAS. A. HOPPIN,
Aid-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor of New Mexico.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Copper Mines, New Mexico, April 21, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I reached this place with the mule and ox train on the 17th instant, in good order. The march was necessarily long on account of the weak condition of the oxen, which compelled the train to move slow. I find the pasturage in this immediate vicinity very poor—none worth mentioning nearer than from three to five miles distant. The mules and oxen that were sent here in February last, although well herded, have not improved—the mules in particular, which are at this time wholly unfit for service; the distance which they are driven to pasture and back, varying from six to ten miles per day, consumes the benefit that they derive from grazing; besides, a great detriment accrues in their being corralled during the night, (without anything to eat,) which is necessary for the security of the animals against their loss in the mountains and timber, or by the Indians.

However good pasture might be, I feel fully authorized in my opinion, having had a long experience with working animals, in saying that neither mules nor horses can sustain themselves in flesh and strength, and perform reasonable service, on grass alone; they must be fed, and without corn they must graze in the morning before going to work; and by the time they can be placed in the team for service, half of the day is gone; and then to work them until night, and place them in the corrall without feed during the night, it certainly cannot be reasonable to suppose or expect that they can be kept in strength and fit condition for service.

I beg leave to refer you to Lieutenant Colonel L. S. Craig's letter, of date 20th instant, for perusal, a copy of which is herein enclosed, giving his opinion, based upon experience, as to the pasturage and the necessary requirements for the support of working animals. Corn is to me an indispensable article, and without a full and complete ration I am well satisfied that the mules in this department cannot perform the service that must necessarily be required; and to prepare them for a trip to the Gila, or any laborious service in the country, they will require to be fed a month or six weeks to place them in proper condition to perform efficient service; besides, we are here in the heart of an Indian country, and suppose that the Indians should be inclined to be hostile, and attempt a descent upon the animals for the purpose of robbing or intimidating the herdsmen, and that they would not go out with the animals to graze, (which is not, in my opinion, improbable,) in such an event, what must become of the mules and other stock now here belonging to the commission? Without corn to subsist them they must perish, or be taken by the Indians.

I am informed that corn can be purchased at a reasonable price at "Yanos" or "Coralitos," in Mexico—distant one hundred and fifty miles from here—say from $4 to $5 per fanega. I have no doubt but that it could be placed here on contract by paying a reasonable advance for transportation. I am so well persuaded of the necessity of corn for the working animals, that without it they must fail to give that service which it seems to me must be required for the success of the commission, and to serve the public interest. I therefore beg to suggest to you that, immediately after the return of the train now gone to El Paso for supplies, it be sent to "Yanos," in Mexico, for a supply of corn.

I find only one house in repair, which is assigned for the use of the commissary's department. There are two other small houses, much dilapidated, which I am now repairing. All the others not yet taken for repairs by Lieutenant Colonel Craig are so much dilapidated that it seems to me to be a greater labor and expense to repair than build new houses. I am here destitute of carpenters or carpenters' tools. Both of these mechanics, Mr. Samuel Moe and Mr. Ferguson, with each a good set of tools, are, I believe, now with Lieutenant A. W. Whipple. They are much wanted here; and without them nothing scarcely can be done in the making of repairs on the buildings, &c. A whip and cross-cut saw are of the utmost importance. Neither one is here. Mr. H. Millen has gone down with the train, in order to procure a whip saw, that some lumber may be sawed. I am informed that he has much experience in getting out lumber. Without it, the buildings cannot be put in repair. There are required fifty or one hundred pounds of nails, hinges, screws, and other building materials, for making doors, windows, &c.

I beg leave to suggest to you that you procure and bring to this place such amount of specie funds as may be required for your use and this department. I have but a small amount of funds on hand. All disbursements made here or in Mexico will necessarily be required in specie; and the amounts here will be small, and generally paid to teamsters in the service. Drafts cannot be used with facility; and for

the purchase of corn, if purchased in Mexico, payment will be required in specie, as it cannot be expected that Mexicans know the value of our drafts, &c.

I shall make all due exertions to have your house prepared on your arrival. I have directed Mr. J. Charles Sheldon to procure corn for the train now below at Doña Ana. I have despatched nine mule teams for the commissary supplies; seven are six-mule teams, and two are five-mule teams. They were all I could fit out at this time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. Boundary Commission.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
United States Commissioner.

CANTONMENT DAWSON, NEW MEXICO,
April 20, 1851.

SIR: In reply to your communication dated the 20th of this month, I have the honor to state that it is my opinion that the animals belonging to the United States boundary commission require to be fed with full rations of corn, to enable them to perform any kind of work, as the grass is not sufficiently advanced to enable them to labor without it.

The mules belonging to the United States boundary commission, in my opinion, are certainly not in condition to perform the contemplated move down the Gila; and it will take several weeks to put them in order, even allowing full rations of corn.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. CRAIG,
Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., commanding.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. Boundary Commission.

IN CAMP AT INITIAL POINT,
New Mexico, April 25, 1851.

DEAR SIR: As you are expected soon to set out upon a reconnaissance in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Rio Gila, I desire to anticipate a report which otherwise would have been deferred until the end of this month. Since the landing of the United States boundary commission at Indianola, Texas, in the latter part of August, 1850, the following operations have been accomplished:

A survey from Indianola to Paso del Norte. This work was undertaken by your direction, and the duty of its accomplishment was given to me by order of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, principal astronomer and chief topographical engineer of the United States boundary commission.

The plan of this operation was based upon astronomical observations for the latitude and longitude of points by means of a sextant,

chronometers, and a four-feet telescope, for observing occultations of stars by the moon. These points were connected by a chain and compass survey, accompanied as far as San Antonio by a line of levels. At San Antonio it was generally deemed impracticable to continue the work. Our march itself was to be a weary one—wide jornadas were to be crossed, and few seemed willing to encounter the additional fatigue of an arduous survey. But it was done. Instructions issued at Indianola will show the organization of parties, in which there was no material change until our departure from San Antonio.

To satisfy those conducting the trains of the escort and commission, I had promised not to delay their progress by the operations of the survey.

Hence it became necessary to start two parties each day—one to complete the first, the other to conclude the latter half, of the day's route. In this way, notwithstanding heat and cold, storms of rain and of snow, two breaks only occurred in the survey. One was for a few miles during the third day's march in the valley of San Pedro, (Devil's river,) while rain and sleet rendered it impossible to read the compass; the other, of a few rods on a jornada, where the rear party was unable to discover the signal left as a starting-point of the advanced party. Chaining became exceedingly arduous, and I deeply lamented that my order for a viameter from Mr. Francis had not been complied with, and that our efforts in New Orleans to buy, and at San Antonio to borrow, had been unsuccessful. But by the skill of Mr. Tuttle, armorer and machinist of the commission, and Mr. Moe, carpenter, a viameter was constructed upon the route and fitted to an ambulance. The chain, after testing the viameter, was laid aside.

Here let me pay a just tribute to the energy and perseverance, and, more than all, general cheerfulness, with which every member of the commission not otherwise employed took his regular tour of duty in this laborious part of the operations of the survey. None were more rejoiced than myself when they were freed from the duty.

The survey then proceeded smoothly to San Elizario, where it was for a while delayed. It was afterwards reorganized under Mr. Prioleau, assistant surveyor; and upon his declining the service, it was conducted by Mr. T. Thompson, assistant surveyor, to El Paso. From thence Mr. Thompson has continued his survey of the boundary along the Rio Grande del Norte, near a hundred miles by the windings of the river, to the initial point of the western parallel of 32° 22′, near Doña Ana.

The whole distance surveyed is between nine hundred and a thousand miles. Upon this route there are about fifty astronomical stations. At nearly all of these stations numerous observations have been made by a Fox dip-circle for magnetic inclination, declination, and intensity. Barometric, thermometric, and other meteorological observations have been daily made since our departure from Indianola. Many occultations of stars by the moon have been observed with a four-feet reflecting telescope at the various points on our route where we happened to be when they occurred. From Indianola to San Antonio, as has been before stated, a profile of the route was determined by the surveyor's level; from thence to Presidio de San Elizario an aneroid barometer

was observed at the top and foot of nearly every hill which the road traversed.

These observations, when computed, are expected to give a satisfactory result for the profile of each day's march. Morning and evening the aneroid was compared with a standard barometer. Praise is due to Mr. Bull, first assistant surveyor, as well as to his two assistants, Messrs. Ihrie and Snowden, for the energy displayed in conducting and performing their portion of the work. Messrs. Steinwehr and Hippel were faithful topographers of the survey. Mr. Chandler and his assistant, Mr. Force, devoted themselves with the utmost zeal and fidelity to the meteorological observations. To Mr. Kettlewell many thanks are due for invaluable aid in astronomical and magnetic observations. At three points on the Rio del Norte more extensive series of observations have been made. These are Presidio de San Elizario, about twenty-five miles below Paso del Norte; Frontera, seven miles north of El Paso, and the "initial point," in latitude 32° 22′, near Doña Ana.

At each of these stations lunar observations for longitude have been made upon a meridian transit, and the latitude has been determined by means of a transit mounted in the prime vertical. Mr. Kettlewell, besides his labors in the astronomical department, has added greatly to the interesting series of magnetic observations conducted by Mr. Garner at Frontera.

The elaborate meteorological observations conducted by Mr. Chandler at San Elizario will form an acquisition to that branch of science. Computations of all the astronomical, magnetic, and meteorological observations are now in rapid progress and near completion. In this connexion, permit me to speak of the valuable assistance of Messrs. O'Donoghue, Campbell, Henning, and Crenion.

By the energy of our excellent topographer, Mr. Von Hippel, aided by his promising sub-assistants, Messrs. Wheaton and Snowden, the survey of near eight hundred miles, from Indianola to San Elizario, is nearly completed in a plot of one inch to the mile, and the topography laid down upon sheets. Mr. Hippel reports that on the 27th instant this work will be accomplished.

Mr. Bull, with a party, has returned from a reconnaissance, *via* Cantonment Dawson, at the Copper Mines, to the Rio Gila; but a report of his operations has not yet been received.

The working season is now opening, and we are prepared to continue operations upon the boundary line westward.

According to your desire, as expressed in your official communication of the 11th instant, two parties are to operate upon and near the Rio Gila—one upon the north, the other upon the south, of that stream—from the nearest point accessible from Cantonment Dawson to the mouth of the Rio San Pedro. Instructions to the assistants conducting these parties, Messrs. Bull and Thompson, accompany this report. Their operations will have for an object examinations necessary to determine the practicability of a road, canal, or railway, based upon the topographical survey of the river.

Magnetic and meteorological observations will be continued at *Frontera*, and at Cantonment Dawson.

The main force of the commission will be employed in delineating the western line of boundary after the manner deemed best to combine rapidity of action with accurate results.

Parties conducted by Messrs. Kettlewell and Hippel will commence this work on Monday next, in conformity with the plan approved by the joint commission, and no effort shall be spared to bring it to a satisfactory determination.

Permit me, sir, to add, in conclusion, that, notwithstanding the natural talent that undoubtedly exists in this commission, we are deficient in experienced officers to conduct, and in disciplined men to perform the duties of detached parties. It is probable that this deficiency will be less felt upon the arrival of the officers of topographical engineers, reported to have been ordered hither by the department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. T. E., Astronomer and Surveyor U. S. and M. B. C.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Commissioner, &c.

IN CAMP, NEAR INITIAL POINT,
Doña Ana, April 26, 1851.

SIR: In conformity with the spirit of the "treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo," which the American commissioner is directed by the department to follow, you will please conduct a party for operations upon the left (south) bank of the Rio Gila.

To the party at present under your command will be attached Geo. P. Ihrie, esq., and his assistant, with a sextant, artificial horizon of mercury, and chronometer, for the astronomical determination of points upon the route.

The surveying and reconnoitring instruments will consist of goniometer, chain, tape, magnetic compasses, &c. With your party you will obtain conveyance in the train which is about to leave this place for Cantonment Dawson, at the Copper Mines, and there you will make requisitions upon the commissary and quartermaster of the commission for the necessary subsistence and transportation.

You will then proceed without delay to the nearest accessible point upon the Rio Gila. This point should be determined by a series of astronomical observations, and a post duly marked and numbered should be firmly erected to mark the spot to be included in the survey expected to be performed simultaneously with your own, but upon the right bank of the river. From this place your survey will commence, following the direction of the stream to the mouth of the Rio San Pedro, which flows into the Gila, according to Major Emory's map, from the southeast.

The basis of your operations will be the line of the survey of the river. This line will connect the astronomical stations, which should be numerous as may be without greatly impeding the rapidity of the survey. Angles and courses will be measured by the various methods which the nature of the country will render most convenient and cor-

rect. The distance over precipice or other obstacle not easily chained may be determined by a hasty triangulation.

By similar means you will obtain points upon the other bank of the river, so as to be able to determine the middle of the river Gila, which, from the point where intersected by the meridian, three degrees west, becomes the boundary line.

You will also please, from time to time, take angles in bearings to distant mountain peaks and other prominent features of the country, to aid in plotting the notes and sketches of the topography, in which all distances will be estimated by the eye. In connexion with the above, you will make such examinations of the vicinity of the Rio Gila as shall determine the practicability of constructing a "road, canal, or railway, which shall, in whole or in part, run upon the Rio Gila, or upon its left bank, within one marine league from the margin of the river." Should you, however, find within the limits specified any obstacle which may be avoided by a short detour upon either bank of the river, you will make such surveys as may be necessary to show how far from the river such a route might lead. You will please pay particular regard to the astronomical operations connected with the survey, and cause all the stations to be so marked as to be available for the party of Mr. Bull while operating upon the opposite bank.

Your field-books should be kept in the most lucid and systematic manner, with copious explanatory notes.

Having arrived at the mouth of the Rio San Pedro, and completed the operations with which you are charged, please report for further instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Top. Eng., Astronomer and Surveyor U. S. B. C.

T. THOMPSON, Esq.,

Assistant Surveyor U. S. Boundary Commission.

INITIAL POINT OBSERVATORY, RIO GRANDE,

April 26, 1851.

SIR: I should be glad to receive a report of your reconnaissance from the Rio Grande to the Rio Gila before you engage upon other duties; but as the season for field-work has commenced, and as a train is about to start westward, you may not be detained.

You will, therefore, please repair immediately with your party, via Cantonment Dawson—where your requisitions upon the quartermaster and commissary of the commission will obtain the necessary supplies and transportation—to the nearest accessible point upon the Rio Gila, and proceed thence with a survey and reconnaissance upon the north (right) bank of said river to a point opposite the junction of Rio San Pedro.

This point is laid down upon Major Emory's map in longitude about 111° west from Greenwich.

You will include in your triangulation, or by intersection of at least *two magnetic* courses, such astronomical points as may be determined

and visibly marked upon the left bank of the Rio Gila by Mr. Ihrie and his assistants.

The objects to be accomplished by your survey are three-fold; to determine the middle of the Rio Gila, which, from its intersection with the meridian, three (3°) degrees of longitude west of the "initial point," forms the boundary between the two republics; to obtain a topographical sketch of the country in the vicinity of the river; and, finally, to make such examinations as shall determine the practicability of constructing a road, canal or railway which shall, in whole or in part, run upon the river Gila, or upon its right bank, within one marine league from the margin of the river.

Should you, however, find within the limits specified, any obstacle which may be avoided by a short detour upon either bank of the river, you will make such surveys as may be necessary to show how far from the river such a route might lead.

Upon your arrival at the mouth of the Rio San Pedro, the operations with which you are charged being completed, you will please report for further instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. Top. Eng., Astronomer, &c., U. S. B. C.

JOHN BULL, Esq.,
1st Assistant U. S. Boundary Commission.

IN CAMP, NEAR THE INITIAL POINT,
April 23, 1851.

DEAR SIR: The fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo requires that the two governments shall each appoint a commissioner and surveyor to run and mark the boundary line between the two republics.

The surveyor in behalf of the United States has not arrived; and having received no advice from him, it is impossible to conjecture when he will be here. The present is the most propitious period of the year for field duty; everything is in readiness for continuing the operations connected with the survey, and the Mexican commissioner is urgent to have the business proceeded with.

Under these circumstances, being unwilling that any blame should attach to the United States by a delay in the proceedings of the joint commission, I have thought proper, by and with consent of the Mexican commissioner, to designate you to act as surveyor during the temporary absence of A. B. Gray, esq. You are therefore requested to be present at the spot fixed upon for the initial point, and to take part in the ceremonies as acting surveyor.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner U. S. and Mex. Boundary Com.

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE, *U. S. Top. Eng.*,
Act. Chief Astron: U. S. and Mex. Bound. Com.,
In Camp, near the Initial Point, New Mexico.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.,
Copper Mines, New Mexico, May 10, 1851.

SIR: It was this moment reported to me by John T. Mankin, esq., that the mechanics had refused to do further labor except at their regular trades, viz: John Fitzpatrick, saddle and harness-maker; James E. Owens and C. W. Litchfield, tailors; and Madison Gassaway, shoemaker; and that he was unable to work further on the house now being repaired for your quarters, for the want of some one to assist him; at the same time he remarked that if the other mechanics were discharged he would be compelled to go with them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster United States and
Mexican Boundary Commission.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
United States Commissioner.

SANTA RITA COPPER MINES,
New Mexico, May 10, 1851.

SIR: I have this moment received your note apprizing me that five of the mechanics attached to the commission, who are now employed in repairing the house for my quarters, "had refused to do further labor except at their regular trades."

The refusal of these men to work, when several have for months been in comparative idleness, surprises me much.

They were employed in Washington with the distinct understanding that they should do any work required by the commission, whether at their regular trades, in attending the surveying parties in the field, or in other employments. They are well aware of this, as they must have known that the boundary commission, embracing one hundred men, (including themselves,) could not employ twenty-five mechanics at their trades exclusively.

Such being the determination of the mechanics named in your letter, I have to request that you will discharge them forthwith. Their accounts will be ready on Monday, (the 12th,) and by calling at the commissary's office on that day they will receive the amount due them.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster United States and
Mexican Boundary Commission.

Colonel Graham to the Secretary of the Interior.

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 16, 1851.

SIR: I reported to the department on the 1st ultimo my arrival at El Paso on the 24th of June, with the advance of Captain French's military escort and army wagon train. That letter was forwarded by Captain French, who left El Paso about the 8th of July, on his return to San Antonio. The proceedings of the United States commissioner and myself since that time will be sufficiently shown by the accompanying correspondence (numbered from 1 to 30 inclusive)* which I submit to the department. It shows a state of affairs here of a most painful character. After so long a delay in going on with the surveys of the boundary, involving at the same time very large expenditures of money, in consequence, in a great measure, of a want of the necessary instruments on our part, but partly from other causes, it was to have been hoped that when these instruments arrived, a spirit of energy and activity would be infused in the scientific corps, and that every thought would be directed to pushing the work forward. But what was my surprise at being denied, at the outset, by the United States commissioner, the position assigned me by your instructions of the 23d of October last, which were brought to him here by Mr. Sanford about the time of my arrival at El Paso. The decided course taken by Mr. Bartlett on this point caused much time, which ought to have been spent in laboring in the field, to be taken up in the discussions which unavoidably followed. The result will be fully seen by the correspondence which accompanies this communication. Previous to its development, hoping it would have a different issue from what has taken place, I took every step in my power to prepare and submit to the United States commissioner plans for active operations such as I thought best calculated to secure their earliest completion, and in regard to which I had vainly counted on his hearty co-operation. Perhaps my surprise ought now to be the less, in consequence of the rumors which prevailed at El Paso soon after my arrival there, that the commissioner did not intend to receive me as your instructions required—that he considered those instructions as not binding him positively. At the time, I treated these rumors as idle, and not worthy of notice. Even now Mr. Bartlett holds that the general instructions he received from your predecessor are binding on him, notwithstanding the more recent ones.

There seems to be a strange inconsistency here, since Mr. Bartlett quotes in his letter to me of the 4th instant that part of your instructions to him of March, (the 11th, I think,) which says he has been enjoined "to reorganize the commission at once, and curtail the force employed to the lowest possible limit consistent with a proper discharge of the business connected with the service."

The instructions of your predecessor were issued, if I mistake not, at a time when it was believed that Congress would grant appropri-

*This correspondence will be found on subsequent pages, numbered as above.

ations upon a scale so liberal as to allow of many collateral investigations in this new and but little explored country, in addition to the mere work for running and marking the line. But Congress, by the appropriation bills passed after Mr. Bartlett was far distant from the seat of government, was decided in discountenancing any expenditure not necessary for the absolute running and marking of the line, &c., as specified in the 5th article of the treaty, except alone the examinations authorized in the 6th article, with regard to ascertaining the practicability of a road, canal, or railway on or near the river Gila.

The course which Mr. Bartlett thought proper to pursue on the 6th instant, cut me off entirely from any participation with him in the reorganization of the scientific corps. I have no means of knowing the number of persons attached to the commission, nor of ascertaining the rates of compensation, nor the expenses of the present organization. It is a matter which he has taken into his own hands, denying me all information on the subject, and of course I cannot be in any way responsible for it. He never answered or took any official notice of my letter to him of the 9th instant in regard to this matter. Wishing to conciliate, in every possible manner consistent with a proper respect for the authority of your department, this unfortunate difference, I several times sought and obtained personal interviews with Mr. Bartlett at his office. On the 11th instant, I waited on him in person, and among other subjects I urged him to send me the list of members of the commission, with their stations and rates of pay set opposite each name, in compliance with my letter on that subject of the 9th, which I supposed, when I left him, he intended doing. Instead of which, however, he sent me, under the same envelope with his letter of the 11th, as it were in derision of my position, the paper marked No. 24, which is in his own handwriting, purporting to be a "List of Members of the Boundary Commission attached to the Surveying and Astronomical Corps." This list, it will be seen, is neither authenticated by his signature nor does it embrace the rates of compensation, nor but a very small portion of the persons under pay.

Not satisfied with this paper, and supposing the commissioner may, through inadvertence, have misunderstood my wishes, and not desiring myself to vex this question by too much correspondence in writing, I requested Lieutenant Burnside to wait on him, which he did late in the afternoon of the 11th, and informed him that the paper sent was not authenticated with his signature, nor did it contain all the information asked for by my letter of the 9th, and begging him to send the information in full. The commissioner replied to Lieutenant Burnside that the paper he had already sent me was all he intended to send me.

He had already authorized or allowed Mr. Gray to organize and lead off into a separate camp all the members of the surveying corps stationed here.

My opinion is, that the organization is now considerably larger and more expensive than it need be for all the duties required of this commission.

The department will no doubt be informed that the progress of *the survey* on the line between the Rio Grande and the Gila was

arrested under a protest from Mr. Gray in the latter part of July With that question I do not interfere, as its decision belongs peculiarly to the joint commission.

It may be proper, however, that I should state that Mr. Bartlett consulted Lieutenant Whipple, the acting astronomer at the time, professionally, in December last, in regard to the point from whence the line should depart from the Rio Grande. The point agreed upon is about thirty-four miles, or 29′ 36″ of latitude further north than that which would have been adopted if Mr. Whipple's opinion had prevailed. The correspondence on that subject is hereto annexed, (marked E, F, G.) It is a part of Lieutenant Whipple's official correspondence, turned over to me when I relieved him here.

The accompanying hasty sketch (marked A) will show the manner in which that line was being traced when I joined the commission. When it was suspended, under the protest of Mr. Gray, it had progressed as far upon the great circle (or chord in projection of the parallel of latitude) as the point marked station 12—that is to say, about seventy-five miles west of the Rio Grande. The points on the curve, however, had only been laid down as far as the point marked station 8.

A triangulation which was going on, in order to determine the extent of the three degrees of longitude with accuracy, had progressed as far as the same point.

I hereto attach, also, a hasty extract from the treaty map of Disturnell, of 1847, showing the line AB, marked as the southern boundary of New Mexico, and the line CD, which was actually being traced as the boundary when its progress was suspended under the protest, making a difference of territory of about 5,950 square miles.

Although Mr. Bartlett designated Lieutenant Whipple to act as surveyor during the temporary absence of A. B. Gray, esq., it was not until the 23d of April, 1851, (see H,) after the initial point on the Rio Grande had been agreed upon by himself and the Mexican commissioner, and the astronomical observations were all completed at that point. Lieut. Whipple's function was confined to the mere tracing of the line after it had been agreed upon by the two commissioners. He had no voice whatever in the deliberations or decision as to the position of that point.

I allude to these circumstances, sir, to show, as I trust it will, how important it was that I should not surrender into the hands of Mr. Bartlett, on his demand—being, as it was, in defiance of his instructions from you—the responsible position to which you had assigned me. He undertook to repudiate me publicly before the scientific corps as its appointed "head," and then demanded that I should surrender the function assigned me and the surveying instruments to another. I did all I could to conciliate this question; but I felt it a point of sacred duty not to compromise the President's authority, nor to allow it to be tampered with. I asked myself the question, If I surrendered those instruments into hands that might direct their use improperly, would I not be proving recreant to my duty? I weighed the matter most seriously and deliberately, and I could come to no other conclusion than

that it was my duty to obey the orders given to me, and make them the criterion of my conduct. I trust, sir, I shall meet the approbation of the President and yourself.

I have served my country faithfully and industriously for thirty-three years amidst vicissitudes and hardships that I will not dwell upon here; but I will say, the most painful position of my whole life is that in which J. R. Bartlett, esq., United States commissioner, has placed me on this occasion, in not only repudiating publicly the official position in which you placed me by authority of the President, but in declaring that that position was in violation of the treaty stipulations.

I trust, sir, I need say no more. I throw my cause into the hands of the President of the United States, most respectfully, for his disposal, conscious that I have acted from a single motive—a clear sense of duty.

In regard to matters touching the commissariat, I must leave them, for want of time to enter into details, to the explanations which will be made by Lieut. Burnside, an officer of the highest honor and the highest merit, in whose statements the most implicit confidence may be placed. I send him as special bearer of this despatch.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lt. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps, &c., &c., &c.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, &c., &c., Washington, D. C.

E.

[Extract.]

EL PASO, *December* 10, 1850.

The joint commission has had several meetings, the last yesterday. There is an important point to fix by the astronomers, which makes it necessary that I should see you as soon as possible.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

Lieut. WHIPPLE.

True extract:

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieutenant U. S. Topographical Engineers.

F.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, (Texas,) December 12, 1850.

SIR: In conformity with your request, I have the honor to submit my opinion regarding that portion of the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which refers to the southern and western boundary of New Mexico.

Had this boundary been specified by a reference to its geographical position upon the earth's surface—being defined by the co-ordinates of latitude and longitude—there could have been no difference of opinion on the subject. Boundaries, when definite, are always marked upon the earth's surface by natural features, such as mountains or streams, or else by specific lines or curves; such boundaries when projected upon a map are easily understood.

But the map of Disturnell—referred to by the treaty as that to be followed in marking the southern and western boundaries of New Mexico—represents them by irregularly waving lines.

The inference is plain that their position upon the earth's surface was never determined; but that, when the limits of New Mexico were agreed upon, the intention was to include within them (north of the town of El Paso and between the Rio Grande del Norte and the waters of the Rio Gila) a portion of territory equal, as nearly as possible, to that within the waving lines upon the map.

The intentions of the framers of the treaty being understood, it remains only for the commissioners to agree as to the manner in which those intentions shall be carried into effect. The lines of latitude and longitude, not being referred to in the treaty, should not be followed upon the map; particularly as, from the inaccuracy with which the Rio Grande is laid down in longitude, the designs of the framers of the treaty would thereby be frustrated.

But Paso, being a point of reference in the treaty, should not be overlooked; and the distance of the line north of it was intended to be represented upon the map. From the starting point on the Rio Grande, to mark a line due west three degrees of longitude, thence due north to the point where the line intersects the Rio Gila, appears to me as strict a construction of the treaty as it is practicable to mark upon the ground.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. U. S. Topo. Eng's, Astronomer and T. E. U. S. B. C.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Boundary Commissioner, &c., &c.

True copy:

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieutenant U. S. Topographical Engineers.

G.

[Extracts.]

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, December 30, 1850.

DEAR SIR: * * * * * Your opinion as to the understanding of the 5th article of the treaty relating to the boundary was received by Mr. Chandler, and shall be filed with the journals of the commission.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE,
U. S. Topographical Engineers and
Astronomer U. S. Boundary Commission.

* * * * * * * *

P. S.—At the time I requested your opinion on the 5th article of the treaty, I was fearful that the position which I took at the first meeting of the joint commission, in which I claimed the entire length or the "whole southern boundary of New Mexico," according to Disturnell's map, amounting to three degrees, and which I insisted on at every subsequent meeting, might not be acceded to, and that we should be unable to agree.

In that case I was desirous that my position should, if possible, be sustained by you. But I observed that if we should agree, it would be unnecessary.

As we have now mutually agreed, and my original position and claim has been fully acceded to by the commission on the part of Mexico, this opinion will be of no use. Yet, that it may be shown in the future history of the joint commission that your opinion fully coincided with mine, I shall take great pleasure in placing it on file with the records of the joint commission.

J. R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

True extracts:

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. U. S. Topographical Engineers.

DECEMBER 30, 1850.

H.

IN CAMP, NEAR THE INITIAL POINT,
New Mexico, April 23, 1851.

SIR: The 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo requires that the two governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a *surveyor* to run and mark the boundary line between the two republics.

The surveyor in behalf of the United States has not arrived, and *having* received no advice from him, it is impossible to conjecture when

he will be here. The present is the most propitious period of the year for field duty: everything is in readiness for the continuing the operations connected with the survey, and the Mexican commissioner is urgent to have the business proceeded with. Under the circumstances, unwilling that any blame should attach to the United States by a delay in the proceedings of the joint commission, I have thought proper, by and with consent of the Mexican commissioner, to designate you to act as surveyor during the temporary absence of A. B. Gray, esq. You are therefore requested to be present to-morrow at the spot fixed upon for the establishment of the initial point, and take part in the ceremonies as acting surveyor.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner U. S. and Mexican Boundary Commission.

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE,
U. S. Top. Engineers, acting Chief Astro'r U. S. and Mex. B. Com'n, in camp near the Initial Point, New Mexico.

True copy:

A. W. WHIPPLE,
United States Topographical Engineers.

List of Documents sent to the Department of the Interior, July 8, 1851.

John Bull, 1st assistant surveyor, to John R. Bartlett, commissioner, relating to the examination and survey of the Gila, &c.; June 17, 1851.

Dr. J. M. Bigelow to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, on the tendency to scurvy at the Copper Mines; June 19, 1851.

James Myer, quartermaster, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, on the necessity of furnishing corn to the animals, and his report after providing the same; June 20, 1851.

Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, announcing his arrival at El Paso, and desires the commissioner to meet him there; Frontera, June 26, 1851.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, in reply; Copper Mines, July 1, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to John R. Bartlett, commissioner, resigning his place as acting chief astronomer and surveyor; June 2, 1851.

A. B. Gray, principal surveyor, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, reporting his arrival at El Paso del Norte; June 26, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Craig, requesting him to arrest certain persons having a female captive, mules, &c., purchased by them of the Indians; Santa Rita, June 27, 1851.

Same to General Pedro Garcia Condé, stating that he had secured the captive and property; June 28, 1851.

Same to Peter Blacklaws, commanding the party having the female captive and property in their possession; June 30, 1851.

Same to General Pedro Garcia Condé, reporting his decision relative to the female and the two male captives, the horses, and mules; July 2, 1851.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE,
June 17, 1851.

SIR: On the 11th day of May ultimo I had the honor to receive from Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, topographical engineers, astronomer and surveyor, United States boundary commission, a letter of instructions, dated April 26, 1851, concerning a survey and reconnaissance upon the north (right) bank of the Rio Gila, from near the initial point on the river to the mouth of the San Pedro, from which I take the following extract, viz:

"You will include in your triangulations, or by intersection of at least two magnetic courses, such astronomical points as may be determined and visibly marked upon the left bank of the Rio Gila by Mr. Ihrie and his assistants.

"The objects to be accomplished by your survey are three-fold: To determine the middle of the Rio Gila, which, from its intersection with the meridian, three degrees (3°) of longitude west of the initial point, *forms the* boundary between the two republics; to obtain a topographical sketch of the country in the vicinity of the river; and, finally, to

make such examinations as shall determine the practicability of constructing a road, canal, or railway, which shall, in whole or in part, run upon the river Gila, or upon its right bank, within one marine league from the margin of the river.

"Should you, however, find within the limits specified any obstacle which may be avoided by a short detour, upon either bank of the river, you will make such surveys as may be necessary to show how far from the river such a route might lead."

The foregoing is the entire substance of the above-mentioned letter of instructions, that pertains to the nature of the work with which I am therein charged, and I beg leave, in connexion with these instructions, to call your attention to the character and importance of this survey, as expressed in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and to the means placed in my hands for its accomplishment.

The fifth (5th) article of the treaty gives with minute precision a description of the boundary line, from a point on the Gulf of Mexico three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, or opposite the mouth of the deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea, and following the middle of the river, or in the middle of the deepest channel when it has more than one, to the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence along the boundary of New Mexico, as determined by a certain map published by J. Disturnell, to the middle of the Rio Gila, or to the middle of the first branch of that river which may intersect the said boundaries; thence down the middle of the said branch, and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific ocean.

The boundary line, therefore, extends from a point in the Gulf of Mexico to a point on the Pacific ocean, and is two-fold in its character, certain portions of it being *imaginary*, and subject to the determination of the commissioners and surveyors of the republics of the United States and Mexico; and other portions of it *natural*, being composed of the rivers Bravo del Norte and Gila.

The aforesaid article of the treaty, after specifying, as above, what constitutes the boundary, goes on to determine how it shall be established by the respective commissioners and surveyors. It requires that the boundary line *shall be run and marked, in its whole course from the point on the Pacific ocean to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte;* that journals and plans shall be kept and made out, and that the result agreed upon by the commissioners and surveyors shall be deemed a part of the treaty, &c.

Nothing further is contained in the treaty, having reference to the determination and survey of the said boundary line, or to any other survey or scientific examination connected therewith, beyond what is found in the last paragraph of the sixth article, which reads as follows:

"*If, by the examination which may be made*, it should be ascertained to be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway which should, in whole or in part, run upon the river Gila, or upon its right or its left bank, within the space of one marine league from either margin of the river, the governments of both republics will form an

agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantage of both countries."

Looking, then, to the specification of the treaty, to determine the duties of the respective commissioners and surveyors of the two republics, it is manifest, and beyond all argument, that the *primary* object to be accomplished by them is, to *establish, run, and mark the boundary line in its whole course*, from the port of San Diego to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte, and to keep such notes and make such maps, to be placed in the archives of the respective governments, as will enable said governments, in all future time, to determine the precise position of the lines (both its imaginary and natural portions) as it shall now be agreed upon by their commissioners and surveyors. The *secondary* object is, to ascertain the practicability of constructing a road, canal, or railway upon a belt of land two leagues in width, in the middle of which runs the river Gila. Even slight attention to the language of the treaty shows that the information *contemplated* by the sixth article was regarded as *incidental* to the performance of the duties required by the fifth article, and not of paramount or even considerable importance, in comparison therewith.

I now take the liberty of asking your attention to a few considerations upon the relative magnitude and importance, and the manner of running and marking the different portions of the boundary line; that is, those portions which are *imaginary* as distinguished from those which are *natural*. The imaginary boundary is divided into two sections—one extending from a point on the Pacific, near the port of San Diego, to the junction of the rivers Colorado and Gila; the other from a point on the Rio Grande, at thirty-two degrees and twenty-two minutes (32° 22′) north latitude, to a point in the same parallel of latitude three degrees (3°) of longitude west from the said Rio Grande, and thence north to the Rio Gila. From the best information we have, the aggregate length of these sections will not exceed three hundred (300) miles. Both of them pass over an uninhabited, and I may literally add, an uninhabitable country, destitute of wood and water, and generally so inhospitable as to preclude the possibility of settlement. The western section has already (it is fair to presume) been run and marked, and is therefore not to be taken into consideration as among the objects to be accomplished by the present commission. The eastern section, extending from the Rio Grande to the Gila, is now being run and marked in the most scientific manner, and with the best means at the disposal of the commission.

The natural portions of the boundary line are composed of the Rio Bravo del Norte, from the initial point at thirty-two degrees twenty-two minutes (32° 22′) of north latitude, to its mouth on the Gulf of Mexico, and the Rio Gila from its junction with the Colorado to the initial point, a distance of not less than four hundred and fifty (450) miles towards its source. The aggregate length of the portions of these rivers that constitute the boundary, will exceed sixteen hundred (1,600) miles. They pass through fertile and well timbered valleys nearly the entire distance; and it is a remarkable fact, that their alluvial and *highly* productive bottoms constitute almost *the entire land capable of cultivation, and the support of a population that can be found within an area*

of over one hundred thousand square miles, and extending nearly from one ocean to the other; they will eventually constitute the boundaries in innumerable private title-deeds, and will be the limits of civil, ecclesiastical and political jurisdiction, in a densely populated section of the country. But these rivers which seem to be of such importance to this extensive region are subject to continual changes, and perhaps no river on the northwestern hemisphere is more variable in its channel than the Rio Bravo del Norte. The highly cultivated and beautiful valley lying along the river and between the towns of El Paso and San Elizario has well nigh passed from the United States into Mexico, under your own observation and within the few months of your residence near the former place. While the imaginary boundary can never, from the very nature of the country through which it passes, become a matter of dispute, it requires no prophetic vision to foresee interminable litigation, growing out of the failure of the respective commissions to run and mark these rivers in the most scientific and permanent manner. They require numerous and enduring monuments, on account of their liability to change, and because their present position cannot (like the imaginary boundary) be at any time recovered from maps and records only. The importance, therefore, of these natural boundaries, and the necessity of running and marking them in the most *scientific, accurate and permanent* manner, is so apparent, that I respectfully submit, whether the best means, the best abilities, and the best energies of your commission should not be devoted to the accomplishment of this end, and whether the object contemplated in the treaty will be gained without running and marking the boundary "*in its whole course*" from the Pacific ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, in a manner to render it practically useful and enduring.

And permit me to hope that the obscurity with which I may have clothed this subject will not prevent its receiving your careful attention, for I am well persuaded that it is of sufficient importance to merit it at your hands.

I come now briefly to connect the foregoing remarks with Lieutenant Whipple's letter of instructions of the 26th April, ultimo. By that letter I am required to determine the middle of the Rio Gila—to take a topographical sketch of the country—to ascertain its practicability for the construction of a road, canal or railway, and to *verify my work*, and *mark it upon the grounds*, by connecting it with the observations made by the party under Thomas Thompson, esq.

I have simply to state that the instruments and means placed in my hands are inadequate to the accomplishment of the work in the manner indicated by the foregoing remarks, or as I should be glad to undertake to do it; and while it is not my intention to decline to obey my instructions as well and faithfully as I can with the instruments and means at my disposal, I do nevertheless, in the most determined and unqualified manner, protest against their imperfection and deficiency.

But I should perhaps feel thankful for the order to connect my line with the observations made by the party in charge of Mr. Thompson, as their superior instruments, and the well known and acknowledged

professional skill and experience of those gentlemen, will become a complete *verification* and guarantee of the correctness of my own.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BULL,
First Assistant Surveyor, U. S. B. C.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner, U. S. B. C.

MEDICAL DEP'T U. S. AND M. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita Copper Mines, June 19, 1851.

SIR: The extreme difficulty you will have in keeping the men you have engaged on the line in a healthy state, exposed as they will be to hardships and privations, and situated as you must necessarily be, from all the ordinary sources of proper supplies, is my license for addressing you this note.

Independent of the privation of a certain amount of fresh and succulent diet, which is absolutely necessary to a healthy state of the blood, there appears to exist a strong predisposition to scorbutic diseases in this climate. Whether this tendency arises from peculiarity of soil or climate, or both conjoined, is more than I am able to say. But from the knowledge and experience I have had with the members of the commission, and of the escort under Colonel Craig, accompanying us, I am satisfied that the predisposition to attacks of this disease is much stronger here than it is in the eastern portions of the United States. Although the members of the commission suffered less than the escort under Colonel Craig, among whom it was very manifest, twelve or fifteen cases have occurred, in the course of nine months, in a command of eighty men; yet in the survey of Mr. Thompson, from about the 15th February to near 15th May, two manifest cases occurred in a party of fifteen men. They were a good deal exposed to fatigue and moisture in surveying and traversing the Rio Grande, and their means of obtaining fresh provisions were also limited to a very considerable degree.

Dr. Stone, surgeon of the military post at Franklin, near El Paso, informed me that citizens of El Paso who belonged to the more elevated rank of society, and consequently had it in their power to supply themselves with such a diet as was required by their necessities, were subject to fatal attacks of this disease.

That scurvy is eminently a blood disease, in which the blood is starved of some of its essential ingredients, and which is supplied to it by the use of such a diet as we have spoken of, is so generally received and adopted by the profession, that I dare not, with my limited means of observation, gainsay it. Salts, of which potash and lime are bases, are, no doubt, absolutely necessary to a healthy state of the blood. So, also, some of the organic acids, such as citric, malic, and tartaric, are equally necessary to form them. It is more generally believed that the acid constituents of these salts are only necessary in the blood to prevent the appearance of scurvy; but why, I do not know. *Because, if* the theory be true that the pathological state of the blood

depends upon a deficiency of these salts, then a want or deficiency of either of their constituents will equally account for their disappearance in the blood.

According to Dr. Watson, raw potatoes have long been in good repute, both for the cure and prevention of the scurvy; and Dr. Baly has made the discovery that they are equally effective when cooked and made palatable as when used in their raw state. He believes that three to six pounds, weekly, to a person, would be sufficient to prevent the disease. He accounts for their salutary influence in the following manner: "A glance at the chemical analysis of the potato at once explains (the theory of) its anti-scorbutic virtue. The various fruits, succulent roots, and herbs, which have the property of preventing and curing scurvy, all contain, dissolved in their juices, one or more organic acids, such as citric, malic, and tartaric.

"Sometimes these exist in a free state, but more generally they are combined with potash or lime, or both these bases. Now, potatoes have been submitted to most elaborate chemical analysis, by Einhoff and Vanguelin; and by both these chemists they have been found to contain a vegetable acid in considerable quantity. According to Einhoff, this acid is the tartaric, combined with potash and lime. According to Vanguelin, it is the citric, partly in combination with those bases, and partly in the free state.

"The farinaceous seeds, as wheat, barley, oats, and rye, which are destitute of the anti-scorbutic property, contain no organic or vegetable acid."

I am not aware that an analysis of the soil in this region has ever been made, but the bitter, resinous, and astringent properties of nearly the whole vegetable kingdom indicate the absence of those bases, as well as of the organic acids.

The cactus family and the agave plant, so indispensable to human existence in this country, independent of foreign supply, in the various forms of *mezcal*, are almost the only exceptions I know to this law. Whether the extreme aridity of the atmosphere has any influence in causing the disease, or aggravating it when caused by a want of proper food, I am unable to say.

That yourself and Colonel Craig would be justified in procuring such means, at almost any expense, as would prevent the ravages of this horrible disease, the known liberality, charity, and humanity of the people and government of the United States forbid us to doubt.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BIGELOW,
Surgeon U. S. and M. Boundary Commission.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Copper Mines, New Mexico, June 20, 1851.

SIR: In accordance with your orders and instructions of date 13th ultimo, I proceeded to Yanos, Corralitas, and Barranca, Mexico, the

latter place about four miles south of Corralitas, with nine wagons and teams, for the purchase of corn, twenty-five pack-mules and thirty-five pack-saddles.

I have the honor this day to report the arrival at this place of the train of wagons with corn, twenty-one pack-mules with saddles complete, after an absence of thirty-eight days.

I made purchase of corn in Barranca, and contracted, immediately on my arrival at Corralitas, for twenty-five pack-mules, at the time in Sonora, to be delivered to me on their arrival at Corralitas. Their daily anticipated arrival detained me from the 21st of May to the 10th June, being the only pack-mules and pack-saddles that I could obtain in that section of country; this being the case, I was compelled from necessity to wait their arrival or return without them. The extra pack-saddles, as directed by you, could not be obtained in the country; neither could I contract at any price for the delivery of one or two hundred fanegas of corn at Yanos or this place, at any price to be named reasonable, as it is not in the country at this time. No contracts could be closed for the delivery of corn until the new crop comes in, in October or November next.

The three drafts, Nos. 279, 280, 281, of date May 9th, 1851, drawn by you in my favor on Messrs. Chubb & Schenck, Washington, D. C., and made payable at the office of Messrs. James Robb & Co., New Orleans, two for five hundred dollars each and one for one thousand dollars; and also two drafts dated May 14th, 1851, drawn by you on Mr. James W. Magoffin, El Paso, Texas, payable to my order ninety days after date, each for five hundred dollars—making in all the sum of three thousand dollars, which was given me by you for the purchase of corn, pack-mules, &c.—I was unable to negotiate in that country, and am obliged to return them, and ask in lieu thereof specie funds to meet the payments of the purchases due on the 16th of July next, at the house of Mr. Hugh Stevenson, El Paso, Texas. I was compelled to make all of my negotiations through Mr. Lewis Flotte, proprietor of the hacienda at Barranca, for the payment of the corn, pack-mules, &c., and I here acknowledge to him my obligations for favors and kindness bestowed, without which it would have been impossible to have procured the corn, pack-mules, &c. In consequence of which, I am positively compromised to place the funds in the hands of Mr. H. Stevenson by that date.

I require on the 30th June instant, the close of the present fiscal year, two thousand dollars for remuneration of services of teamsters, herders, laborers and arrieros, now in the service of this department, whose pay is due from the 31st March, 1851, and for the closing of all other accounts of contingent expenses to that date. It will be out of my power to pay these men in other than specie funds; and in order to make my returns and terminate the fiscal year, the pay-roll should be closed and signed by each person in the service of the department.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster.

Hon. J. R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner.

STATION 11, BOUNDARY LINE WEST,
June 29, 1851.

SIR: Lieutenant Colonel Graham, head of scientific corps, &c., &c., and Andrew B. Gray, esq., surveyor, having arrived at El Paso, my services are no longer necessary to the commission; and I hereby tender the resignation of my appointments of principal astronomer *ad interim* and acting surveyor during the absence of Mr. Gray.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Boundary Commissioner, Santa Rita del Cobre.

FRONTERA, *June* 26, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at the military post of El Paso del Norte on the 24th instant, with the instruments for running and marking the boundary line under the treaty with Mexico. I have had these instruments stored here to-day, ready for issuing to the surveying parties so soon as the reorganization of the scientific corps can be made in accordance with the instructions of the Department of the Interior.

Understanding at El Paso that you were expected there in a few days, I have thought it best to await your arrival, and hope to have the pleasure of meeting you soon.

I have sent instructions to Lieutenant Whipple to proceed to this place with as little delay as practicable, as I think his presence very necessary before we proceed with the organization.

I have several packages and letters for you, which I will have the pleasure to deliver on meeting you here. They are so distributed amongst the various boxes of instruments that I cannot at this hasty moment lay my hands upon them.

Hoping to meet you in good health, I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lt. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps, &c., &c., &c.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. AND MEX. BOUNDARY COMM'N,
Santa Rita Copper Mines, New Mexico, July 1, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, (written in pencil,) announcing your arrival at Frontera, with the instruments for running and marking the boundary line under the treaty with Mexico; and that, having heard at El Paso that I was expected there in a few days, you would await my arrival.

In my reply I have to state that I have had no idea of visiting

El Paso at present, and that no one was authorized to make such a statement. Furthermore, the settlement of my quarterly and yearly accounts to the 30th June, the accumulation of business during my last absence of a month, and the replies to numerous letters and despatches just received by Mr. Sanford—all of which require my immediate attention—will render it absolutely impossible for me to leave here at this time to meet you at Frontera to organize the scientific corps of the boundary commission. I shall be glad, therefore, if you will meet me at this place, which is in the centre of our present operations, when I will unite with you in carrying out the instructions of the Department of the Interior.

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieutenant Colonel J. D. GRAHAM,
Chief Astronomer and Head of Scientific Corps,
U. S. and Mexican Boundary Comm'n, Frontera, Texas.

EL PASO, ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Thursday, June 26, 1851.

SIR: I reached this point on the 25th instant, (yesterday;) and being instructed to report to you on my arrival, I have the honor to do so the first opportunity.

My limited means of transportation, together with a rather debilitated state of health after a recent and severe illness, will prevent my repairing immediately to your encampment at the Copper Mines. I entertain a hope also that your duties in the commission may cause you to visit this place very shortly, and when I may have the pleasure of meeting you in person.

I would state that my principal assistant, Mr. Radziminski, as also Mr. Taylor, one of the sub-assistants, have arrived with me.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,
U. S. Surveyor, under 5th article treaty, &c.

Hon. John R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner, under 5th article treaty with Mexico, &c.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, NEW MEXICO,
June 27, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Information has just reached me that a party of men, purporting to be New Mexicans, have come in here, bringing with them a Mexican female, whom they say they purchased of some Indians on the Gila.

The course pursued by these men is in direct violation of article 11th of the treaty between the United States and the republic of Mexico, as may be seen by the extract enclosed.

I also understand that they have with them a large number of horses and mules, purchased also of the Indians, which there is reason to believe are Mexican property, and the purchase of which equally conflicts with the provisions of the same article.

I therefore feel it my duty to call your attention to the above matters, and to request you to take such measures as will lead to the restoration of the female to her liberty, and the property to its rightful owners.

I have the honor to be, respectfully and truly, yours,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel CRAIG,
3d Inf., Commanding the Escort, &c., Santa Rita del Cobre.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. AND M. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, New Mexico, June 28, 1851.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make known to you the following event which has just transpired here:

Last evening a party of New Mexicans—twenty in number—arrived here, on their return from an expedition to the Gila and the Pinol Indians, whither they had been for the purpose of trade, bringing with them about twenty mules and horses, and a young Mexican lady, a captive purchased by them of the Pinol Indians.

Although not authorized by my instructions to interfere in a matter of this kind, yet as an agent of the United States government, sent here to carry out certain stipulations in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, I deemed it my duty to order the immediate arrest of the party alluded to, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Craig, commander of our escort, and to take under my protection the female captive mentioned, as well as to secure the mules and horses in their possession.

I beg leave to call your attention to the 11th article of the treaty, which relates to the matter in question.

I have examined the principal persons engaged in this expedition, as well as the captive, and find that her name is Inez Gonzales; that she is the daughter of Jesus Gonzales, a respectable citizen of Santa Cruz, in the State of Sonora; that she was captured nine months ago, and has since remained in the custody of the Indians by whom she was captured.

As this is the first instance in which the United States has endeavored to enforce the stipulations contained in the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, I shall be glad to see you before I take further steps in the matter. I have detained the party until you arrive.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

General PEDRO GARCIA CONDE,
Commissioner on the part of Mexico, in camp, Rio Mimbres.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE,
June 30, 1851.

SIR: The commissioners of the United States and the republic of Mexico have had a meeting in reference to the case of the young female, and the mules, &c., brought in here by a party of traders of whom you are the leader. The result arrived at is, that in order faithfully to fulfil the stipulations of article 11 of the treaty existing between the two nations, which article has been made known to you, it is the duty of the American commissioner, as the representative of the government, to see that she is restored to her parents. Pedro Archiveque, who is said to have purchased her of the Indians, can write to her father a statement of the case, and undoubtedly will receive ample justice at his hands. The American commissioner will take charge of and forward any letter that may be delivered to him for that purpose.

As respect the mules, &c., there is no doubt but they belong to Sonorians. It is well known that the Pinol Indians have of late made a descent on Sonora, and carried away mules, horses, &c. Besides, they all have the Mexican brand, whereas *you well know* the New Mexicans use no brand; and therefore this is a property which no license could warrant you in purchasing of Indians, as such purchase violates a solemn treaty between the two governments. These animals, therefore, must be retained a sufficient length of time to ascertain if they can be identified by their Mexican owners. Should they not be, they shall be surrendered to those of your party claiming them.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Mr. PETER BLACKLAWS.

U. S. AND M. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, July 2, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to make known to you that on the evening of the 27th ultimo a party of men from New Mexico arrived here, on their way from Santa Fe, from a trading expedition to the Pinol Indians near the Gila, having with them a number of horses and mules, and a female captive which they said they purchased from said Pinol Indians.

As the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo makes it unlawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexicans who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the territory of either of the two republics, nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind stolen within Mexican territory by such Indians, &c., I deemed it my duty as commissioner of the United States, for the want of any officers placed here for the purpose, to carry out the stipulations in the article. I accordingly caused the arrest of the party named, took from them the mules having Mexican brands, as well as the female captive alluded to. The animals I shall retain until claimed by their owners.

The name of the female captive is Inez Gonzales, aged fifteen years,

daughter of Jesus Gonzales, a respectable citizen of Santa Cruz, in Sonora. She states she was captured nine months since by the Pinol Indians, a band of Apaches living north of the Gila, and has remained a prisoner among them since. She is now here under my protection, and will be provided with clothing and everything to make her comfortable. As soon as possible, I will send her with an escort to her parents.

I have also to apprize you that I have taken two Mexican boys from the Apache Indians; one named Laverro Aredia, aged about thirteen years, taken from Bucua six months since; the other, named José Faniglur, ten or twelve years of age, taken from Frontera about six years since. From that time they have lived near this place.

Although great dissatisfaction was apparent among the Apaches by my taking from them these two captive boys, I have since happily so settled the difficulty that the friendship existing between us will not be impaired.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

General PEDRO GARCIA CONDE,
Commissioner on the part of Mexico, in camp on Rio Mimbres.

Colonel Graham to the Secretary of the Interior.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO DEL NORTE,
November 16, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the surveys of the rivers Gila and Rio Grande are going on in accordance with the plan proposed of progressing at the same time with both the eastern and western divisions of the work. The survey of the Gila is progressing under an organization proposed by me and approved by Mr. Bartlett, on the 24th of August last, by which Lieutenant Whipple is charged with that survey on our part. On the 7th of September, at a meeting of the joint commission of the two governments, Captain Jimenes, of the Mexican engineer corps, was designated to co-operate on the part of the Mexican commission with Lieutenant Whipple, in the survey of the Gila. This expedition is accompanied by Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Gray, and also by General Condé, the Mexican commissioner.

It is expected that this survey will be completed in January, and that the parties will be here some time in that month. On the 23d of August Mr. Bartlett requested me to organize a party for the survey of the Rio Grande, which I did in the best manner which the qualifications of the surveying corps would allow; and on the 27th it was approved by him. I was also charged with the astronomical work on the Rio Grande, to be assisted by Lieutenant Smith, topographical engineers.

At the meeting of the joint commission, on the 7th of September, Mr. Salazar, astronomer on the part of Mexico, was designated on the part of the Mexican commission to co-operate with me on the Rio

Grande. He, however, informed me that he could not commence this part of the work before about the 1st of November. He arrived at El Paso about that time, but in ill-health; but in a few days he expects to be well enough for duty.

In the mean time the American party is progressing with the survey, and to-morrow I shall put a second party on another section of the river, so as to push the work forward with all possible activity. On the 13th instant Mr. Salazar addressed a note to me in answer to one from me of the 12th, stating that since the meeting of the joint commission General Condé had instructed him to agree with me as to the plan of the survey, &c.; but not to proceed with the work on their part until his (General C.'s) return to El Paso, which will not be before January.

I enclose copies of the notes that passed between us on the subject, marked A and B. We are to meet to-morrow in reference to this subject, and I shall endeavor to induce Mr. Salazar to agree to go on with the work; and if I cannot succeed in that I shall endeavor to induce him to assent to the result of our surveys, so far as the partition of islands may be involved.

Although I was in camp with the joint commission on the 7th of September, when they held their meeting to digest the plans for the field operations, &c., I was not afforded by Mr. Bartlett an opportunity to be present in order that my views might be given on these points, in accordance with the instructions of the department to him of October 23, 1850, notwithstanding I had requested that such an opportunity might be afforded me.

All that I know of the result of that meeting is contained in Mr. Bartlett's letter to me of the 9th, a copy of which is hereto attached, marked C, and what was verbally communicated to me by Mr. Bartlett and General Condé, in presence of Mr. Salazar and Captain Jimenes, after the meeting adjourned, in regard to Mr. Salazar's being assigned to co-operate with me on the Rio Grande, and Captain Jimenes with Lieutenant Whipple on the Gila.

On a subsequent occasion I called on Mr. Bartlett and requested him to allow me to see the record of the proceedings at the meeting alluded to, which he declined doing, although I informed them that the department supposed me to be present, and at least to know what was done in the meeting in regard to organization of parties, &c.

I shall do all in my power to have the whole boundary line surveyed by the end of year 1852, which I yet hope to be able to accomplish if I have the necessary discretion in the matter. The line across the country, between the Rio Grande and the Gila, can be run out and marked in three or four months' field-work. The erection of the monuments can also be completed before the close of the coming year.

I have honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,

Lieut. Col., Principal Astronomer, and Head of the Scientific Corps, &c., &c., U. S. B. C.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of the Interior.

A.

FRONTERA, TEXAS, *November* 12, 1851.

DEAR SIR: It was with great regret that I heard of your indisposition at El Paso, on my arrival here, and I beg to assure you of my best wishes for your speedy restoration to perfect health.

I will endeavor to call on you, at El Paso, to-morrow, when I hope we shall be able to make the necessary arrangements for the joint survey of the Rio Grande, in compliance with the resolution of the joint commission of the 7th of September last.

I shall, with great pleasure, do every thing in my power to push the work forward in such manner as shall be agreeable to you and best suited to accomplish the object of our respective governments.

With great regard and consideration, I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,

Lieut. Col., Principal Astronomer, &c., on the part of the U. S.

JOSE SALAZAR Y LARREGUI, Esq.,

Principal Astronomer, &c., on the part of Mexico, El Paso.

B.

PASO, *Noviembre* 13, 1851.

QUERIDO SEÑOR: No crei necesario contestar la muy apreciable de V. fecha de ayer, porque hoy debiamos vernos en casa para arreglar el plan de trabajos del Rio Bravo segun me dice V. en su grata, despues de manifestarme su sentimiento por el mal estado de mi salud.

Tuvo V. en efecto la bondad de venir á verme, y aunque de palabra dije á V. cuales eran las instrucciones relativas que tenia del Señor Generál Garcia Conde, no tengo inconveniente en darselas por escrito como ofreci á V. para satisfacer sus deseos. Para no alterarlas copiaré exactamente lo que dicho Señor Generál me dice con fecha, 30 de Setiembre ultimo:

"Las instrucciones que de oficio acuerdo para con el Coronel Graham sobre los trabajos en el Rio Bravo se reducen á lo mismo que dije á V. de palabra: que nosotros no podemos emplear un año y medio ó dos años en la topografia de todo su curso hasta Matamoras, porque las instrucciones que tengo del Gobierno se reducen á fijar puntos astronomicos en las orillas de los rios y que ellos determinen su curso, reconociendo el canal para fijar el limite en donde haya dos, ó mas, de dichos canales.

"Como á esta fecha no se con que recursos puedo contar en El Paso, no puede hacer nada; convendrá solamente el plan con el Coronel Graham y esperará mi llegada."

Sin embargo de que estas instrucciones no me permiten comenzar nguna clase de trabajos, podré arreglar con V. el plan á que se den sujetar, y haré lo posible para emprender algunos tan luego como

esté restablecido, ó lleguen los ingenieros que dege concluyendo ciertos operaciones.

Quedo de V. con el mayor respeto y consideracion su mas atento H. S.

Q. B. S. M.,

JOSE SALAZAR Y LARREGUI.

Señor Coronel Don J. D. GRAHAM,

Astronomo en Gefe, &c., &c., de la Comision de los Estados Unidos.

C.

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY COMMISSION,

In camp on the San Pedro, Sonora, September 9, 1851.

SIR: At a meeting of the joint commission held in camp on the 7th instant, I stated that a party had been organized under your direction for the survey of the Rio Grande, to be continued until further orders from me.

The Mexican commissioner consented to this; and agreed that Mr. Salazar, surveyor and chief astronomer of the Mexican commission, should co-operate with you in that work. It is desirable, therefore, that you should proceed with this business with all due despatch, as the season is already far advanced.

The survey of this river will begin at 32° 22′ north latitude, in accordance with the above.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Commissioner.

Lt. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,

Principal Astronomer, &c., &c.

COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,

August 26, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23d inst., which was handed to me on the evening of that day.

On the following morning, when I was about to reply to your letter, with a view to obtaining information that would enable me to proceed at once with the organization called for, for the survey of the Rio Grande, I was interrupted in my labors, alike with all the other members of the commission, by the sudden incursion of the Indians, who surprised the herdsmen and drove off all the cattle belonging to the commission, amounting to ninety-four head.

I immediately collected a party of twelve from the gentlemen and employés of the commission, who were armed and mounted and sent in pursuit. A greater number could not be equipped for want of saddles and bridles.

This party, headed by Lieutenants Whipple and Smith, of the topographical engineers, immediately pursued the Indians, and soon rescued

the greater part of the cattle. Several, however, together with a number belonging to Mr. Hays, still remained in their possession. The party, therefore, continued to pursue, and succeeded, about nightfall, in surprising the marauding band in the highlands, near the Gila. They routed the Indians and retook all the rest of the cattle, except, perhaps, one or two head. The pursuit was kept up for thirty-five or forty miles. The party was obliged to sleep upon the ground where the Indians were routed, and did not, therefore, return here until yesterday afternoon. They were too much fatigued for me then to enter upon the business of an organization.

I have now to request that you will furnish me with the names of all those members of the scientific corps who are not already assigned to parties under your authority and sanction.

I will then immediately proceed to obtain such information as will, I hope, enable me to present to you this afternoon the desired organization for the Rio Grande.

In regard to the period of beginning the survey on that river, I would respectfully suggest that under no contingency would the line of boundary marked by it be binding on the Mexican government, unless it be by a conjoint operation sanctioned by the commissions of both governments.

So soon as a meeting of the joint commission takes place, and the arrangement is concurred in on both sides, I shall be prepared to commence the work; and it would not be practicable for me to make the necessary arrangements sooner.

I have to request, as a preparatory step, that you will make application to the Department of War, through that of the Interior, for a military escort of one company of troops to attend me on the survey of the Rio Grande. At least twenty men will be necessary as an escort from the moment we reach the foot of the island below San Elizario until we reach Presidio del Norte. Below the last-mentioned point, until we reach Eagle Pass, a full company will be required.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,

Lieut. Colonel, Head of Scientific Corps, &c., &c.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,

U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

IN CAMP ON THE SAN PEDRO RIVER,

September 15, 1851.

SIR: I forward you a copy of the reply of Col. James D. Graham to my written application to him for instruments for the linear survey of the Gila river, in accordance with your instructions to me.

He was aware that, by my orders from the government, I could not report to him, and that the responsibility, great as it is in his refusal to furnish me instruments, must rest upon him.

As directed by the Department of the Interior, of date 23d October, 1850, to report to you, which I did, and by your instructions to me, the party for the linear surveys of the line along the Gila river was

organized, and the proper estimates for the work submitted and approved by you.

You are aware that the surveyor cannot be responsible for any linear surveys made of this river, after what has passed, except they be executed under his direction and supervision, nor can he report any such work to other than the commissioner.

Therefore the responsibility of any delay, extra cost to our government, after the heavy expenditures already gone to, or non-compliance of the United States surveyor in properly and accurately executing and carrying out the obligation of the United States government agreeably to the decisions of the joint commission, cannot fall upon me, but upon the officer so refusing the necessary instruments required.

I remain, very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,
United States Surveyor, &c.

Hon. J. R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c., Santa Cruz.

IN CAMP ON THE RIVER SAN PEDRO,
September 10, 1851.

SIR: My official engagements have prevented my answering your note of the 7th instant at an earlier moment than this.

The party for the astronomical and topographical survey of the boundary along the river Gila was organized by me at the Copper Mines of Santa Rita on the 22d ultimo, in accordance with the instructions of the Department of the Interior of October 23, 1850, addressed to the United States commissioner, and was approved by him. This party was instructed by me as to the manner in which the duty was to be performed, and was supplied with all the necessary instruments for the purpose.

I do not deem the issue of any additional instruments necessary for the accomplishment of this object, nor could I undertake to be responsible for the successful prosecution of any portion of the work by parties not reporting to me, and receiving and acting under my instructions as head of the scientific corps, as is required by the aforesaid instructions from the Department of the Interior.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Prin. Ast'r and Head of Scientific Corps on the part of the United States.

Mr. A. B. GRAY,
Surveyor, &c., &c.

IN CAMP AT SANTA CRUZ,
Sonora, September 25, 1851.

SIR: I have your favor of the 15th instant, enclosing a letter from *Lieutenant* Colonel Graham, wherein he refuses, as on several former

occasions, to furnish you with the necessary surveying instruments for which you have applied to him, and which you require for the linear survey of the Gila.

His reason is a singular one, viz: that he does "not deem the issue of any additional instruments necessary for the accomplishment of this object," *i. e.* the linear survey of the Gila. Let me ask what Col. Graham is to do with the large number of instruments brought out by him at an enormous expense, and after a delay of nine months in procuring them—an expense incurred at a time when the department deemed it important to curtail as much as possible all expenses of the commission, and which was sanctioned by the department solely upon the strong declarations of Colonel Graham that the instruments were absolutely requisite for the proper conducting of the survey; and I doubt not he will be called to account for this strange perversion and misinterpretation of the instructions of the 23d October, 1850, referred to.

Colonel Graham says: "The party for the astronomical and topographical survey of the boundary along the river Gila was organized by me at the Copper Mines in accordance with the instructions of the Department of the Interior, addressed to the United States commissioner, and approved by him." With regard to this I have to state that Lieutenant Whipple exhibited to me a list of the persons composing the party under him, which was approved by me.

My instructions say, Colonel Graham "will aid you in digesting and arranging the plan of operations in the field, and in organizing parties and *giving the necessary directions to subordinates*," &c.

No copy of Colonel Graham's instructions to Lieutenant Whipple has ever been furnished me, and I am in total ignorance of their purport; I merely know from the latter of whom his party is composed.

I have applied to General Condé to aid you in this dilemma; and though his supply of instruments is very limited, he has generously offered the loan of such as he could spare.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

A. B. GRAY, Esq.,
U. S. Surveyor, in Camp, Santa Cruz.

PRESIDIO OF SANTA CRUZ,
Sonora, in Camp, September 24, 1851.

DEAR SIR: On the 16th instant, the seventh day after your departure from the San Pedro River encampment—the provisions of Lieut. Whipple's party and mine being out, except the live stock left by you for the Gila survey—it was deemed advisable that a messenger should be sent forthwith to this place, the point you had started for.

After the two men were selected, upon reflection I deemed it better to come myself, lest in case of accident—there being no guide, and no one knowing exactly the position of Santa Cruz—they might get into some difficulty, or be at a loss how to proceed. Fortunately I did so, for on the second day out the trails became scattering, and their

course in opposition to what I believe to be the true locality of the presidio. Upon examination, we concluded to follow the tracks of the main body, which included the Mexican commission and escort with their packs, and which I knew had started ahead of you on the same day for Santa Cruz. Our second night, after crossing the summit of a high range of mountains called "Santa Rita," with rugged passes and steep descents, we encamped upon a small plateau on its western slope. Next morning, near the base of these mountains, the trails again separating, confused us, but with my reconnoitring glass we espied what proved to be the mission and Indian pueblo of San Xavier, lying some twenty-five miles off on the other side of an extensive plain and valley, and in a northwesterly direction.

The glazed white front of the church, with its towers and cupolas and large central dome, appeared sufficiently distinct, though distant, to convince us of its character; and yet believing that the course could not be that of Santa Cruz, still striking upon the main trail, and following it towards sunset, we brought up at this building.

The principal man at the mission of San Xavier appeared to be a ranchero, who had been driven from his rancho some fifteen leagues up the valley of the Santa Cruz river by the Apache Indians, and took refuge inside the walls of San Xavier. From him we learned that we were only two leagues or about seven miles south of the town of "Tucson," which is laid down by Colonel Cooke, of the dragoons, on the map of his route, followed to California. We also found that Mr. Salazar, the Mexican surveyor, escort, and party, with Dr. Webb, secretary United States commission, had been there, and left for this place some three days before; that it was thirty-three leagues or about eighty-seven miles south and easterly to Santa Cruz—a good road the entire way up the river and cañon leading here. Of yourself nothing had been heard, nor of the Mexican commission was anything known.

We rode to "Tucson," procured what provisions we could, which was only sufficient for a week for the party of five I had with me, and in two and a half days from San Xavier we were at this presidio; the seventh day from our camp on the San Pedro.

General Condé had only been in some four days—having been lost in the mountains of Santa Rita, and lived upon misquet beans for a week. Dr. Webb and Mr. Salazar we also found here. Learning that nothing whatever had been heard from you since the day after you left the San Pedro river, and fearing that some accident had occurred to you, it was deemed advisable that our little party should remain here a day, and if nothing still should be forthcoming of your position, that we should proceed to explore and endeavor to come up with you. Happily, the next morning, (yesterday,) a Mexican came in and announced your approach. In the afternoon we had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing you enter the town safely with your party and those who started with you.

Mr. Henry Force, who had accompanied me from Mr. Whipple's party, was despatched to our camp, on the San Pedro, yesterday *morning, to* advise them of our movements. He availed himself of

Mr. Salazar's escort, which would pass by the camp on their way to the Gila river.

I have now with me Mr. Steele, two men, and one arriero—in all, five, with myself.

At the camp on the San Pedro there remained thirty-one men, all told, in Lieutenant Whipple's and my parties; sufficient, with judgment and care, for pertect safety and protection.

The camp-ground was a good one which I had selected; fine springs of pure water, and an extensive valley of good grass. The animals were corralled at night, and a strict guard ordered to be kept all the time.

You are aware of the wants of these parties, and my movements now will be governed by your directions. I had expected only to remain here long enough to procure flour and such other provisions as could be got for immediate use, and with our two pack animals to carry the same to the camp on the San Pedro.

The provisions for the surveyor's party, which it was understood had been provided by the quartermaster's and commissary's departments, at the Copper Mines, for fifteen days from 1st instant, in the main items only proved to be for five days. But fortunately, my personal stores, which I laid in to last me to the mouth of the Gila, were on hand, and these being rationed out to the assistants and men, have lasted until the 15th and likely to the 21st instant. They are, however, now exhausted. And here I beg leave to remark, that had the surveyor been left to judge what was necessary for the transportation and provisioning of his party—and who from his practical knowledge and experience was the proper person to do so—or had the commissioner been able to supply him when the requisitions were made, instead of our independent commissary and quartermaster concern, this trouble and want and awkward situation of his party would now have been avoided. The delay is most serious, and will throw us into more haste than may be supposed expedient for a proper demarcation of the boundary along the Gila river this season. But according to the old proverb of an "ill wind," &c., our little troubles in this quarter on account of provisions, &c., may produce some good. I have carefully noted the topography courses and estimated distances in our reconnaissance from the Copper Mines through to Tucson and to this place, and, together with your interesting notes and sketches, we shall be able to make out a very correct map of this stronghold of the Apaches. Their trails and haunts and watering-places we will be able to elucidate somewhat correctly; and as I understand that the troops of either nation will be permitted to cross the line when pursuing these "devils," (as termed very properly by the Mexicans,) who have devastated many beautiful ranches and portions of this country, the map will be equally useful to our people as to the Mexicans.

In haste, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,
U. S. Surveyor, &c., &c.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Comm., under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, &c., &c.,

URES, SONORA, *October* 25, 1851.

SIR: This will be handed you by Dr. Thomas H. Webb, secretary of the United States boundary commission.

I lately arrived here from New Mexico, where I have been engaged with surveying parties in running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. These parties are now on the Gila river. Finding that we should fall short of provisions, and require additional mules, I have come here for the purpose of procuring a supply of both. It was my intention to proceed to Guaymas to negotiate my requisitions on the government, but a severe illness which confines me to my bed prevents. I have, therefore, sent Dr. Webb there for the purpose, and have placed in his hands four requisitions on the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, amounting altogether to twenty-five hundred dollars. If you can negotiate these for me, I will esteem it a particular favor.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c.

JOHN A. ROBINSON, Esq.,
American Consul, Guaymas.

GUAYMAS, *November* 3, 1851.

SIR: Your note of the 25th ultimo, recommending Dr. Thomas H. Webb, was handed me by that gentleman. I regret extremely to inform you that it has been quite impossible to negotiate the drafts that Dr. Webb brought with him, on account of there being no communication whatever between this post and the United States.

I have offered to Dr. Webb that, to assist you under your present necessities, I would take a draft for $1,000, at 5 per cent. discount, which is what I calculate it will cost me to have said draft negotiated in Mazatlan and the funds remitted me here. In case this amount will be of any service to you, you will please remit to Dr. Webb a draft on the Secretary of the Interior, or other government officer authorized to make the payment, at as short a sight as possible, and in triplicate, so that it may be negotiable; for as all the commercial houses on this coast are foreign, the orders for requisitions which Dr. Webb brought with him are of no use.

I regret extremely that your ill health prevented me the pleasure of making your acquaintance; and, hoping this may find you quite recovered,

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. ROBINSON, *U. S. Consul.*

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Boundary Commissioner, Ures.

URES, *November* 12, 1851.

SIR: I have your favor of November 3, acknowledging your willingness to take a draft from me on the Secretary of the Interior for

$1,000. Although much less than the amount I require, it will prove of service to me. I have accordingly enclosed to Dr. Webb my draft in triplicate for $1,000 on the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, which he will hand to you. With many thanks for this accommodation,

I remain your obedient servant,
JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner, &c.*

JOHN A. ROBINSON, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Guaymas.

URES, SONORA, *November* 12, 1851.

SIR: I have just received a letter from Mr. Robinson, under date of November 3, stating (much to my regret) that he can only take one of my drafts for $1,000, and that he requires should be drawn in the usual form of commercial drafts, instead of a requisition.

Mr. Robinson says that he cannot negotiate requisitions with the foreign merchants. I therefore enclose you a draft in triplicate for $1,000, on which you will have to allow him 5 per cent. discount, or fifty dollars.

Yours, very truly,
J. R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Dr. THOMAS H. WEBB,
Secretary U. S. B. C., Guaymas.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
May 12, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a requisition for funds and supplies for the use of the United States and Mexican boundary commission for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1851.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. H. TILLINGHAST,
First Lieut. 1st Artillery, Quartermaster and Commissary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

Requisition for funds and supplies for the use of the United States and Mexican boundary commission for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1851.

For funds to be disbursed in the quartermaster and commissary departments $10,000

Authority, by the approbation of the Hon. Secretary of War, to draw upon the army commissary department, at the most convenient depot, to be settled on rendering the proper vouchers, by a transfer at Washington of the amount from the boundary appropriation to that of the subsistence department, to the amount of	$5,000
Total	15,000

Respectfully submitted:

O. H. TILLINGHAST,
First Lieut. 1st Artillery, Quartermaster and Commissary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Approved:

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Head of Scientific Corps, &c.

SAN ANTONIO, *May* 12, 1851.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *July* 20, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that, agreeably to your instructions of the 10th of April, I reported to Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, head of the scientific corps of boundary commission, at San Antonio, Texas, and, in obedience to his order dated at that place, May, 1851, I entered upon the duty of quartermaster and commissary for the boundary commission. I made, while at San Antonio, a requisition for funds to the amount of $10,000; but the interests of the commission compelled me to draw upon you before receiving an answer.

Immediately after my arrival at this place a train of wagons reached here loaded with provisions, &c., for the commission. I took possession of those provisions. The transportation by contract of the former quartermaster amounted to $5,700, to pay which I gave a draft upon you in favor of Juan Maria Ponce De Leon, (the contractor) dated July 9, 1851, for $6,000, and received $300 in cash, for which I am responsible.

I found also that the same contractor (Ponce De Leon) had a written contract to transport from Indianola, Texas, to this place, for the former quartermaster of the boundary commission, 50,000 pounds of stores; to carry out which contract, I have sent an invoice of provisions to a reliable commission house in New Orleans, to be purchased and shipped to Indianola. I have therefore drawn upon you in favor of Messrs. Mansel, White & Co., New Orleans, dated July 20, 1851, for $3,248. To meet contingent expenses of the commission, which require immediate attention, I have to-day (July 20) given a draft upon you in favor of C. W. Ogden for $5,000, for which I shall receive cash.

According to the army system of accounts, property responsibilities, &c., I shall forward to your department my first monthly account cur-

rent on the 31st inst., and first quarterly return of property, provisions, &c., on the 30th of September.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. TILLINGHAST,
Lieut. First Artillery, Quartermaster and Com. B. C.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *November* 17, 1851.

SIR: By the mail which left this place in October, I forwarded to your department my quarterly quartermaster's returns for the third quarter of 1851. It is now *supposed* here, that that mail was lost before reaching Santa Fé. Will you please inform me whether those papers were received?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. TILLINGHAST,
Quartermaster and Commissary Boundary Com'n.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, &c., &c.

EL PASO, *December* 19, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 14th instant the train of wagons containing provisions, &c., for the United States boundary commission, arrived at this place.

On the same day I was officially informed by Mr. George F. Bartlett that he was charged with the delivery of these goods to me, and that he had no means of paying for the transportation of the same.

I was also informed by Señor Ponce De Leon on the same day, that he would not deliver these provisions, &c., until some satisfactory arrangement was made for the payment of the transportation; at the same time he expressed his willingness to take my draft upon your department. Notwithstanding I have every reason to believe that the appropriation for the present fiscal year is already expended, yet, to secure the safety and possession of the provisions, and by the approbation of Major Emory, I have drawn upon your department for $7,250 in favor of Thomas Davy, dated Paso del Norte, December 18, 1851.

This draft exceeds the amount due for transportation by about $1,400. The balance I received in cash, which will enable me to discharge several laborers, thereby saving their pay, which would otherwise accumulate, and at the same time defray small expenses of pressing necessity.

I have also made another draft in favor of Mr. T. F. White, for $1,000, dated December 17, 1851, for the payment of debts already contracted. These drafts were both made under the most pressing

emergency, and it is hoped that some arrangement can be made for their payment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. TILLINGHAST,

Quartermaster and Commissary U. S. Boundary Com'n.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of the Interior, &c., &c.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *February 9*, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day drawn upon you, by order of Brevet Major W. H. Emory, topographical engineers, for three thousand dollars. Said draft is made payable to Mr. James W. Magoffin, for which I have received that amount of cash, and am responsible to the treasury of the United States for the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. TILLINGHAST,

First Lieut. 1st Artillery, Quartermaster and Com. B. C.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Colonel Graham to the Secretary of the Interior.

INDIANOLA, *April* 26, 1851.

SIR: The pilot bread belonging to the boundary commission, mentioned in my letter to you of the 20th instant, having been represented to me as too much damaged by exposure to the weather, while lying here under a shed since August last, to be sent forward for use, I ordered a board of survey upon it, and upon eight boxes of hospital stores, chemicals, natural history appurtenances, &c., which were found deposited under the same shed, and marked as the property of the boundary commission.

The order in the case, and the proceedings and opinion of the board, are hereto annexed, marked C. In pursuance of that opinion, the bread was this day sold at public auction, under an order from me to that effect, due notice having been previously given, by public handbills posted through this village.

The gross amount of sales was	$94 35
Auctioneer's commission, 5 per cent., off	4 70
Net proceeds of sale	89 65

The above net amount of eighty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents has been paid to me by the auctioneer, and, in the absence of a commissary, I have charged myself with it, by placing it to the credit of *the boundary* survey, in my accounts rendered to the Fifth Auditor of *the Treasury*, with the bill of sale annexed thereto.

All the other articles mentioned in the report of the board of survey will be sent forward to El Paso.

Up to this moment no officers have reported to me, and I have been compelled to continue the very arduous duty of attending personally and alone to superintending every detail connected with the service I was appointed to direct.

I trust that the organization of the quartermaster's and commissariat departments, which I recommended in my letter of the 6th ultimo, at Washington, will be carried into effect. I can assure the department that the state of the service requires it. Upon a survey like this, considering the extent of desert country it has to traverse, as much care is required in organizing these departments, and as much experience is requisite for its incumbents, as though they were connected with the operations of troops in time of war.

My wagons left here, with the instruments and a portion of the provisions for my small party, destined to El Paso, on the morning of the 25th instant.

I shall overtake them, and shall reach San Antonio before them, and we shall be in ample time for the military escort from thence to El Paso.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,

Lieutenant Colonel, Head of the Scientific Corps, &c.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

C.

[ORDERS.] INDIANOLA, TEXAS, *April* 23, 1851.

A board of survey, to consist of Messrs. J. H. Clark and J. W. Baldwin, attached to the United States boundary survey, will make a survey and inspection of seventy-five barrels of pilot bread and three half barrels of crackers, which were left here in August, 1850, by the boundary commission; and on seven boxes of chemicals, hospital stores, and natural history appurtenances, belonging to the said commission, which arrived here in November, 1850, in the steamer Palmetto, from New Orleans; and on one other box belonging to the said commission, which arrived here by the steamer Galveston the 26th of December, 1850.

The board will report upon the present condition of all the above articles, and state their opinion whether they are now fit to be sent forward to El Paso del Norte, for the use of the said boundary commission.

J. D. GRAHAM,

Lt. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps U. S. B. C.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, *April* 23, 1851.

We, the undersigned, in pursuance of the above order, proceeded this day to make a survey and inspection of the articles above specified. We found deposited under a shed, which leaks from above, and which is open to the south, and exposed to the rains from that quarter, 75 barrels of pilot bread, 2 half barrels of soda crackers, and 1 half barrel of butter crackers, which it appears were left here by the boundary commission in August, 1850, and 8 boxes, 7 of which arrived here in the steamer Palmetto the 4th of November, 1850, and one of which arrived here in the steamer Galveston, 26th December, 1850, as we are informed.

Their condition is at present as follows:

Articles.	Condition.
75 barrels of pilot bread	Damaged, and not fit for use.
2 half barrels of soda crackers	Partially damaged.
1 half barrel of butter crackers	Damaged, and not fit for use.
Box No. 1, containing 2 packages wrapping paper, marked Mexican boundary commission, probably intended for botanical specimens; 2 large portfolios filled with brown paper for ditto; 1 tin box.	In good condition, and fit to be sent to Paso del Norte.
Box No. 2, containing 1 package of wrapping paper; 2 packages of light brown paper; 1 package of red paper; 1 India rubber bag; 3 pieces of oilcloth.	In good order, and fit to be sent to Paso del Norte.
Box No. 3, containing 6 tin cans of alcohol; 1 can of Goadby's solution; 1 can of oil; 2 cans of camphor; 6 bottles, 3 of which are marked *port*, and 3 *brandy*; 2 small bottles, one containing arsenic, the other not labelled; 1 piece of glue; 1 bar of pewter; 1 box of Dyer's healing embrocation; 1 box of cocoa paste; 1 box of summer-savory; 1 box of sage, pulverized; 2 boxes of ground pumpkin, for pies; 2 small empty tin boxes; 2 boxes of jelly, one broken; 1 box of sweet marjoram; 2 glass jars of peaches; 1 box of sulph. ammonia; 1 glass jar filled with cigars; 1 box of sardines; 2 empty bottles; 1 gauging glass; 1 package of tin and copper wire; 3 earthen jars filled with a solution, which smells *strongly* of camphor; 1 glass jar of *isinglass*; 1 cup of sealing wax.	All in good order, (except one box of jelly,) and fit to be sent to Paso del Norte.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles.	Condition.
Box No. 4, containing 2 tin cases, each of which contains six drawers; these drawers are inlaid with cork, probably for pinning insects.	In good order, and fit to be sent to Paso del Norte.
Box No. 5, containing 1 bottle of oil of lemon; 4 bottles of tinct. ginger; 1 can of citric acid.	In good order, and fit to be sent to Paso del Norte.
Box No. 6, containing 2 tea boxes, each filled with arrow-root.	One in good order, the other damaged, but fit to be sent to Paso del Norte.
Box No. 7, containing 1 tin case hermetically sealed. This case was not opened, and consequently its contents are unknown.	Apparently in good order, and fit to be sent to Paso del Norte.
Box No. 8, containing a chest of chemicals, and implements for chemical tests.	Three vials of salts, broken, and contents lost. From many of the vials and jars the acid and salts had evaporated or leaked, so as to injure the padding of the interior of the lid, and the coverings of the stoppers. It is now fit to be sent to Paso del Norte.

It is our opinion that the 75 barrels of pilot bread, and the half barrel of butter crackers, had better be sold at public auction, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the boundary fund.

JOHN H. CLARK,
JAMES W. BALDWIN.

Arguments of Mexican commissioner and communications from U. S. surveyor to John R. Bartlett, U. S. commissioner, relating the southern boundary of New Mexico, 1851.

ARGUMENTS OF GENERAL CONDE.

At the fifth meeting of the joint commission, on December 20, 1850, at the residence of Mr. Bartlett, General Condé observes:

"It is unquestionable that the intention of the commissioners, in drawing up the treaty, was, that the southern and western boundary limits of New Mexico should be those marked upon Disturnell's map

and sealed in the same treaty. It is likewise definitely explained in the second part of the fifth article; but this map being drawn upon false statements—that is to say, things appearing on it which exist not on the ground—it is necessary to adopt a mean of fulfilling the will of those who made the treaty. I will enter into the question.

"The first thing to be taken into consideration, in order to draw the parallel which forms the southern boundary of New Mexico, is the starting point, or initial point. This parallel is a sinuous line on the map which it is impossible to draw upon the ground; hence it is that we can estimate it as a parallel by taking the medium latitude of it between the maximum and minimum which this sinuous line gives: it results 32° 22′ of latitude. This must, then, be taken as the initial point.

"An error in the map, which must not be looked over, was the subject of prolonged discussions between ourselves; but the good faith and absolute obedience which we pay to the text of the treaty, led us to a conformity of ideas, 32° 22′ being agreed upon as the parallel of which I treat. The fact is, the author of the map placed the town of El Paso del Norte immediately below the dividing line; so much so, that by the observations that may be taken, it will be seen that this town is found near 34′ below the line. Hence arose the discussions in which El Paso del Norte was considered as an indifferent point, the position of which was mistaken on the map, but not as a landmark from which the distance to the parallel ought to be taken.

"The question looked upon in this light, would lead to serious errors. The first would be to destroy the boundary system of New Mexico adopted in the treaty, by the position of a point which the commissioners merely named in order to show it always should remain on the southern portion of the line. The second would lead the commissioners through the long extent of nearly four miles, which the town of El Paso occupies, to take a point agreed upon in order to determine the distance to the dividing line; the arbitrariness of which they never could assume. The third, and most powerful, in consequence of these transactions, would be to adopt a parallel which was not found marked upon the map, nor mentioned in the treaty of peace.

"This question being resolved, we will pass over to the second. Which is the lineal or longitudinal extent that ought to be given to this parallel? The fifth article of the treaty of peace, in the first part, says that this boundary *will then continue westwardly along the whole southern boundary (which runs to the north of the town called El Paso) to its western termination; thence the dividing line will ascend towards the north, &c.*

"Thus it appears very clear that the termination of this limit is the meridian that has been drawn upon the map as the western boundary of New Mexico; and upon this ground the initial point of the river Bravo and that point on the ground, in conformity with the geographical positions the map gives them, are the true eastern and western [illegible] the boundary, whatever may be its extent.

[illegible] will be found to be corroborated by the second part of [illegible] says: 'The southern and western boundary limits of [illegible] he speaks, are those marked upon the map entitled,' &c., [illegible] could it be made compatible that the western boundary [illegible] should remain on the longitudinal position which the

author gives it, if, by taking the whole length which the map gives to said parallel, it should result that the western limit of New Mexico would be either before or after the one determined by the map?

"It seems, then, unquestionable, as I have said, that the extent of the southern boundary of New Mexico will be found to be enclosed within the parallel as comprehended within that longitude which its geographical position may show to the initial point on the river Bravo, and the longitude that the southern extreme of the western boundary marks upon the map.

"If, limited in this manner, it should turn out to be greater or less in extent than the one drawn upon the map, both nations should submit themselves to the favorable or adverse results which the longitudinal position of the initial point on the bank of the river may give it; for we adhere to the difference which El Paso del Norte gave with regard to its latitude.

"Notwithstanding, as I have before stated in this discussion, this second part cannot be resolved till within sight of the land; and perhaps I will be enabled to facilitate the solution of this question if the position of the Rio Mimbres, or any other locality, should present a frontier worthy to be the boundary between two great nations, even if a small sacrifice should be necessary on my part."

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE,
New Mexico, July 25, 1851.

SIR: The following results and conclusions have been arrived at on my part, after careful and mature reflection; and I have, therefore, the honor to report, and advise you of the same.

Your request to me, in our interview of Tuesday, has been fully attended to. I have examined and revised the records of the proceedings before deciding relative to a confirmation of, or agreement to, the operations which have been carried on in the further demarcation of the boundary, and to which a full agreement becomes necessary in order to be binding.

The treaty gives to the two commissioners and two surveyors commissioned by their respective governments, jointly, the full power of running and marking the entire boundary between the United States and the Mexican republics, as defined by the fifth article; and their joint acts and decisions in this demarcation are to be considered "a part of the treaty," and held "sacred by the two governments."

It was no doubt a misfortune, the non-arrival at El Paso of one or two of the above named officers as early as the others; and a still further detention of myself may have been the cause of some delay and loss of time. Nevertheless this event, unforeseen and not expected, was fortunately provided for in the adjournment from California of the joint commission. Either party arriving at the time or place before the other, by an express stipulation (*vide* the journal,) could push on its operations as far as practicable, "*subject, of course, to the examination and revision of the other party.*" The Mexican officers fully agreed to this.

I was unfortunate in not reaching El Paso, the place to which we

had adjourned, until some time after the operations had been pushed forward. The causes of my delay I will not here discuss, as for such I am responsible to my government at Washington, and *it* is answerable for my detention. This, however, cannot be taken at all into consideration by its influencing or governing, in the smallest degree, the revision and examination I shall now enter into relative to the initial point on the Rio Grande, and that part of the southern boundary of New Mexico upon which the operations seem to have been carried on in my absence. These operations are, by joint agreement, subject to be *revised and examined by any one of the joint commission* as to their true and proper situation, in accordance with the spirit and terms of the treaty.

The first operation seems to have been that of taking a *point of latitude* on the Rio Grande, as one called for in the treaty, where the river strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico. The Mexican commissioner and surveyor have selected as this point the intersection with the river of the parallel of thirty-two degrees twenty-two minutes north latitude; and from thence they are running the line westward. Their reasons and arguments I have made a copy of and appended to this for convenience of reference; also a true copy of that portion of Disturnell's map to which I refer.

General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, observes: "It is unquestionable that the intention of the commissioners in drawing up the treaty was, that the southern and western boundary limits of New Mexico should be those marked upon Disturnell's map, and sealed in the same treaty. It is likewise definitely explained in the second part of the fifth article." In this I agree with him perfectly; but he says, "This map being drawn upon false statements—that is to say, things appearing on it which exist not on the ground—it is necessary to adopt a mean of fulfilling the will of those who made the treaty." Here I cannot agree with him. "Drawn upon false statements," because "things appearing on it exist not on the ground!" Was there ever a map of an extensive country made that had not *some things* incorrectly marked upon it? The line of the southern boundary of New Mexico appears upon the map, but it does not as yet *exist* upon the ground. Still it forms a very important part of the map itself, and we are sent here to cause it to *exist* upon the ground. Now, although there are some things appearing upon this map that do not appear upon the ground, yet there are other things appearing upon it that *do* exist upon the ground—for instance, El Paso.

There is no necessity, therefore, in adopting a *mean* of fulfilling the will of those who made the treaty. I doubt whether it is left to us to alter either the *will* or the *words* of those who made the treaty.

He goes on to say, "The first thing to be taken into consideration, in order to draw the parallel which forms the southern boundary of New Mexico, is the starting point or initial point. This parallel is a sinuous line on the map which it is impossible to draw upon the ground; hence it is that we can estimate it as a parallel by taking the medium latitude of it between the maximum and minimum which this sinuous line gives: it results 32° 22′ of latitude. This must, then, be taken as the initial point." Now, he assumes the southern boundary *line of* New Mexico to be a "parallel." If the line is truly intended

for a parallel, of course we cannot mark it upon the ground as a crooked or sinuous line. To *establish* it as a parallel, then, by taking the medium latitude between the maximum and minimum which this sinuous line might give, does not result, however, in latitude "32° 22';" and this, therefore, cannot be taken as the latitude of the initial point upon the river. The line may be laid down in a wrong latitude with reference to *the* parallel, as marked upon the map; but as there is no mention made of *latitude* in describing it in the treaty, it must be referred to other things. If we wish to get at the true latitude of this line, we must do so by computing it from the true latitude of El Paso—an actual place existing upon the map and upon the ground, and likewise mentioned in the treaty. The distance from the town to the point where the Rio Grande "strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico," is a little over eight miles, as measured by the scale drawn upon Disturnell's map, and which map we are compelled to be governed by, right or wrong, as the lines of parallels or meridians may be. Admitting El Paso to be wrong with reference to *these* parallels of latitude, as it is a natural "thing," appearing upon the ground as well as upon the map, we can ascertain its true latitude by observation. It will be found that the parallel of 31° 45′ north passes through it. Now, as the southern boundary of New Mexico actually measures only eight miles, or thereabouts, north of El Paso, by Disturnell's map, and this distance being turned into minutes and seconds of latitude, (7 minutes very nearly,) and this being added to that of El Paso, as it is north of the town, places the *line* in 31° 52′ very nearly. Hence it cannot be in latitude 32° 22′, as proposed by General Condé.

Again, General Condé remarks, "An error in the map, which must not be overlooked, was the subject of prolonged discussions between ourselves; but the good faith and absolute obedience which we pay to the text of the treaty, led us to a conformity of ideas, 32° 22′ being agreed upon as the parallel of which I treat." It is to be regretted extremely that the acting astronomer, the next officer in the absence of the surveyor, sent out to aid and assist you, particularly when such problems arose, did not solve the apparent mist which seemed to shroud this "error on the map," and thus prevent those prolonged discussions which the Mexican commissioner appears to refer to. This *error* which General Condé alludes to as not to be overlooked, being of course that of the wrong position upon Disturnell's map of the parallel of the 32° of north latitude, where it crosses the Rio Grande, has nothing whatever to do with the settlement of the point where the southern line of New Mexico leaves the river. It cannot be, as he seems to think, that the author of the map placed the town of El Paso del Norte immediately *below* the dividing line, for facts show the reverse, and that he actually *placed the dividing line immediately above or north of El Paso.*

If General Condé will refer to Disturnell's map, which the treaty obliges us to follow, he will see that *practically* the important natural points from El Paso to Santa Fe, (within which space, somewhere, of course, the line must lie,) bear the same relative positions to each other upon this map that they actually do upon the ground!

Hence it is conclusive that this part of the map, at any rate, must be

taken as relatively correct without regard to the parallels of latitude; and consequently the boundary line must also bear its relative position to El Paso upon the ground that it does upon the map. Therefore if he asserts (and which we may admit, although I consider it foreign to my interpretation of the treaty) that El Paso is wrong with reference to the parallel of 32° north latitude, and should be placed further south, he *must* admit, as Santa Fe, Valencia, El Paso, and the river and places generally, bear the relative position to each other above referred to, that also the map itself in this part of the country must be placed proportionately south, and the line likewise. Hence El Paso cannot be an indifferent point, unless the map of Disturnell is looked upon indifferently; which, *it* having been made absolutely a part of the treaty, it cannot be.

General Condé having alluded to the *author*, I will remark, that as regards his placing El Paso immediately below the line, thus insinuating that the author has made the town *consequent to the line*, it has been proved that he made the line *consequent to the town;* and a still further proof of it is shown from the fact that Disturnell, in publishing another map, (dated in 1849, and entitled, if I recollect right, "Map of California, New Mexico," &c.,) has marked on it the parallel of the 32° north latitude *right* with reference to the town of El Paso, and the line, *also*, he continues to place immediately north of the town.

Mr. Trist, the honorable commissioner on the part of the United States in negotiating the treaty, was aware of our government having lost, and been troubled at least twice before, by reference to parallels of latitude in defining its national boundaries, not knowing their relative position upon the earth to permanent natural objects. I refer to "Rouse's Point," on the northeastern boundary, and to the meridian line between the United States and the late republic of Texas.

When the demarcation of the latter line took place in 1841, it was found that referring to the *true* position of the parallel of the 32° of latitude, where it crosses the river Sabine, the whole of the 17th range of townships fell into Texas. It was part of the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, and a large proportion of which, after being sectionized, had been sold by the government and settled upon as United States territory. It had to be given up, and the money, paid into the treasury by those who purchased any portion of it, returned.

By the text of the treaty it will be seen that in no instance does it mention parallels of latitude or meridians of longitude; and, regarding the *will* of those who negotiated the treaty, the undoubted inference must be drawn that they scrupulously avoided them in every way, preferring natural objects upon the earth's surface to those imaginary and unmarked lines; and by this they have elucidated to my mind a clear and unmistakable description of the boundary, from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico.

This point being proved, "the good faith and absolute obedience" (to use the General's own language) which he pays to the "*text*" of the treaty, *must* lead him to believe his ideas, relative to the initial point in question being in thirty-two degrees twenty-two minutes north latitude, were based upon erroneous impressions.

"*The question*, looked upon in this light, would lead to serious er-

rors," the Mexican commissioner says. By this I presume he refers to locating the initial point of the line upon the ground by its relative distance from El Paso, as measured on the scale of the map.

He says it will destroy the boundary system of New Mexico adopted in the treaty! I am not aware of but one system which seems to have been adopted in the treaty while describing the entire line; and that is, throughout to avoid referring in any way to latitude or longitude. It is notorious that the lines representing parallels and meridians placed upon the map referred to in the treaty are wrong, and why should not the negotiators throw them out altogether? This appears to be exactly what they did do.

In the second objection which he makes I think his argument has but a slight basis; for why not take the central part of the town—the *plaza*, the *church*, or such other public point?

Again: The third, which he considers the most powerful in his favor, I look upon as the weakest—the most powerful against him; for he says the "consequence of these transactions would be to adopt a *parallel* which was not found *marked* upon the map nor *mentioned* in the treaty of peace!" By this latter acknowledgment his whole reasoning falls to the ground, for it is exactly what he has agreed to carry out, but which I trust he will not endeavor longer to sustain; for he has fallen upon a parallel which is *neither mentioned in the treaty of peace nor marked upon the map.*

I look upon the final settlement by us of this "initial point" on the Rio Grande as fixing the position of the entire southern boundary of New Mexico. The principle upon which the one is settled must decide the other.

Finally, as precedents sometimes govern principles, I will here call your attention to the fact that, in ascertaining the beginning point on the Pacific, a doubt arose as to the exact southernmost point of the port. The treaty obliged us to go by "Don Juan Pantoja's map of 1782." The conformation of the coast now was entirely different from that laid down; still, a bluff point some distance north of the lower part of the port appeared the same on the map as upon the ground. From this point, representing the bluff, was measured, by the *scale of the map*, the distance to the most southern point as laid down on the plan. This distance was laid off on the ground, and its extremity taken for the southernmost point of the port, according to Don Juan Pantoja. It fell far beyond what would now be considered the "southernmost point;" yet, nevertheless, from this the marine league was run and the initial point established.

And now, Mr. Bartlett, having submitted my views and opinions, being the regularly commissioned surveyor on the part of the United States, to assist and co-operate with you, I advise an immediate suspension of the work upon the line which the Mexican officers are now running, and that you inform them that the final decision of this line may be changed, from the want of confirmation and agreement of your colleague. I trust my reasons will prove clear and conclusive to you, relative to the true position of the southern boundary of New Mexico, and I shall deeply regret any loss of time which the re-running of this small portion of the line may occasion. But it is your duty, as

well as mine, (and I look upon it in the same light with regard to the Mexican commissioner and surveyor,) if we have been misguided, or committed an error, arising from the want of proper information or otherwise, and we are convinced of it, that we are *bound* to correct it.

It is a high and heavy responsibility which rests upon us. The two governments have placed their rights, in the demarcation of this line, in our hands, to decide lawfully and conscienciously; and the high tone and principle which the Mexican officers seem desirous of maintaining with us, I am sure, will lead them to correct any error which they may have fallen into.

By our joint decision, solemnly and legally concluded, our respective governments have to abide; by it the citizenship of a community depends. A matter of a few days or few months is not to be considered. No influence must bring us to a wrong decision. By it the future hopes, the happiness, and the welfare of many may be sacrificed—may be lost forever.

As it is principle and not interest that has governed us, and will, I hope, continue to do so, I have not considered the value of one portion of country more than another in acting upon this boundary. I believe the same likewise to actuate all the Mexican representatives.

Should a temporary suspension of work take place upon one portion of the line, growing out of a difference of opinion, or otherwise, we can carry on the survey of another part. So, should we all not come to a final agreement on the beginning point of the southern boundary of New Mexico, and feel obliged to refer it to our governments, the survey of the Gila river can still be progressing, and also that of the Rio Grande, if found advisable.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, very faithfully yours,

A. B. GRAY,
United States Surveyor, &c.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner, under 5th art. treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Appendix to the above.

ENCAMPMENT, SANTA RITA DEL COBRE,
New Mexico, July 31, 1851.

SIR: Upon further examination, since my last communication to you, I am still more strengthened in the belief that the line representing the limit upon Disturnell's map of the southern boundary of New Mexico never was intended to have reference to latitude, but to natural positions existing on the ground, and represented upon his map.

It will be seen that the "parallels" and "meridians" which represent boundaries upon Disturnell's map are bold and peculiarly-divided and dotted lines, so marked in contradistinction to those boundaries not intended to refer to parallels or meridians. They are direct, and not sinuous lines, as the others, and are laid down east and west and due *north and* south. For example: the northern line of Alta California,

the original dividing line between Upper and Lower California, the east line of New Mexico or Santa Fe, a meridian between Red river and the Arkansas, the meridian line between the Sabine and Red river, all of which were lines of boundaries first established by Mexico. But it appears almost all the interior boundaries of the various departments forming the new Mexican States were described by rivers, ranges of mountains, roads, trails, routes of travellers, or by actual objects that have existed or do exist upon the ground. This can be observed by almost any map of Mexico having its various departments marked upon it; and hence the cause of these boundaries being *sinuous* lines.

The line of the southern boundary of New Mexico or Santa Fe, as laid down in Disturnell's map, has not its "*initial point*" upon the Rio Grande, but upon the Colorado, or Red river, where the meridian line north to the Arkansas leaves it. It then appears to follow up the southern or Choctaw branch of Red river to its head, thence across to the head of the —— river, (the northern terminus of the department of Texas,) thence across to El Paso del Norte, (the north pass of the Rio Grande,) and thence westwardly, all plainly and distinctly laid down in a peculiarly-dotted line, sinuous and different from those defined by parallels or meridians.

The treaty, in describing the western boundary, says: "From thence up the middle of that river, (Rio Grande,) following the deepest channel where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its western termination; thence northward," &c., &c.

We are required, then, by the treaty itself, to judge by Disturnell's *map* what is defined as the southern boundary of New Mexico, and consequently the "point where the Rio Grande strikes it," at least until it is proven by the law (that of the congress of Mexico) to be otherwise.

Now, in the absence of the text of that law, which might possibly throw some light upon the question, and which *we* do not possess, but which, if General Condé does, he takes care in his arguments not to bring forward, or even to refer to, then, I say, but one result, but one inference, alone, can be drawn from what I have proven: that the line where it crosses the Rio Grande—the *point* where the river strikes it—is at the pass of the Rio Grande del Norte.

This pass is known to everybody in the neighborhood to be only a few miles north of the central part of the town bearing the same name. The great and only road leading from Santa Fe through Chihuahua, and to the capital of Mexico, crosses here. It is an unchangeable ford—a natural rapid or dam; (since artificially added to or improved upon;) the only one of the kind known on the whole upper part of the river—and hence its name of *El Paso.*

Also, "the southern and western limits of New Mexico mentioned in this article are those laid down in the map entitled 'Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by *various acts of the congress of said republic*, and constructed according to the best author-

ities. Revised edition, published at New York in 1847, by J. Disturnell."

I wish to give you these points as bearing with particular reference to the settlement of the entire line of the southern boundary of New Mexico, and to aid me in proving that the point to start from on the river is some thirty-four miles very nearly, more or less, south of what General Condé endeavors to show *should* be the "initial point;" and consequently the thickly-populated town of Mesilla, its beautiful and highly-cultivated valley, and the rich and fertile bottom-land of this entire distance, rightfully is a part of the territory of New Mexico, and belongs to the people of the United States.

I have to ask that this may be placed as an appendix to my last communication.

Very respectfully, I remain your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY, *U. S. Surveyor, &c.*

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

P. S.—Just as I was having the above copied, before sending it to you, yours of the 30th was handed to me by Mr. Houghton.

I merely attach this postscript to acknowledge its receipt, and to add that I regret what is so clear and conclusive to my mind, from the facts set before me—the arguments of General Condé—is not so to you.

You say that you received mine of the 25th instant, in reference to the "initial point of 32° 22′, agreed upon by the joint commission as the point where the Rio Grande strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico." I respectfully refer you to that communication again, as it was not with reference to the initial point as agreed upon by the "*joint commission.*" The peculiar wording of the treaty, by which these points and lines are to be decided, has made the "joint commission" to be composed of four persons; and as I happened to have held at that time one of those commissions, regularly commissioned by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the treaty-making power in the United States, commissioning me, on the part of the United States, "to run and mark the boundary line according to law," and as I was not superseded by the President, but still possessed that commission, signed by him and sealed by the department, and no one else did, there could not possibly be another *legally* holding the same commission. Now, as I never agreed that the point was at 32° 22′, it is clear that it was not an act final of the *joint commission*, but a sort of *ex parte* act, and not binding without the confirmation of the absent commissioned person.

If you do procure such maps and documents as will aid you in elucidating, as you say, the points at issue, and I am convinced that the line should commence so far up the Rio Grande as 32° 22′, I shall immediately agree to the same. Still, should I procure any further information, to enable me to cause you to be yet convinced of its error, I shall lay the same before you.

I take this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my high *personal* regard and esteem.

A. B. GRAY, *Surveyor, &c.*

Colonel Graham to the Secretary of the Interior.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO DEL NORTE,
November 24, 1851.

SIR: I had the honor to address you, on the 16th instant, in relation to the progress of the surveys upon the United States and Mexican boundary line. That communication was forwarded by the mail which left here on that day, to go via Santa Fé and Independence.

On the 17th a second surveying party was put upon a section of the Rio Grande, below this place, so that we have now two surveying parties actively employed upon this river, on the part of the United States commission.

Although these parties are not accompanied by any representative from the Mexican boundary commission, yet, in pursuance of an agreement with Mr. Salazar, the Mexican astronomer and surveyor, a copy of which is annexed, marked D, our labors will be authenticated on the part of that commission as they progress, and thus be rendered final.

We have now about sixty days' subsistence stores on hand; these, added to the supplies expected by Ponce de Leon's train, in the course of the present or early in the ensuing month, will, I trust, enable us to push the work forward upon the eastern division with a rapidity and degree of accuracy that will prove satisfactory to the two governments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieutenant Colonel, Head of the Scientific Corps, &c.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

[D.]

Plan for the conjoint survey of the Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo del Norte, formed and agreed to by Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Graham, Principal Astronomer and Head of the Scientific Corps, on the part of the United States Boundary Commission, and Don José Salazar y Larregui, Principal Astronomer and Surveyor, on the part of the Mexican Boundary Commission.

We, the undersigned, in pursuance of authority delegated to us at a meeting held in camp, on the 7th of September, 1851, by the joint commission for running and marking the boundary between the republics of the United States and Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, do certify and authenticate the following as the result of our conferences held on the 13th, 17th, and 24th of November, 1851, at and near El Paso del Norte, in regard to the survey of that portion of the Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo del Norte, which constitutes a part of the boundary between the two republics under the aforesaid treaty, viz: It is agreed,

1st. That the course and sinuosities of the river shall be run out by means of theodolites, of portable and convenient size, or by sur-

veyors' compasses, and the measurements made with the chain, or by means of portable micrometer telescopes, for observing the angles of subtense of a rod of given length at various distances.

All towns, villages, and habitations, in the immediate vicinity of the river, shall be surveyed and laid down upon the maps, and also the topography, as far as it can be done without too much retarding the work.

Should the commission on the part of either of the two governments, however, find it inconvenient to make this survey so minute as is above described, the said party may, at its option, confine this degree of minuteness to the inhabited and other portions of the river that may be deemed to possess sufficient interest, and make a more rapid and more general survey of the other portions.

Such party shall, however, in that case satisfy itself as to the correctness of the more minute survey of the other party, and when so satisfied shall authenticate it by signing the notes of survey and the maps projected therefrom.

2d. The run of the work will be corrected by determinations of latitude and longitude from astronomical observations at suitable points to be selected as the work progresses. Whenever the necessary facilities shall be afforded by visible heights within convenient distances, these points will be connected in longitude by observing signals made by flashing gunpowder, compared with the local time determined from observations at the said points. When such facilities do not occur, the connections in longitude will be made by the transmission, back and forth, of chronometers, showing the difference in local time at such stations.

3d. All islands shall be surveyed with care, and the channels on both sides ascertained by soundings, in order to determine which is the deepest, and consequently to which government the said islands belong. Whenever either party, or the surveyors of either party, shall have surveyed any island or islands, due notice shall be given to the other party, and they or their surveyors shall thereupon proceed to make such examinations of the channels as may be necessary to determine which is the deepest; and having agreed upon this point, they shall make a conjoint certificate, stating that the said island or islands belong to the republic of the United States, or Mexico, as the case may be, which certificate shall be signed in duplicate and transmitted to the commissioners of the two governments for their information, as early as may be practicable.

4th. Should the Rio Grande or Bravo del Norte be found to flow into the Gulf of Mexico by more than one channel, all shall be sounded so that the boundary line may be laid down along the middle of the deepest one. Soundings shall then be carried out from the mouth of this deepest channel to a distance of three leagues into the Gulf of Mexico, in order to show the best entrance for vessels into the river. Either party desiring it may extend these soundings to the said distance of three leagues out from the entrance of *all* the said channels, the results to be considered as for the benefit of the navigators of both countries, and to be rendered, for that object, in duplicate to the commissioners of the *two governments*.

5th. Should either party be prepared to commence the survey of this

river before the other, the said party may go on with it conformably with the foregoing articles, and the result, on being verified and assented to by the other party, will be authenticated and agreed to by both, and be so reported to the joint commission of the two governments in writing and in duplicate.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Principal Astronomer and Head of the Scientific Corps, on the part of the United States.
JOSE SALAZAR Y LARREGUI.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO DEL NORTE,
November 24, 1851.

A true copy: J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieutenant Colonel, &c., &c.

Colonel Graham to the Secretary of the Interior.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, *May* 10, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here on the 5th instant, with my party, and all the instruments destined for El Paso del Norte for the boundary survey in good order. A few of the larger ones, intended to be used hereafter for the survey of the lower Rio Grande, were left at Indianola, to be taken to that part of the line at a future time.

Those I have brought forward, and the provisions for my party, were transported from Indianola to this place by the quartermaster's department, at the usual rate of charge.

Finding that a single wagon, which I was authorized to call on the quartermaster's department for, was insufficient for the transportation of these articles from this place to El Paso, owing to the small size of the wagon bodies used here, I made a requisition for five wagons and teams instead of one, for I found that number indispensably necessary. Under the emergency of the case this requisition was approved by General Harney, commanding the eighth military department, and they were issued to me.

Captain S. G. French, of the quartermaster's department, commander of the train destined to El Paso for the transportation of army supplies, was still here when I arrived, and did not leave until the 7th, intending to organize his train at Leona for the line of march, which would require several days.

My wagons were carefully packed with the instruments and provisions with all despatch, and they proceeded early this morning to join the train of Captain French at Leona.

In addition to the accommodation furnished by Major Babbitt, the chief quartermaster at this station, I was obliged to purchase sixteen mules for the purpose of drawing two light spring-wagons loaded with the more delicate instruments, and for mounting my party. The quartermaster could spare me only ten, which I bought at the average original cost. The remaining six were purchased in the market here.

With these and a portion of my party, (who did not accompany the

wagons this morning,) I shall proceed on to join the train at Leona, as soon as I can complete the papers necessary to a settlement with Major Babbitt.

For these necessary equipments for the journey and for future service, and for the provisions furnished by the subsistence department here, I have drawn on the Department of the Interior at Washington, payable on the 1st of July next; and I request my drafts may be honored at maturity, as follows, viz:

1st. My draft in favor of the quartermaster's department at Washington for services, as shown by accompanying paper marked D	$2,861 60
2d. My draft in favor of same for the purchase of mules, harness, and other articles, enumerated in accompanying paper marked E	1,174 72
3d. My draft in favor of J. R. Sweet & Co., for purchase of five mules, as shown by accompanying paper marked F	400 00
4th. My draft in favor of the subsistence department at Washington for provisions furnished, as shown by accompanying paper marked G	117 76
Total	4,554 08

I was not able to obtain transportation for all the boxes of chemicals and natural history appurtenances found at Indianola, which I stated, in my letter to the department of the 26th ultimo, I would forward to El Paso. Nos. 3, 5, and 6, mentioned therein, containing hospital stores, have been sent forward, as they weigh altogether only 208 pounds. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8, weigh altogether 881 pounds, which is more than one-third of a load for a wagon such as is used here. Their contents are not absolutely applicable to the service, though they would aid in very interesting investigations in natural history.

On my arrival here, I found that the order of detail directing Lieutenant Michler to report to me had not been served on him, owing to some irregularity, as viewed by the commanding general of the eighth military department, in the mode of issuing it. He could not, however, have joined me, owing to ill health, and has gone north on a sick leave. It would be a great aid to this survey if two graduates from the Military Academy, of next month, could be obtained as assistants, and ordered out, by way of Independence and Santa Fé, to report to me.

I trust, sir, the fiscal arrangements which I have reported above, and which I was compelled to make, will meet the approbation of the department. They belong, properly, to the quartermaster's and commissary's department of the commission; but I have been obliged temporarily to assume them, in the absence of officers for those branches.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps, U. S. B. C.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, &c., &c., Washington.

P. S.—Since closing the above communication, Lieutenant Smith, topographical engineers, and Mr. Radziminski, one of my assistants in the northeastern boundary office, have arrived and reported to me. They inform me that Mr. Gray, and Lieutenants Tillinghast and Burnside, of the artillery, are about a day's travel only from this place, on their way to report to me; and that they will require facilities for transportation, &c. Under these circumstances, I have thought it proper to await their arrival; otherwise they might not be able to go forward promptly, and that would be a great embarrassment to the service, for I have felt the necessity of their services.

Very respectfully,

J. D. GRAHAM, *Lieut. Col., &c., &c.*

D.

The United States Mexican Boundary Commission in account current with the United States Quartermaster's Department.

1851. Dr.

May 9.	For services of five six-mule teams, with wagons, in transporting instruments, provisions, and other public supplies appertaining to the Mexican boundary survey—one hundred days from 9th May, 1851, (estimated time necessary for the whole trip, to and from) at $5 50 per day for each wagon, which is to include the cost of such forage as may be used at the ends of the route for a portion of the one hundred days, and also pay of teamster and subsistence.....	$2,750 00
	For transportation of 7,440 pounds of same stores from Indianola to San Antonio, between the 25th April, 1851, and 8th May, at $1 50 per one hundred pounds.....	111 60
		2,861 60

1851. Cr.

May 9.	By draft as follows: "The Hon. Secretary of the Interior is respectfully requested to cause the amount to be transferred at Washington to the Quartermaster's department, from the appropriation for the Mexican boundary survey, for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1851".....	$2,861 60

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps, U. S. B. C.
E. B. BABBITT,
Brevet Major, and A. Q. M.

A true copy:
Jno. Lawson, *Secretary, &c., &c.*

E.

The United States Mexican Boundary Survey bought of the United States Quartermaster's Department:

1851.		
May 9.	8 mules, at $90 each	$720 00
	2 mules, at $55 each	110 00
	8 sets horse harness, at $12 each	96 00
	18 pounds horse-shoe nails, at 30 cts. lb	5 40
	150 mule shoes, at 12½ cts. each	18 75
	500 grain sacks, at 25 cts. each	122 50
	100 feet pine boards, at $25 M	2 50
	2 bottles Bartine's lotion, at $1 per bottle	2 00
	2 bottles opodeldoc, at 25 cts. each	50
	2 bottles Venice turpentine, at 50 cts. each	1 00
	1 pound calomel, at $2 50	2 50
	5 pounds castile soap, at 37½ cts. per lb	1 87
	1 small bottle laudanum, at $1	1 00
	2 bottles oil of spike, at 50 cts. each	1 00
	2 bottles British oil, at 37½ cts. each	75
	290 pounds halter rope, at 18 cts. per lb	48 20
	1 jack-screw, at $8 50	8 50
	5 water kegs, with bails, at $2 25 each	11 25
	2 bottles horse liniment, at $1 each	2 00
	1 riding bridle, at $1 50	1 50
	4 large saddle blankets, at $2 50 each	10 00
	5 swingle-trees, extra, at $1 50 each	7 50
		1,174 72

I certify that the above account is correct and just; that the articles enumerated above have been received by me for the service of the United States boundary survey under my charge. And the Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, is respectfully requested to cause the amount, *eleven hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-two cents*, to be transferred at Washington to the credit of the United States Quartermaster's department, out of the appropriation for the survey, for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1851.

(Sextuplicates.) J. D. GRAHAM,
Bvt. Lt. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps, U. S. B. C.

SAN ANTONIO, *May* 10, 1851.

A true copy:
JNO. LAWSON, *Secretary, &c., &c.*

F.

The United States Boundary Commission to James R. Sweet & Co., DR.

May 10, 1851. To the purchase of five mules, at $80 each.. $400 00

Received, San Antonio, May 10, 1851, of Colonel J. D. Graham, head of the scientific corps, his draft on the honorable the Secretary of the Interior for four hundred dollars, in payment of the above account.

(Signed duplicates.)

JAS. R. SWEET & CO.

I certify that the above account is correct and just, that the mules have been delivered to me in good order, and that they were absolutely necessary for the public service.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps U. S. B. C.

A true copy:
J. LAWSON, *Secretary, &c., &c.*

G.

Invoice of subsistence stores this day delivered to Lieut. Colonel J. D. Graham, head of the scientific corps of the United States and Mexican boundary commission, as follows, viz:

250 pounds bacon, at 9 cents per pound	$22 50
1 barrel pork, at $15 per barrel	15 00
798 pounds bread, at 7 cents per pound	55 86
1 bushel beans, at $2 56 per bushel	2 56
48 pounds coffee, at 15 cents per pound	7 20
96 pounds of sugar, at 9½ cents per pound	9 12
10 gallons vinegar, at 28 cents per gallon	2 80
32 pounds soap, at 8½ cents per pound	2 72
	117 76

(Signed in duplicate.)

L. B. WOOD,
First Lieut. 8th Infantry and Brevet Captain, D. C. S.

SUBSISTENCE DEPOT,
San Antonio, Texas, May 10, 1851.

SAN ANTONIO, *May* 10, 1851.

I have received from Captain L. B. Wood, department commissary of subsistence, at San Antonio, the above provisions for the use of the party under my command, engaged for the survey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, the same being absolutely necessary for the said party, as will appear by my account rendered to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA,
Saturday, July 13, 1850.

SIR: At the moment of your earliest convenience I invite your attention to the following points:

Immediately after the adjournment of the joint commission, in February last, from the peculiar state of affairs then existing, I advised the department at Washington of the progress of the surveys of the boundary line, and had expected to receive some orders or directions in regard to the course of my further proceedings; but, from causes unknown to me as yet, I have not had any communication in answer. And I presume, from not being informed, that you have not either received any instructions bearing with particular reference to the survey of the line. In fact, I have had no orders, nor any instructions, nor even any communications from the government since being invited by you, about the 28th of February past, to read the advices you received from the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

The time has now come when it is necessary for me to procure means to leave the Pacific end of the line, for the purpose of carrying out the stipulations of the act of the joint commission relative to the adjournment of that body to meet at El Paso, on the Rio Grande; and which, as a member of the same, I must endeavor to fulfil, if possible, at any rate, as far as relates to myself.

It has been a long time, you are aware, since I have received any means from the government to defray my expenses, and a much longer period since receiving any salary for my services as the surveyor of the boundary under the treaty. And, consequently, I have been obliged to call into requisition other resources, to enable me to continue, subject to the orders of the government. Now, I require a sufficient sum to enable me to proceed to the other end of the work, which will not be short of from five hundred to a thousand dollars.

Observing in a San Francisco paper that you were to receive funds, by the last steamer, to disburse in defrayment of the expenses of the commission, I have to request that, if you have any for this purpose, you will furnish me enough for my necessary expenses.

As I contemplate leaving very shortly for the Atlantic side of the line, I shall be pleased to receive any communication from you in reference to the work; and, also, have to request that you will receive, or appoint some one to receive from me some of the boundary instruments, which I shall have no further use for on this end of the boundary, at present, should I proceed in the steamer of the first proximo.

Very respectfully, I remain, your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,
U. S. Surveyor, Boundary Commission.

Major W. H. EMORY,
Chief Astronomer and Head of the U. S. corps of the Commission, San Diego California.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA,
Monday, July 15, 1850.

SIR: Upon mature reflection I have to reply to your communication, handed me by yourself on Saturday, in answer to one I addressed you in the morning.

In reference to that portion, the extract from instructions you received from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I will state that, by the steamer of the first proximo, (the next carrying the mail to the Atlantic,) I shall communicate in writing to the government at Washington city.

In regard to that extraordinary part of your letter, wherein you call my attention to "the irregularity" of addressing the department, &c., except through you, I have only to say that I am not aware of any regulation, rule, or law, either by act of Congress, etiquette, instructions from the President, Secretary of the Interior, through my commission, or otherwise, which prevents my communicating at any time, upon official business, with the government at Washington; and that, too, without being through you, or for your previous inspection.

As to leaving "the work" without asking your consent, which you call my attention to, I will state that when I *do leave the work*, I shall not leave unguarded the duty I may have to perform, by advising the officer in charge of the commission of the same, and shall continue to do what I consider is my duty, in taking care of the public interests upon the boundary, in accordance with the commission I have received from the President and Senate, *as the surveyor* to run and mark the boundary line, under the fifth article of the treaty.

In the verbal communication we had together on Saturday, you made allusion to the actual position which you might occupy at present, as the commissioner under the treaty.

I will here remark that if you have received a communication as such—been addressed as *commissioner*, or *acting commissioner*, by the department, and will so inform me, I shall be most happy to communicate with you as such, and address you as such. At the same time, I am also ready to receive and carry out *any instructions* or *wishes* of the department, relative to the survey; at any rate, until I officially advise the government that I am no longer desirous of holding my commission on the line.

With reference to the work, the boundary line, I will say that, for various reasons, I purpose leaving in the steamer for San Francisco, which is expected here on the 17th or 18th instant, and hope to be back on the steamer that leaves that place on the 1st August, if not before. Should you have any communications relative to the survey to be executed, I shall be happy to attend to them.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,
U. S. Surveyor, Boundary Commission.

Major W. H. EMORY,
U. S. Topographical Engineers, San Diego.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, *July* 25, 1850.

SIR: In the absence of a commissioner last February and March, I wrote to the department upon the subject of the boundary line. I have received no intimation that these communications ever reached their place of destination.

After the adjournment of the joint commission, to meet at El Paso, on the Rio Grande, and after the departure of the United States commissioner from San Diego, Brevet Major Emory informed me verbally that he had a communication from the department, instructing him to take charge of the affairs of the commission.

I addressed him a note, asking that, if consistent with his duty, he would furnish me with a copy of such instructions as he might have received relating to the United States surveyor. He replied in a note, that he would exhibit to me the instructions directing him to take the direction of the affairs of the commission, if I would call and see them. I called upon him, and he handed me, to read, two communications. At the same time he informed me that he could do nothing without means, and that he was unprovided with money for any of the commission; that he should communicate with the department at Washington.

I did not, from my interpretation of those instructions which he showed me, consider him appointed commissioner, and from my recollection of the same I have not since considered him as such, nor as acting commissioner. I do not recollect to have seen him addressed as such by the department; and I supposed him, under the then existing circumstances, to merely have charge of the public property, &c., which might be left by the late commissioner, until another should be sent out.

I was aware that the department could not then know of the adjournment of the commission, and saw that nothing could be done until further advices were had from Washington.

Not so fortunately situated as Major Emory and the officers of the topographical corps of engineers attached to the survey, who are paid for their services by the paymaster at San Diego, some of us were obliged to call into requisition other resources to obtain a subsistence during the temporary suspension of work upon the line. It has been many months since any commutation for expenses was had by the surveyor and some of his assistants, and a much longer period since any portion of salary has been received.

It is now more than a year since the surveyor has had any salary, and the department is aware that the expenses of a person in California, who is not furnished by the government, are anything but small. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, that those who were so situated should resort to other pursuits disconnected from the work of the boundary. Yet, notwithstanding, this was never allowed to interfere with the duties of the surveyor, whenever and wherever they were required, and in no instance have private interests influenced him or conflicted with the execution of any duty where the public interest required his services. This statement is made not with any degree of dissatisfaction whatever, but simply as an explanation of what may have been construed by some into irregularities in the conduct of the surveyor and others who may have had to provide for themselves on the work.

On the 13th instant, at San Diego, the surveyor not having been called upon to perform any duty, and receiving no advices directly or otherwise from the department up to that time, he addressed Major Emory a note. On the same day, in reply, Major Emory handed the surveyor a communication. The letter was answered, and several days having elapsed, upon the arrival of the steamer the surveyor came up to this city, having advised Major Emory of his intention to do so. He found it absolutely necessary for the purpose of procuring means to live upon, intending to return to San Diego as soon as possible. It must have been nearly a month from the time of the arrival of the last mail, by which the instructions referred to in his letter were received, to the day on which Major Emory handed the surveyor his letter; and yet the surveyor had not been absent from San Diego for more than a day for six or eight weeks.

The only part of those instructions known to the surveyor are two extracts referred to by Major Emory, in his letter, as affecting me. I would respectfully ask the department, if it intended that Major Emory is to have charge of the surveys of this line, to order and direct the surveyor under the treaty, and the latter to hold his present commission, making him responsible for the work.

I would also respectfully refer the department to the direct orders I received from the President, under my commission, to wit: "I have nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him [the undersigned] surveyor for running the boundary line between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments, thereunto of right appertaining." And in the general instructions from the honorable Secretary of State to the commissioner, upon repairing to meet the Mexican commission at San Diego, the surveyor is referred to the fifth article of the treaty for defining his duties.

The department will, therefore, readily see how embarrassing might be the position of the surveyor should he be called on to authenticate, in accordance with the provisions of the said 5th article of the treaty, by the signing and agreeing to a plan or survey which he did not make nor had the supervision of, and for which he would be held responsible.

I desire to state, that although I am desirous of continuing upon this great national work and feel a deep pride in its final and proper execution, still, acting under the appointment I have the honor to hold, it cannot be expected that I am to be subordinate or subject to the orders and direction of Major Emory or any other *attaché* to the commission, but only those of the commissioner and the direct instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

I shall continue to endeavor strictly to carry out the wishes of the department, and not let the public interest suffer where the duties of the surveyor may be required, until I receive an answer to this communication.

Should my course upon the survey not have met with the approval

of the President and yourself, I presume I should have been informed of the same.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully and faithfully,

ANDREW B. GRAY,
U. S. Surveyor, Boundary Commission.

Hon. THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Dep't of the Interior, Washington.

[Despatch No. 1.]

ENCAMPMENT U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, New Mexico, August 3, 1851.

SIR: I reached the commission, on the afternoon of the 19th of July, in company with the Mexican commissioner, who had joined me upon the road. The next morning a meeting was called, various subjects were discussed, but no reference was had to my confirmation of, or agreement to, the line of the southern boundary of New Mexico. General Condé (as I understood the United States commissioner to say) not having his notes and necessary references with him, preferred that it should be so, and it was likewise my desire. I wished to examine carefully the reasons and arguments of the commissioners for placing the starting point upon the Rio Grande in latitude 32° 22′.

Although there were things which I needed, bearing upon the subject, yet, taking up General Condé's arguments, I found that there was not one that could be sustained. Colonel Graham, with whom I would have been glad to consult and advise, had not joined the commissioner, and I had to handle the entire matter alone; the commissioner, of course, could not aid or assist me in arguing against himself. It was necessary for my immediate and decisive action. A copy of my first and second communications to the commissioner I send on, which will show the position I have taken. The commissioner does not yet feel satisfied that the point chosen upon the Rio Grande is wrong; nor does the Mexican commissioner admit that it ought to be changed. The latter being off some distance, has not yet answered the arguments of the American surveyor. The joint commission is to meet in a few days again, and I am certain that there cannot be a single argument in favor of 32° 22′ as the "initial point," sustained.

It is a great misfortune that the officer of the topographical engineers put his signature to an agreement with those of the Mexican officers, as the surveyor, thus signing away (if his signature is legal) a large piece of territory belonging to New Mexico, a portion of which is of a splendid character, and most important to the United States.

Since my first two communications to Mr. Bartlett upon this subject, I have had placed in my hands the published documents by the Senate, of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the commissioner, Mr. Trist. I regret that I did not see it before; yet I was glad to find that my conclusions relative to the intention of the commissioners, in the treaty finally agreed upon, are correct. It proves clearly that *they* could not agree upon a specified parallel of latitude; that the Mexicans were afraid of losing El Paso, which we wanted to get; and, as

our government gave it up, it was finally agreed to disregard any parallel, and take *the line marked upon Disturnell's map* north of the town of El Paso. This line is marked but about eight miles north.

I have only discussed those points which the Mexican officers bring forward. As a matter of course they are the strongest on their side, as they are the first.

It has been said by some, as a proof that the line was intended by Disturnell to be in latitude 32° 22′, that he places "*Piccacho*" on his map immediately south of the line marked, and that, as "Piccacho" mountain (mostly so called by the Indians and others) is known in the country, and is just south of the line claimed by General Condé, this line must be right. "Piccacho," meaning *top* or *summit*, can be made to refer, of course, to other things besides a mountain; and in this instance it evidently does, for it has no topography near it on the map representing a peak or mountain; but, on the contrary, a symbol signifying *hacienda* or *posado*, as is seen by the *explanation* upon Disturnell's map, and therefore refers to some old rancho, hut, or place, near the southern boundary of New Mexico. No rancho or hut may be found there at the present day; still it will be recollected that there are places on the Rio Grande having like marks or symbols opposite them, and which did once exist, while not a vestige of them now remains.

Again, it may be said that the parallels of latitude which I refer to, marked upon the map, are right, because some *Atlantic* cities might be exactly true as laid down. No references can be had to the positions of places in our States on the Atlantic, because the map is a map of Mexico, and we cannot go outside the boundaries of the latter, as marked upon it, to refer to the situation of places.

These points have not been brought forward yet as official, and I have, therefore, not thought proper to refer to them; but should they be, nothing could be weaker.

I am now preparing a map with the true positions and appearance of the country as it actually is, with parallels and meridians correctly marked upon it; and I find there is a strong possibility of striking a branch of the San Pedro river, as laid down upon Colonel Cooke's route through this country, if we finally get the line a short distance above El Paso. In this case there may be great advantages to the United States above that of the line of 32° 22′ for the southern boundary of New Mexico; and if we can gain this point fairly, and we are entitled to it, we should hold it.

The cause of my not reaching here earlier is already known to the department. It is evident that it was not my fault, even if it has turned out a misfortune. The peculiar situation I was placed in through the order of Mr. Ewing to Major Emory, and the latter's action thereon, together with a visitation of Providence—which all are subject to—jointly prevented an earlier arrival. The whole, however, is provided for in the adjournment of the joint commission from California. This being a domestic affair, is easily settled by the proper authorities at Washington. It is less important than the interests of our country abroad, which have for some days occupied my attention; still, I will make it the subject of a special communication to the department, in which I will show the injurious effect upon this work,

and the consequences which have arisen, and may arise still, from the wrong scientific advice of the head of a subordinate bureau of the government.

Notwithstanding the difference of opinion existing with reference to the exact locality of the "initial point" in the joint commission, the progress of the work will not be materially impeded. The twenty-first article of the treaty, it appears to me, provides ample remedy for the contingency. Only a small portion of the work is abandoned—and that but for a limited period—while by far the most extensive part of the labor, and the most important in immediate demarcation (the surveys of the Gila and Rio Grande,) by mutual agreement, will be at once actively prosecuted.

I am happy to state that, in all conflict of opinion, the most amicable personal feelings exist between us. In no instance has the empire of social intercourse been invaded—which is construed as a favorable augury for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of all existing difficulties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,

U. S. Surveyor under Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,

Sec'y of the Department of the Interior, Washington City.

[Despatch No. 2.]

ENCAMPMENT U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,

Santa Rita del Cobre, New Mexico, August 11, 1851.

SIR: In my letter to the department of the 3d instant, I made allusion to a special communication upon a subject of which I will now speak, deeming it of importance, as difficulties have arisen in the commission that threaten continued trouble and confusion, and which, it will be seen, I endeavored from the beginning to prevent.

So long ago as February 20 and March 1, 1850, I addressed letters to Mr. Ewing, then having charge of the boundary survey as Secretary of the Interior. These letters will be found published in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 34 of the 31st Congress 1st session, pages 5 and 11. In these communications, which I felt it my duty, as surveyor under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, to make to the department during an adjournment of the joint commission, it will be seen what my advice was. In that of March 1st, I use the following language, to wit: "Supposing that the department may wish to re-organize the commission on our part, prior to its meeting that of Mexico in November next, I beg leave to submit the following suggestions:

"That the surveyor, under the 5th article of the treaty, have the direct supervision of all astronomical observations where they may be desired, as well as the surveys on the line, *similar to Mr. Salazar, the Mexican surveyor and civil engineer*; and that he also have the planning *of his party*—the department having the supervision of the selection *and retention* of those who act under him. That if it be deemed ex-

pedient to have a portion of the topographical corps of engineers upon the work, they be directed to aid and assist the surveyor. Should three of them be attached to the survey, but three other *competent* assistants would be necessary for the further demarcation of the line. *At El Paso del Norte, or from the adjoining settled districts, employés and laborers can be had to perform the other duties.*

"The surveyor never objected to superintend the astronomical work, but has always been ready to make such observations as might be required along the line, together with his other duties; but an officer was attached to the work with the title of '*Chief Astronomer and Head of the Topographical Scientific Corps*,' and which, from the independent position, has caused some confusion."

It appears, from the multiplicity of matters which the Secretary had upon his mind, that the chief of the topographical bureau was referred to in arranging and drawing up plans for the general direction of the survey of this boundary under the treaty, and my letters to Mr. Ewing, I conclude, were referred to him. These communications were not answered by the Secretary, the cause of which remains unexplained. Col. Abert, chief of the topographical corps of engineers, says, in a letter to Mr. Ewing, dated April 10, 1850, (as seen page 18, Senate document No. 34:) "*These two parts, namely, from the Pacific to the Gila, and from the Paso of the Rio del Norte to the Gila, are the only parts which require to be marked;* the other parts of the boundary *being rivers*, are already marked by the rivers themselves of the treaty."

The survey of these would correct the geography of the boundary, but could not change it. It is a river boundary, known and marked by the rivers of the treaty.

The topographical engineer cannot be under the "direction of the surveyor, as proposed by Mr. Gray."

Major Emory, of the topographical corps of engineers, in his letter to the department, dated April 2, 1850, (see page 15, Senate document No. 34, part second,) also says: "Another consideration is, the treaty makes the Gila, for a certain extent, the boundary. The Gila does not always run in the same bed; whenever it changes, *the boundary must change*, and no survey nor anything else can keep it from changing. *The survey of that river, therefore, as it fixes nothing—determines nothing—is of minor importance.*"

Again, Colonel Abert, in his notes upon the organization of the survey, says, "the *commissioner* is not to interfere or direct the *modus operandi* of the survey, &c., *this being a duty for which the chief topographical engineer is responsible.* The chief topographical engineer to direct all the surveying operations, as well those of the civil enginees or surveyors, as those of the officers of his corps," &c.

Is it not evident, Mr. Secretary, what endless difficulties and troubles this advice, if followed, would lead our government into, and which it has already partly done? It is to be regretted, through Colonel Abert's influence and advice, the position he has placed the many truly scientific men of his corps in, with reference to their chief's ignorance. What Colonel Abert had as his basis to govern him in drawing up his plans and expressing his ideas, must have been very extraordinary; at least, so it seems. Could he, Mr. Secretary, have been

overhauling or rummaging amid the archives of the naval exploring expedition, and by mistake got hold of some ancient treaty of the king of the Tonga islands? He certainly mistook the calling, for it is clear his notions are far from being in accordance with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made under the supervision of many of the most distinguished men.

That portion of the treaty which relates to *this* survey is as follows: "In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to *establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits* of both republics as described in the *present article*, the two governments shall each appoint a *commissioner and surveyor*, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratification of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run *and mark* the said boundary, in its *whole course*, to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. *They* shall keep journals, and make out plans of *their* operations; and the result agreed upon by *them* shall be deemed a *part of this treaty*, and shall have the *same force as if it were inserted therein*. The two governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

"*The boundary line established by this article* shall be religiously respected by each of the two republics, and *no change shall ever be made therein*, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the general government of each, in conformity with its own constitution."

Is it not plain, Mr. Secretary, who is responsible under this treaty? Is the chief topographical engineer, appointed by the President to accompany the commissioner and the surveyor—(*vide* the letters of the illustrious James Buchanan, page 1, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 34, 31st Congress, 1st session)—is he, the *topographical engineer*, responsible, as Colonel Abert advises, for the surveys of this boundary under *this* treaty?

Now, Colonel J. J. Abert says the topographical engineer "cannot be *under* the surveyor." The surveyor of what? That office established by a treaty which terminated a bloody war—an office to co-operate in finally settling a difficulty which was chiefly the origin of this war. Does he look upon it as a less position than that of a colonel of the topographical engineers? Had he referred to the *individual* holding that office, instead of the *office* itself, I should have thought of it differently. It is a most singular rebuke. Has he forgotten that the illustrious Father of his Country was a surveyor? Has he forgotten the respect due an office once held by him? To say the least of it, he has forgotten that respect due to the law-makers, *his* (Colonel Abert's) undoubted superiors. At any rate, I do not consider Colonel J. J. Abert as a competent judge to sit upon the commission of surveyor which three Presidents and a Senate have decided in the premises.

Is not his advice, Mr. Secretary, relative to the survey of the Gila and the Rio Bravo del Norte, in direct opposition to the express stipulations of the law? Is it not stated positively that we are to *run and mark* the boundary line in *its whole course?* to say nothing of the absolute *importance* of the demarcation. He says: "The other parts of the

boundary being rivers, are already marked by the rivers themselves of the treaty. The survey of these would correct the geography of the boundary, but could not change it." The importance of their being *marked* was well known to the commissioners who made the treaty. It is absurd to suppose that if the river changes, the *boundary* line must change also; for, looking upon it in this light, most serious consequences may ensue to the United States, as well as to Mexico. To regard it as Colonel J. J. Abert does, there would be endless difficulties. The Rio Grande changes its bed almost annually in some part or another, and if we do not mark it without delay, there is imminent danger of the loss of important grounds to us. The flourishing city of Brownsville, in the State of Texas, is one instance, where, I understand, in a few years the river may change. And, sir, after we have marked the course of the river now, could this town belong to Mexico? Certainly not. It cannot be so construed, for such was not the intention of those who made the treaty. According to Colonel Abert and Major Emory's advice, however, it would be lost to us.

Another case which has come under my own observation is that of the towns of San Elizario, Isleta, and Socorro. They are ours now—so acknowledged—for our flag is hoisted over the garrison of the first-named place; although if the line had been marked a few years ago, when the river ran to the east of them, as it did, they would have been now belonging to Mexico. Those who made and ratified this treaty were well aware of the changes to which the currents of rivers are liable. Free navigation is stipulated; but it is also understood that where we *mark* these rivers now, there the boundary must continue to be. The result agreed upon by us becomes a part of the treaty, and so it is comprehended by the Mexican officers.

I have no doubt that Colonel Abert has read much; but "it is better to read little with thought, than much with levity and quickness;" and had he taken the law of *this* survey, which is not very lengthy, and reflected upon it, he would not now perhaps be answerable for his many extraordinary scientific conclusions. It is a pity that his "floodgates of wisdom" had not been barred up, for then much of the present trouble would have been avoided. If his advice is continued to be followed, we shall inevitably be plunged into interminable international as well as domestic difficulties.

I have referred to the facts above to show that delays are dangerous to us; and should Colonel Abert or Major Emory have the running of this boundary, according to views entertained and expressed by them, it could be imagined what the results might be. The fact of the business is, Mr. Secretary, that the true and legitimate object of the survey of this boundary line has been lost sight of by some of the topographical corps, in "the cause of science," the necessity for "the society of the learned," (as per Emory's letter, page 9, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 34, &c.,) and amid so much scientific advice, together with the care in carrying out to San Diego all the rare and delicate astronomical instruments. (See Major Emory's letter, page 17.)

Could I have been permitted to carry out my plans, and not been interfered with by this unfortunate scientific advice, I am convinced that the moneys already expended would have been sufficient to run and

mark the whole line of boundary, and with every degree of accuracy and practicability called for by the treaty. I am also sure that the time for the end of the demarcation might have been calculated on; and this, I believe, would not have extended beyond the time of the present administration. Indeed, sir, I can now well see the object and propriety of the reference to the "celebrated remark of Lord Castlereagh" for limiting similar commissions, and which was alluded to by Mr. Webster on the floor of the Senate some few years since.

A few days before I was to leave Washington, in January, I asked at your department to let me see the letter of the 8th October addressed to me at San Diego, and which, having previously left that place, I did not get. Upon reading it, and after turning over the letter-book, I first saw the instructions to Mr. Bartlett dated 23d October. Not having time just then to read and reflect upon them, I made a note of the date of it, and also that of mine already mentioned. I asked the chief clerk, Mr. Goddard, to furnish me with copies of the same, if not incompatible with the public service. He said, certainly. Some time after the crisis of my illness was past, the copies of these two documents were enclosed to me at the hotel. When able, I read and reflected deeply upon them, and finally concluded, under all the circumstances, and by advice, not to interfere at all with the department. I was satisfied that the intention of the President and yourself was in nowise to throw obstacles in the way of running this line, nor to conflict in any manner with the rights, powers, or duties of the officers of the treaty. I could not think so, sir; I was satisfied with my instructions, my position, my title. The commissioner was the proper person, I knew, to interpret his own instructions, and that they would be so done according to law. In fact, I had already got into one correspondence with the department, and my position was defined; and I concluded that it would have been presumptuous in me to interfere with things which might never occur. Had I been in the situation to have called upon you, Mr. Stuart, after seeing them, I might have remarked upon one or two parts of the communication. I knew they had been written and issued long before I reached Washington, and that it was undoubtedly left to the commissioner to interpret them.

With regard to the present troubles in the camp, I consider I am in nowise responsible. The shocking-bad arrangement of the surveying parties, and in fact all the parties that came out here, owes its origin to causes beyond the control of the surveyor, who was held afar off; and who, had he had the powers sent to Major Emory, I am certain, Mr. Secretary, would have made it the first consideration to be upon the ground to meet the Mexicans, and thus have prevented what now is so serious a matter, caused by the *signature* of one of the officers of the topographical corps. In the latter case, I refer to the southern boundary of New Mexico.

I was happy and pleased when I learned that Colonel Graham was coming out. I said all along that I would be happy to co-operate with him, to aid and assist him in all his astronomical duties. This I told him at Washington; and I am now likewise so disposed. This was all I thought he expected of me, and as I understood it. He tells me *that he is* not above me, nor did I ever for a moment suppose he

was, for my duty under the commission I had the honor to hold forbade such an idea: it being contrary to the law, while another was commissioner, I could not think so. I recollect a conversation one day with Major Emory, in which he remarked: "I suppose you know he (alluding to Colonel Graham) is above you." I think my reply was, that "there were *some men* I was perfectly willing to serve under." Courtesy and friendship would always dictate to me to give way to men of such high scientific attainments and position; but this should not be allowed to conflict with duty.

Mr. Secretary, must I be annihilated entirely in *my duties*, and still hold my present commission? I was instructed to report to the commissioner. He ordered me, on my arrival here, in accordance with the agreement of the joint commission, during the absence of Colonel Graham, to organize parties for the linear survey of the Gila river. This I did without delay; and we are now waiting for transportation to be turned over by the quartermaster, and for instruments from Col. Graham, if they choose to furnish them.

And now, Mr. Secretary, the above is what I referred to in my communication of the 3d instant.

"But, in a season of reflection after many days, a thought stood before me in its garments of the past; and lo! a legion with it. They came in thronging bands. I could not fight nor fly them; and so they took me to their tent, the prisoner of thoughts. I have told of errors near akin to truth, and wholesomes linked with poisons; of subtle uses in the humblest, and the deep-laid plots of pride."

I have the honor to remain, with high esteem, your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,

U. S. Surveyor, under Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of Department of the Interior, Washington City.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, *January* 10, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 8th instant, I encamped with my party at this place. We had hoped and expected to meet the United States commissioner here; but finding neither him, nor any official information by which to govern us, I lose no time in advising the department of our situation.

On the 29th of September last the commissioner, Mr. Bartlett, and myself parted at Santa Cruz, in Sonora. He started for Magdalina and other places to procure us supplies, if possible, and I to wend my way back to the encampment near the head of the San Pedro river, and from thence to push immediately on and prosecute the survey of the line along the Gila from a point most approximate to where the western boundary of New Mexico might strike; but a scanty supply of simply the absolute necessaries of life being procured and on hand, (beef and flour,) the party, without an escort or armed protection while prosecuting the field labors—without guides—to encounter hostile bands of Indians, some of whom our own troops were at the moment pursuing, and those of Mexico likewise, and to survey and

pass through unexplored regions, it is true, seemed somewhat hazardous and uncertain as to the accomplishment of the object in view; still the anxiety of the commissioner and myself to prevent further delay, and to push forward with every possible despatch that portion of the work which the Mexican commission was ready and waiting for us to carry on, and which by joint decision had been agreed upon, determined us to even risk a defeat in its execution. The season of the year was the most propitious—fine, clear weather, without rain, and the time when grass and water, so essential to the preservation of animals, were most favorable.

On the 2d October I reached the San Pedro river from Santa Cruz, and early next morning the camp was struck, and the party, numbering some thirty-nine, including assistants and laborers and some five Mexican arriéros, were on the march for the Gila river. On the 9th October we reached that stream just below the San Carlos branch, and the next day commenced the survey and demarcation of the boundary upon the ground. A monument of stone, with a post of the most durable wood to be found, was erected at a prominent position, and connected with the survey on the river to mark its beginning. The survey now progressed with every possible degree of accuracy which the means and facilities afforded admitted of.

On the 24th day of December the line had been run and marked some three hundred and fifty miles, and within sixty miles of the mouth of the Gila, where the survey was to end. Monuments were erected of stone, large and durable, with appropriate marks and inscriptions, hermetically sealed, deposited beneath. Triangulations, surveys, and reconnaissances, sufficient for all the purposes called for in the treaty, have been made of this part of the line, and the small portion left of the Gila, near its junction with the Colorado, can be completed in a very short period and while the party is returning to El Paso to carry on the Rio Grand survey.

The astronomical determinations were made by Mr. Whipple.

The commissioner's determination, when we separated in September, was to return, as soon as he had procured provisions, and to join us somewhere above the Pimo village. We have heard nothing of him since except indirectly; and this was, that he had arrived at Guaymas, on the gulf, and would be up in the next steamer, which is daily expected from below. Should he not arrive, the whole party of assistants and men, as also the escort under Col. Craig, will be at a loss to know how to proceed. Without the proper papers relative to the accounts of the men, without money to pay them off, and most of them shipping or engaging to be settled with here—all of which the commissioner, expecting to be along, had not, in the contingency of his absence, provided for—places us in an awkward situation. It will be five or six weeks before our animals will have recruited sufficient to enable us to return; and, should the department have information of the whereabouts of the commissioner, it would be most desirous for us to be made acquainted, even from Washington, at this distant place. For, should any accident have occurred, by which he was forced to go back to Santa Cruz, and could not join us at this point, it would be a long time before any information could reach us from him by way of

the Gila river. It is to be hoped, however, that some authentic information may be received of him in a few days.

To provide against such a contingency, that of his not arriving, and prevent heavy expense and loss to the government, I would respectfully suggest that the department advise me by return mail how to proceed, and to give me permission, by letter, to draw for a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, with which to pay off and settle the immediate debts incurred and most necessary to be paid at once; as also to fit out the party with provisions and return with the escort, finishing the small part remaining uncompleted on the Gila, and which will be immediately on our way to El Paso. The expense now would be but small, if the parties were still more reduced than what they have been, with the animals and equipage on hand and the escort on the spot to return with us.

The survey made and completed, including the running and marking the line for some three hundred and fifty miles along the Gila, (which has proved itself to be most important in many ways, and which I will give a more detailed report of to the commissioner or department in a few days, with field-sketches of work done, &c., as also forward some seeds of various kinds as examples of the rich productions of portions of the valleys along the river,) has cost the government, from the time we commenced it in October to its completion, less than one-tenth of the *entire expenditures* in the field, and its distance and length of demarcation *more than double* the whole of the work heretofore done, and as dangerous and difficult, if not more so than any other portion of the whole boundary. Many errors of others, who had been along this river, in astronomical determinations, were corrected by Mr. Whipple, and the topography of the river and country I have had carefully noted and taken down for mapping.

It was only when all others had left the work and were pushing for the garrison, which was supposed to exist at the mouth of the Gila, for provisions, and the express came from Colonel Craig and Lieutenant Whipple of their being obliged to push on to this point, San Diego, advising of the disappointment in not getting supplies, the abandonment of the post, the hostility of the Indians, and my provisions being reduced to so low a stand, just giving me time, by rapid marches, to get in, that I stopped the line, marking properly the spot, and pushed on here with the party. The assistants and men, with hardly an exception, I am happy to say, did their duty. All arrived in excellent health, and the party, comparatively, sustained but little loss to the government in the expedition.

The names of the assistants of my immediate party that came through with me were Messrs. J. H. Prioleau, 1st assistant; Malcolm Seaton, sub-assistant; J. Steele, W. Bausman, and J. T. Scott, ditto, to the Pimo village, when, at the latter place I was joined by Mr. J. Bull, 1st assistant, and Mr. W. A. Taylor, sub-assistant.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GRAY,

U. S. Surveyor, under Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of Department of the Interior, Washington City.

List of Documents forwarded to the Department of the Interior from the Mexican Boundary Commission, April 15, 1851.

John Bull, 1st assistant surveyor, to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, giving an account of his journey to Santa Rita, (the Copper Mines,) announcing a new route; March 11, 1851.

J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, informing him of his intention to meet General Condé at the initial point on Monday, the 24th instant; El Paso, March 18, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to John R. Bartlett, commissioner, stating that he would complete the determination of the initial point on or before the last of the month; Doña Ana, March 20, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, acting chief astronomer, to John R. Bartlett, commissioner, stating that a point in latitude 32° 22′ had been marked on the Rio Grande; Camp near Doña Ana, March 29, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Mr. T. W. Chandler, ordering certain persons, if unemployed, to the Copper Mines; El Paso, April 1, 1851.

Dr. Diffenderffer to J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, in relation to medical services to the commission at San Elizario; March 31, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Mr. T. W. Chandler, relating to Dr. Diffenderffer's letter; El Paso, April 3, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Dr. Diffenderffer, in reply to his (the Doctor's) letter, referring him to Mr. Chandler; El Paso, April 3, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, in relation to the "initial point;" El Paso, April 7, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, acting chief astronomer, to John R. Bartlett, commissioner, announcing that Mr. Salazar and himself had agreed upon the initial point, with the particulars by which the results were arrived at; Camp near Doña Ana, April 4, 1851.

Lieutenant A. W. Whipple in reply to Mr. Bartlett's letter of the 7th April; Frontera, April 10, 1851.

John R. Bartlett, commissioner, to Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, acting chief astronomer, in reply to his letter of the 4th instant, also requesting Lieutenant W. to organize the several surveying and astronomical parties; El Paso, April 10, 1851.

In Camp at Santa Rita,
March 11, 1851.

Sir: I embrace the opportunity afforded by the return of two wagons, belonging to the quartermaster's department, to inform you of the result of the reconnaissance just made from Doña Ana to this place, by the party under my command, so far as relates to the practicability of the country westerly from Doña Ana to Cook's Spring, for the laying of a road for loaded wagons. I am most happy to state that I have found it without an obstacle of any importance, beyond the absence of water.

The distance from Doña Ana to Cook's Spring, as measured with the viameter, is fifty-two and fifty-one one-hundredths miles, (52.51.) From water to water, viz: from the Rio Grande to Cook's Spring, the distance is about forty-eight miles. This, however, can be reduced from two to three miles. I have requested Mr. Cleveland, who returns in charge of the wagons, to go over this route and make the new track, which reduces the distance to about forty-six miles.

We found great difficulty in getting our wagon across, for several reasons. Our load was very heavy, and our mules weak; besides which, we were compelled to make the first track. One large train passing over the road will make it excellent. The grass is the best grama that I have found in the country. Wood is scarce. I was informed by an Apache chief, whom we met at Cook's Spring, that there was water in the mountains at about one-half the distance between the two points. I saw a large trail leading in what I now supposed to be the direction of the water, and sent two of my party in search of it; they, however, did not find it. I respectfully recommend that the first wagons passed over this route should he lightly laden and well furnished with strong mules. There are but two hills of any magnitude to overcome in the whole distance, and they are perfectly inconsiderable in comparison with the one we descend to enter the valley. Ten days' work would render them quite easy of ascent with the heaviest load.

The entire distance from El Paso to this place is one hundred and fifty-one and seventy-three one-hundredths miles, (151.73.) This is a saving of from thirty to thirty-five miles over the old route, according to the reported distance. My own opinion is that the distance gained by the new route is from forty to fifty miles.

At Doña Ana I employed Mr. Jones, the bearer of this, as a guide, and agreed to give him three dollars per diem. He commenced work on the 27th ultimo, and his pay is to continue until his return. He is anxious to get the appointment of mail carrier from Doña Ana to this place; and from my observations of his qualities, I do not think a better person could be found for the duty. I will thank you to settle with him for his services, and shall be glad if you can give him the appointment that he seeks.

It is my intention to leave this place for the Gila river on the first of next week, or as soon as my animals are sufficiently recruited. On my return I shall make a report in detail of the entire reconnaissance, and submit it to you by the first opportunity. I will also send at the same time a map of my route.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BULL,
First Assistant Surveyor.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner U. S. B. C.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, March 18, 1851.

DEAR SIR: General Condé has stated to me officially that Mr. Salazar, the astronomer of the Mexican commission, has determined the initial point on the Rio Grande; also, that he is ready and urgent to proceed with the survey of the line westward from that point.

Unwilling that the United States commission should be the means of retarding the progress of the survey, I have, at the request of General Condé, agreed to meet him at the initial point, as determined by Mr. Salazar, on Monday next, the 24th instant. If it is possible for you by that time to determine the point on the part of the United States, I shall be glad.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE,
U. S. Top. Eng., M. B. C.

BOUNDARY INITIAL POINT, DOÑA ANA, N. M.,
March 20, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Since my arrival here on the 6th instant, the weather has been unusually windy and the nights cloudy, as might have been expected about the equinox. But I have nevertheless succeeded in obtaining some very good observations, and will be able to fix the initial point of boundary upon the Rio Grande in a very few days. Should the commissioner desire to appoint a day for marking the point officially, I doubt not the complete determination may be perfected on or before the last of this month.

Mr. Salazar is here. Will write you again.

Very respectfully, in haste, your obedient servant,
A. W. WHIPPLE.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

CAMP NEAR DOÑA ANA, N. M.,
March 29, 1851.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the results of astronomical observations made at this place, a point in latitude 32° 22′ has been marked upon the right bank of the Rio Grande. The observations, computations, measurements, &c., which have led to this determination, I design to communicate officially as soon as copies can be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lt. T. E., Act. Chief Ast., &c., U. S. B. C.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner U. S. and M. B., El Paso, Texas.

EL PASO, *April* 1, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I shall leave here in a few days for Doña Ana and the Copper Mines, and I find myself short of the means of transportation. You will please send me, therefore, the wagon you have at San Elizario. Should you require the use of a wagon, you may hire one when necessary to transport wood, or for other purposes. The great expense of supporting our mules renders it necessary that they should all be collected at some point where it may be saved.

As the services of Messrs. Mathews, Houston, and Jones are not required at San Elizario, (unless you have work for them,) you will please direct them to come up with the wagon, bringing their baggage and tent, if they have one, mess furniture, &c., to accompany the train to Doña Ana.

You will oblige me by inquiring of Mr. Hippel how long it will yet require to complete the map on which he is now engaged, and inform me of the result.

Mr. Frazier has called on me for his pay as a laborer. This surprises me much, for I knew of no such person in the commission. I shall, therefore, require from you a written statement, certifying that you employed Mr. Frazier—what the particular services are which he was required to perform—that he had rendered these services—and that they were absolutely necessary for the commission.

Yours, truly,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

M. T. W. CHANDLER, Esq.,
Chief Meteorological Department, San Elizario.

PRESIDIO DE SAN ELIZARIO,
March 31, 1851.

SIR: I have been called upon in a number of instances to give professional attendance to the detachment of the boundary commission stationed at this place. Permit me to inquire whether you will authorize the payment of the accounts for these services, and whether it is your wish that I shall continue to give professional advice to the party when needed.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. L. DIFFENDERFFER, *M. D.*

Hon. J. R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

EL PASO, *April* 3, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Dr. Diffenderffer has written me, stating that he has been called upon in a number of instances to give professional attendance to the detachment of the boundary commission stationed at San Elizario, and asks whether I will authorize the payment of these accounts; also whether it is my wish that he should continue to give

professional advice to the party when needed. My reply to him I enclose for your perusal. By this you will perceive that I have referred him to you, and shall be satisfied with any arrangement you may make with the Doctor for the future.

I will state, however, that I will pay no bills for professional services when sickness is caused by unnecessary indulgence or imprudence. Such must be paid by the persons requiring medical advice. I should also be glad to know what Dr. D.'s terms are, as the physicians at El Paso are quite extravagant in their charges.

Yours, truly,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

M. T. W. CHANDLER, Esq.,
San Elizario.

EL PASO, *April* 3, 1851.

SIR: Yours of the 31st ult., making certain inquiries, was received this morning.

In reply, I would state that I was under the impression that Dr. Bigelow, the physician and surgeon of the boundary commission, who has been stationed at Socorro ever since our arrival, has attended upon the members at San Elizario when sick, and called upon. If any individuals have preferred employing other professional gentlemen instead of sending for the person whom government has employed and pays for the purpose, I see no reason why they should not themselves pay the bills thus contracted. Any case of emergency should of course be an exception, but I have heard of none such.

The detachment which has been at San Elizario is now ordered elsewhere, and there will remain behind none save the two or three persons connected with the meteorological department. As Doctor Bigelow has removed, these cannot now come under his charge when sick; and any arrangement which Mr. Chandler may think proper to make with you for advice and attendance upon them when sick, will be acceptable to me.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

W. L. DIFFENDEFFER, *M. D.*,
San Elizario.

CAMP NEAR DOÑA ANA,
April 4, 1851.

DEAR SIR: On the night of the 4th of March I arrived at the camp which I had directed Mr. Kettlewell to place upon the right bank of the Rio Grande. The night was cloudy. On the 5th the sun appeared for a short time, and allowed a few observations, which made our latitude two minutes of arc south of the parallel of 32° 22′. The next

day we moved in search of a more available point: found the left bank of the river more promising, where, upon good camping ground, we stopped and observed. The sun giving us still too little latitude, we advanced to a bend in the river, which the sextant proved to be near the initial point. We commenced at once to set our camp in order. Trees were selected, sawed, planted, isolated for the meridian instruments, and one was very skilfully cut by Mr. Ferguson, one of the excellent mechanics of the commission, for a transit, to be mounted in the prime vertical. Notwithstanding clouds above, as well as clouds of dust below, borne by the equinoctial storms on the 12th, the instruments were adjusted, and observations fairly commenced.

I enclose an abstract of the result for the latitude, as observed and computed in the month of March. The full detail of the operations, as referred to in my last, is not yet completely copied.

The result obtained from all the stars observed (eleven) is 32° 22′ 13″.391, with a probable error of 0″.279. This error depends mainly upon the error in levelling, and the error in the tabulated places of the stars. Stars whose declinations may be found in the British Nautical Almanac are to be preferred, inasmuch as their elements have been corrected by many observations at the principal observatories in Europe. Alpha Geminorum fulfils not only this, but also another condition essential to extreme accuracy in observations of this kind: it passes the prime vertical very near the zenith, and gives results less dependent upon a change in the rate of the chronometer. Hence you perceive, more observations have been made upon this star than upon others; and a mean of those observations, with a probable error of 0″.134, differs but five thousandths of a second of arc from the result obtained from observations upon all the stars. This result having been obtained, the distance south, to the parallel of latitude 32° 22′, was accurately measured by Mr. Kettlewell with deal-rods, and a log was firmly planted at the point found.

Upon this log, as a stand, an azimuth instrument, by Ertel of Munich, of $14\frac{11}{16}$ inches diameter, reading by four verniers to 10″ of arc, was used to measure the angle from the true meridian, and to determine the point in the same parallel of latitude on the opposite bank of the river. To this point I referred in my communication of the 29th ultimo; for the result, you perceive, is not materially changed by the observations of the 29th and 31st. The distance between the parallel passing through this point, and that passing through the point as finally fixed by Mr. Salazar, was found to be 31.55 metres, which difference may, perhaps, be partly attributed to the deflection of the plumb-line produced by the mineral mountain, Picacho, near the northern base of which was the Mexican astronomical camp. On the 31st ultimo I laid before Mr. Salazar, the Mexican astronomer, the results upon which depends my determination of the latitude. On the 2d instant Mr. S. produced his own. We then agreed to incorporate our observations, and by giving equal weight to each, thus to produce one result for the initial point upon the Rio Grande, whose latitude is 32° 22′ north. Upon the 3d instant we met upon the right bank of the river, found and marked the point, 15.77 metres south from the parallel which resulted from my observations, and the same distance north from the parallel result-

ing from Mr. Salazar's observations; which point we mutually agreed to recommend to the joint commission to be adopted as a point of the boundary in the parallel of 32° 22′.

With reference to the astronomical line westward, I proposed to the Mexican astronomer a plan, with which he was well pleased, and I myself think it the most available. It is to measure the chord of the parallel, and lay off, at certain distances upon the meridional arcs, points in the true line of boundary.

At the same time astronomical observations may be carried on, and the true differences of longitude ascertained, by signal flashes.

As soon as I can direct this party in the initial operations, it is my wish to proceed to the western termination of the southern boundary of New Mexico to determine that point by astronomical observations.

In haste, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lt. T. E., Acting Principal Astronomer, U. S. & M. B. C.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner, U. S. and M. B. C.

U. S. AND M. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, April 7, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 29th ultimo, stating that, in accordance with the results of astronomical observations, a point in latitude 32° 22′ has been marked upon the right bank of the Rio Grande, and that the observations, computations, &c., which have led to this determination, will be officially communicated to me.

Since the reception of your letter, I have been anxiously awaiting the receipt of the official communication referred to, which has not yet reached me. You will please send it as soon as possible, in order that the commissioners may proceed without unnecessary delay in the discharge of their duties in establishing and marking the initial point.

I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT.
Commissioner.

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE,
U. S. T. E., Acting Chief Astronomer, U. S. B. C.,
near Doña Ana.

FRONTERA, *April* 10, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 7th instant was received by me at Doña Ana, yesterday morning. My despatch of the 29th ultimo, intended to give official information of the astronomical determination of the point, in latitude 32° 22′, which then required but the official sanction of the joint commission to make it the "initial point" of the western boundary line from the Rio Grande, I am sorry to find was *misunderstood*.

The observations, computations, &c., as well as maps of the line,

are to be communicated, when, conveniently to the commission, they can be prepared; but it is desirable that the field-work should not be delayed for that purpose.

The point above referred to being determined upon the earth's surface by the astronomers of both commissions, the demarcation of the parallel westward now awaits only for the ceremony with which the commissioners may deem it proper to distinguish the commencement of a new portion of national boundary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,

Lt. T. E., Acting Chief Astronomer, U. S. B. C.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,

U. S. and M. B. C., El Paso, Texas.

OFFICE OF U. S. AND M. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,

El Paso del Norte, April 10, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Your two letters of the 4th and one of the 6th instant, by Mr. Force, were received on the 8th; the former communicating the particulars of the determination of the initial point by yourself, and also by Mr. Salazar, on the part of the Mexican commission, accompanied by a table of the observations from which the result was by you deduced. The joint commission have agreed to meet at the point fixed upon, on Monday, the 21st instant, for the purpose of ratifying the decision of the astronomers, and of taking measures to mark the spot which is to designate the initial point, on the Rio Grande, of the boundary between the two republics.

With reference to the astronomical line westward, whatever method is deemed most advisable to be taken, by yourself and Mr. Salazar, to insure correctness, and which at the same time shall be most available, will meet my views. The plan you propose, viz: "to measure the chord of the parallel, and lay off, at certain distances upon the meridional arcs, points in the true line of boundary," seems to me the most available one that can be selected. I will submit it to General Condé at the next meeting of the commission. At the same time, I will bring up the subject of the western limit of the southern boundary of New Mexico; so that we may be prepared, when we meet at the initial point, to act definitively in the matter.

I am glad we agree in the plan of abandoning our meteorological station at the presidio de San Elizario, and of concentrating our parties in the region west of the Rio Grande, which will be our field of operations for some time to come. Mr. Chandler will join me on the 21st, at the initial point, and accompany me to the Copper Mines. Mr. Force will, as you propose, take the station at Frontera, instead of that at the Copper Mines, as suggested in my letter of the 2d instant.

It gives me much pleasure to hear from you of the safe arrival at Doña Ana of Mr. Thompson with his party, from the survey of the valley of the Rio Grande, and of the satisfactory manner in which he has accomplished this work. Mr. Thompson may now be detailed for duty on the Gila.

It now becomes necessary to organize a party for the examination of the country south of the Gila, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of a road, canal, or railway, within a marine league of its banks, agreeable to a clause in the sixth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; which duty I am instructed to perform. You will please organize a party to enter the field at once, to commence the examinations contemplated; and give the surveyor in command such instructions as you may deem proper, in order to ascertain the facts desired.

As the United States will now possess both banks of the river Gila, to a point three degrees from the Rio Grande, in conformity with the agreement of the joint commission, it will not be necessary to limit the examination within a marine league of the Gila, until we pass the point where the western boundary of New Mexico strikes that river; and even then, should any impassable barrier present itself, the examination should be extended south of such barrier, even though it may extend beyond the marine league referred to. Furthermore, I would recommend that an examination of the country from the Rio Grande westward, beginning near the initial point, should be made, to connect with that along the Gila. The object contemplated in the treaty being to open a communication from the valley of the Rio Grande to the Pacific, it seems to me that the survey of the Gila would be useless, unless extended to the Rio Grande.

For the party to be stationed at the astronomical observatory at Frontera, on the Rio Grande, you will please select such as you think most competent to carry out your instructions there.

For the astronomical party which you will require to accompany you to the western limit of the southern boundary of New Mexico, you will please detail such assistants as will be of most essential service in aiding you in this important duty. For the wagons, mules, and subsistence required, you will please apply to the quartermaster and commissary, whom I will instruct to comply with your request.

The depot of provisions at the Copper Mines will be quite accessible from the boundary line; and from what is known of the country through which said line passes, I am induced to believe that wagons may be used to advantage the greater portion of the distance from the banks of the Rio Grande to the termination of the south line. With the depot of provisions at Doña Ana, and the Copper Mines, I anticipate no difficulty in supplying the several parties engaged on the boundary line, as well as those near the Gila, in making the surveys and examinations before alluded to.

For the survey of the boundary line proper, from the initial point westward, it would be very desirable that Mr. A. B. Gray, the principal surveyor, appointed by Congress under the fifth article of the treaty, should be present; and I feel very reluctant to commence and direct so important a duty in his absence. Nevertheless it is incumbent on me in this contingency to begin the survey, as the work for which the commission was sent here cannot be delayed, to await the arrival of that gentleman. You will please, therefore, place the important and responsible duty of running the line temporarily in charge of ——, *with directions* to carry on the work, under your instructions and *supervision*, until the arrival of the principal surveyor.

When you have made an organization of parties for the several objects and duties required above, you will please present the same to me, accompanied by your instructions, for my approval.

In carrying out the several objects contemplated, it seems proper, at this time, to state to you the following circumstances connected with the organization of the boundary commission.

You are aware that several gentlemen were appointed to certain responsible positions in Washington, including the first assistant surveyor, draughtsmen, and computers. These positions were assigned them in consequence of the testimonials which they presented of their competency to perform the duties appertaining to their several offices. I could not be expected to know how far they were qualified for the situations. This can alone be ascertained when they enter the field. The young gentlemen, who compose a majority of the commission, were, after consulting with you, assigned to different positions as assistants to the surveying and astronomical parties, according to the study or practice they had had in these departments. When, therefore, it shall be found that any connected with the engineering, surveying, or astronomical departments, are incompetent to perform the duties assigned to them, you will not hesitate to remove them at once, and appoint others who are competent to their places. The commission is now to be organized for active duty for the working season, and under no consideration can the interests of the government be permitted to suffer, that the private interests of any individual may be promoted. I desire that the same directions may be given to the gentlemen having charge of parties. They will be responsible for all under them; and, for any misconduct or disobedience of orders, they will be at liberty to remove those offending from their parties, and report the same to me, or, in my absence, to yourself; and whatever your decision may be in the matter, will meet my approval.

I intend, as soon as the initial point is ratified, to proceed to the Copper Mines and the Gila with a small party, and trace that river to its source; also to explore its several tributaries. The following gentlemen will accompany me in this expedition: Dr. Webb, Messrs. Thurber, Moss, Steele, Bausman, Weems, and Steuart.

Mr. Chandler, with an assistant, will be stationed at the Copper Mines, in charge of the meteorological department; Mr. Murphy, assistant secretary, and Mr. Cranston, will also remain there, together with the quartermaster's and commissary's departments. Mr. Vaudricourt will have completed his survey of El Paso and its vicinity in two or three weeks, when the two young men who are assisting him, Messrs. White and ———, will join my party, on which you may detail them. Mr. Vaudricourt will remain at El Paso to complete his topographical and artistical work. All others in the commission are placed at your disposal in effecting the organization of the several parties referred to.

As for the laborers and mechanics belonging to the commission, I think it will be well to leave one of each of the following at the Copper Mines, where they may always be found, to make repairs or do any other work required of them: say a carpenter, blacksmith, wheelwright, tailor, shoemaker, and harnessmaker. One or more of the masons will be required there to put the buildings in order, unless wanted to erect

the monuments. The armorer and machinist may be retained at the observatory or at the Copper Mines, wherever you think his services most necessary.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE,
Acting Chief Astronomer, U. S. & M. B. C.

Lieutenant Strain to the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 31, 1850.

SIR: In reference to the duty to which J. R. Bartlett, esq., the United States boundary commissioner, requested that I should be assigned, I have the honor herewith to submit two projects—one of which I hope may merit your approval.

In assigning me to the command of the flotilla, composed of four boats belonging to the boundary commission, it was suggested that, in consideration of the important results which must accrue to the country from the early exploration and survey of the river Colorado below its junction with the Gila, as well as that of the upper waters of the Gulf of California—without which the former would be nearly valueless—the Navy Department might be induced to detail the requisite number of seamen for the management of the boats, which would thus materially lessen the outlay of the fund appropriated for the prosecution of the boundary survey.

No men could be obtained better adapted to this duty than seamen.

The importance of the examination proposed by Mr. Bartlett is obvious to every one acquainted with the present state of our new territories on the Pacific, while the peculiar nature of the case does not place the duties in any particular department of the government. The examination of the upper part of the gulf, and that portion of the Colorado between its mouth and junction with the Gila, cannot be considered as pertaining to the "coast survey," as it is entirely embraced in the territory of the Mexican republic; yet the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, giving to our citizens free ingress to the valleys of the Gila and Colorado through the gulf, which is the only route available for the purposes of commerce, makes an early examination of equal importance to that of any portion of the *coast* of our newly-acquired territories.

Could the sympathies of the Navy Department be enlisted in favor of this examination, and crews assigned to the boats already built for the use of the boundary commission, the service could be effectually and economically performed.

If, however, the government should not deem such measures desirable, I would respectfully suggest another project, which, though it would not possess all the advantages of that already suggested, would prove the most economical mode of prosecuting the explorations and surveys with the funds which are now, or may be placed hereafter, at the disposal of the Interior Department and the boundary commissioner.

The second project is as follows: That the four boats should be despatched, in charge of two passed midshipmen and five seamen, in a steamer which will sail about the first of December to Mazatlan; and that I should be authorized to proceed to El Paso, where the commission will be compelled to winter, and obtain from the party at that point a sufficient number of men to manage the boats, and proceed with them overland to the port of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, to which point the boats will be conveyed from Mazatlan in a coasting vessel.

From Guaymas we could easily ascend the gulf in our boats to the point where it would be desirable to commence our examinations.

The advantage of this plan will be its economy, as it will require but a few persons, who may be obtained from the navy, in addition to those who are already drawing pay and subsistence from the government. At present, the number of men with the main body of the commission is greater than can be advantageously employed, while the scarcity of provisions at El Paso, owing to the drought of last season, will make their subsistence enormously expensive during the winter. The horses and mules now belonging to the commission will have to be sold at El Paso, or sustained at a heavy expense during the winter; and by employing a portion of them to transport the party to Guaymas, no additional expense will be entailed upon the survey, as they and the men can be more economically subsisted on the journey than at El Paso.

The adoption of this plan would incur no additional outlay commensurate with the object in view, which can never be attempted under more favorable auspices. My opinions as to the superfluity of men now with the commissioner, you will find supported by letters now in your department.

My views relative to the great expense of subsisting a large party of men and animals at El Paso during the ensuing winter will be corroborated by Colonel J. Rodgers, special Indian agent, who is familiar with the present state of the country; while the opinions which I have expressed relative to the importance of the explorations proposed by Mr. Bartlett, you can assure yourself of by reference to the accompanying condensed narrative, which, you will observe, confirms the opinion published by the Hon. T. Butler King as to the fertility of the valley of the Colorado and its future importance to our country.

To display the feasibility of a journey from *El Paso* to *Guaymas*, I have also enclosed a narrative of a journey through that region.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. STRAIN,
Lieut. U. S. Navy, attached to Boundary Survey.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

Information relative to the Colorado of the West, compiled from a Narrative of two Journeys, made in that region in 1826 *and* 1828, *by* JAMES O. PATTIE, *an American trapper.*

PART 1ST.—THE COLORADO ABOVE JUNCTION WITH THE GILA.

From junction of Gila and Colorado the party of trappers, consisting of 36 men, commenced ascending the eastern bank of the latter. The date of their departure from this junction is between the 26th and 29th of February, 1826.

Narrative, compiled and condensed.

At entrance of Gila, Colorado is from 200 to 300 yards wide, a bold, deep stream of clear water; river bottoms a mile wide on an average, with high, barren cliffs. Timber heavy, with high and rank grass. Near river are lakes, which abound in beaver.

March 1.—Arrived in the country of the Cocomarikopa Indians, who, though timid at first, held friendly communication with the trappers. Beaver abundant.

March 3.—Left this tribe and arrived on the 6th at a village of the Mohawas. At this point prairies reach the river bank; remained encamped near Indian village until 10th; on 9th had a skirmish with Mohawas, who lost their chief and 16 warriors.

March 10.—Resumed their march, taking precautions against a sudden attack.

March 12.—Mohawas having pursued at a distance, attacked the trappers at night, killing two and wounding two of their party.

March 13.—Eighteen trappers started in pursuit, overtook and killed a number of the Mohawa Indians. Red river (Colorado) at this point runs from the north, and is bounded by "an abundance of the finest lands."

Marched until 16th without meeting Indians.

March 16.—Met a small party of Indians; men fled, leaving one woman, who repeated *Lowera, Lowera,* from which it was inferred that she belonged to a tribe of that name.

March 23.—Arrived at a village of the Shuenas, with whom they had a skirmish. From their extreme terror upon the discharge of firearms, it was supposed that they were unacquainted with the whites. Course of river still north and south, flowing through a *rich valley,* skirted by high mountains, the summits of which were white with snow.

March 25.—Arrived at a small stream entering from the eastward. Sent three men up the stream to trap. These men were afterwards found dead and in part cooked.

March 28.—Arrived at a point where mountains skirted the river so closely that the party could not follow its banks, forming a *cañon;* supposed length of *cañon* 300 leagues. Travel difficult and snow from 12 to 18 inches in depth. River always in sight below the route, and bluffs on either side, distant from each other about one mile. Pasture so scarce that party were obliged to feed their mules on bark.

April 10, 1826.—River emerges from mountains, and party returned to its banks. Caught beaver, and killed abundance of elk.

April 13.—Arrived at a point where a branch from the north emptied into main river. In this branch the party caught beaver, and were attacked by Indians. The Colorado at this point a clear and beautiful stream. Moved onward slowly, as horses were very lean.

April 16.—Met a large party of Shoshones, a portion of whom had muskets. Had a skirmish, in which eight Indians were killed. Ascended river to forks, neither fork being more than 25 or 30 yards wide.

April 19.—Began to ascend the east fork, which bears about northeast and southwest.

April 23.—Arrived at principal village of the Navajoes, who were at that time friendly to the whites, and were informed by the Indians that the mountain chain was impassable, except by the route which followed the north or left fork.

April 25.—Started up the left fork, and on the 30th of April arrived in the country of the Pewes, who were friendly to the Navajoes. Their chief village is situated two days' journey from the gap or gorge at which the party were obliged to cross the mountain.

May 1, 1826.—Arrived at the gorge, the passage of which occupied six days. Compact snow-banks were found, higher than a man on horseback, and the narrow path through was made by passage of buffaloes. Cotton-wood bark was carried with the party as forage for horses and wood with which to cook, as nothing was found among the mountains except bare peaks and perpetual snow.

May 7.—Struck south fork of river Platte near Long's Peak.

Remarks and conclusions.

From above condensed narrative it appears that the trappers were from 60 to 63 days on their journey from junction of Gila and Colorado to the east side of the Rocky Mountains, where they met the south branch of the Platte river. From the junction to the mountain range, which so encloses the river as to form a *cañon*, the journey consumed from 23 to 26 days, which, allowing an average of 23 miles a day, will give a distance of from 529 to 598 miles of river, skirted, as will be seen by the narrative, by a highly fertile and cultivable country, which must prove extremely valuable in a region which so abounds in deserts, without soil or irrigation.

In following the narrator through the sterile and mountainous region which forms the *cañon*, an error, probably topographical, is observable. Though the transit is represented as extremely difficult, the distance given as having been traversed in 13 days is 300 leagues, or 69 miles per diem. This is impossible; for leagues we must call miles, which will give an average rate of 23 miles a day—an exceeding long march under the circumstances.

The hydrographic basin of the Colorado will doubtless be found effectually transversely separated by this mountain range, unless future explorations should develop some new passes; and even in that event, so far as the purposes of commerce are concerned, the lower basin below the *cañon*, formed by the mountains, must be attained through

the Gulf of California, while communication will be held with the upper through the territory of Utah and the passes in the Rocky Mountains.

Respectfully submitted:

J. G. STRAIN,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

Information relative to the Colorado of the West, compiled from a Narrative of two Journeys, made in that region in 1826 *and* 1828, *by* JAMES O. PATTIE, *an American trapper.*

PART 2D.—THE COLORADO BELOW JUNCTION WITH THE GILA.

On the 9th of December, 1827, James O. Pattie, his father, and six other trappers, in four *pirogues* formed of eight canoes, in pairs, set out, from a point a short distance below the junction of the Gila and Colorado, with the intention of seeking the Mexican settlements, relative to which they had received erroneous intelligence from the Uma Indians.

December 9, 1827.—Commenced floating down Colorado, current running about four miles an hour. Floated about thirty miles; encamped and caught thirty-six beavers. River-bottoms rich, subject to inundation, and from six to ten miles wide. Timber principally cotton-wood. Course of the river *west*. Floated, without incident, until the 12th. Beavers abundant.

December 12.—Killed two Indians belonging to tribe which had stolen their horses at junction of Gila and Colorado. Floated on until some sixty or seventy miles below junction, when increase of beaver-skins made it necessary to construct more canoes. At this point cotton-wood larger, but forests not so dense. River winding and circuitous, containing a number of islands on which beavers were abundant. Trapped as many as sixty in one night. Rare birds, unknown to the trappers—panthers, deers, foxes, and wild-cats.

December 20.—The canoes having been finished, on 17th recommenced drifting down the river. Saw some naked Indians pertaining to a tribe with whom they found an opportunity to communicate on

December 24.—This tribe, the Cotopa, proved to be friendly, and, though aware white settlements existed to the westward of them, on the sea-shore, (San Diego,) appeared to have held no communication with them, as they were unacquainted with the use and effect of fire-arms. Cotopa women very handsome. Dog's flesh an article of food. Beavers abundant.

January 1, 1828.—While floating down the river received a volley of arrows from Pipi Indians, eight of whom were killed by the trappers. Colorado, at this point, seemed to flow in a bed found in a high ridge, as, while navigating it, a great extent of marshy ground could be seen on both sides.

January 18.—First perceived effects of tide. At ebb-tide, current flowed at a velocity double that of the current, or *six miles*. On the evening of the 18th the party first witnessed the *bore*, or conflict

between the tide and current, which is graphically described as resembling the water pouring over a mill-dam. It rose (the tide) suddenly and overflowed their camp to the depth of three feet. The party continued drifting until

January 28, when the surf was found so rough and high as to endanger their canoes, when they determined to return; which they did, aided by the tide, to the head of tide-water, and thence, with bars, setting-poles and *cordelle*, until the 10th of February, when, the river having risen, they found it impossible to force their way against the stream. At this point they *cached* their furs, deserted their canoes, and, after much suffering, reached San Diego, where they were imprisoned as spies by the Mexican commandant.

Remarks and conclusions.

By carefully comparing dates in this narrative, it appears the party floated down the Colorado about forty days, and at an average rate of three miles an hour.

Allowing for detention in setting traps, skinning beaver, working, &c., six hours a day may be considered a fair average journey. Upon these premises, then, it would appear that the distance from junction of Gila and Colorado to head of tide-water (30 days × 18 miles = 540) is about 540 miles by the windings of the river; and that from the junction above mentioned to the point which the party ultimately reached was about 720 miles, (40 days × 18 miles = 720.)

Reducing this distance one half, as a fair allowance for the windings of the river, it would appear the American trappers composing this party had navigated a distance of about 360 miles in a straight line without reaching the gulf of California; which if admitted, displays great inaccuracies in existing maps, and would lead us to the inference that the gulf does not extend so far inland as is generally supposed by geographers.

The only impediment to the navigation of this river by steam appears to be the *bore*, already mentioned in the enclosed narrative; but this phenomena having been already easily overcome in the Ganges, the Amazon, and the Marahhás, will not probably present a serious obstacle.

Respectfully submitted:

J. G. STRAIN,
Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

Journey from Santa Fé to Guaymas.

Left Santa Fé on the 18th of August, remained three days at the Copper Mines, and arrived at Yanos on the 1st of September, 1826. Yanos is a small town in the province of Biscay, between Sonora and New Mexico, in a southwest direction from the Copper Mines. The village, in 1826, contained 700 souls.

Left Yanos on the 6th of September, travelling a west course through

a beautiful country, which afforded pasture for a large number of domestic animals. On the 8th, arrived at the foot of a mountain dividing Sonora from Biscay. Inhabitants, Mexicans and Indians. Mascal is manufactured at this place. On the 9th, commenced climbing the mountain before me, and in the evening arrived at a small town in Sonora called Bavispa, on the banks of a beautiful little stream, the Yazni. Bull fight at Bavispa.

On the morning of the 12th left this place, and in the evening arrived at a small town called Vassarac, where we remained one day. Country well timbered and hilly. Cattle and horses.

On 13th travelled through a rich country, abounding in cattle, and arrived in the evening at a town called Jepac. A gold mine at this place, worked by Yazni Indians. Gold $10 an ounce. Sonora is one of the richest provinces; but the people having no energy or enterprise, its resources are not developed. Remained the 14th, and started on the 15th. Country well watered and timbered. In the evening arrived at Barguancha. Remained the 16th, and left on 17th, and continued journey through a beautiful country, thinly inhabited by civilized Indians, who raise sugar-cane and abundance of stock.

On 22d arrived at Patoka, a considerable town, and capital of the province. Hence, it is two days' journey to Guaymas.

Days of travel with pack mules, estimated from dates given in narrative: Santa Fé to Yanos, 10 days; Yanos to foot of mountain, 2 days; foot of mountain to Bavispa, 1 day; Bavispa to Bassarac, 1 day; Bassarac to Jepac, 1 day; Jepac to Barguancha, 1 day; Barguancha to Patoka, 6 days. Patoka to Guaymas, 2 days; Yanos to Guaymas, 14 days; Bavispa to Guaymas, 11 days; Santa Fé to Guaymas, (estimated,) 24 days.

Journey from Guaymas to El Paso, by way of Chihuahua and Oposura: Guaymas to Oposura, 8 days. Fertile and cultivated country. Passed through Lanveha, where the silver mines are said to be the richest in Mexico. Oposura to Chihuahua, 7 days; Chihuahua to Buenaventura, 2 days; Buenaventura to Lasas Grandes, 4 days; Lasas Grandes to El Paso, 3 or 4 days. From Guaymas to El Paso, 23 or 24 days. Country generally settled. Indians friendly and civilized, with the exception of those on the rough mountain route between Lasas Grandes and El Paso, where wandering tribes of Apaches are met with.

Respectfully submitted:

J. G. STRAIN,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

Colonel Graham to the Secretary of the Interior.

SAN ANTONIO, *May* 13, 1851.

SIR: Since the arrival here of the officers that were ordered to report to me for the boundary service, I find my expenditures will be considerably increased in the necessary preparations, and, as the small *balance* I have on hand, as will be reported in my accounts now to be *rendered* to the Fifth Auditor, is in course of remittance on account of

instruments, &c., obtained for the survey, I have found it necessary to raise a small sum of money, by drafts on the department, on account of my pay as principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, for June and July, 1851, which is really to be applied, under the emergency, to public purposes. I have, accordingly, this day drawn two drafts on the department in favor of Major L. G. Capers, of this place, or order, namely:

One at fifty days after date, bringing the time of payment to the 2d July next, for	$187 39
One at eighty days, in favor of the same, payable the 1st of August next, for	193 64
Total	381 03

I request that these may be honored at maturity, and that, as a set-off to them, I may be charged as principal astronomer, &c., for the

month of June, 1851, amounting to	$187 39
And with my pay, in same capacity, for the month of July, 1851	193 64
Total	381 03

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,

Lieut. Colonel, Head of Scientific Corps, &c., &c., &c.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, *April* 20, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the department my arrival here yesterday, by the steamer Galveston, from New Orleans, with a valuable portion of the astronomical and surveying apparatus procured in New York and Washington, and which required adjustments and some necessary repairs after the sailing of the schooner W. H. Hazard from New York, in February. These have all arrived, and been landed here in perfect order.

I found here my clerk, in charge of the small party and the instruments which were despatched from New York by the Hazard. On the arrival of that vessel, the instruments brought by her were all safely landed in a lighter, and were stored in the government storehouse by the consent of the United States quartermaster stationed here.

All the instruments and provisions for my party will be despatched forthwith, by wagons, to San Antonio, where they will arrive in good time to go, under my own supervision, by the first military escort and government train that will have left that place for El Paso del Norte since I was detailed for this boundary service.

In the latter part of December last, Lieutenant J. G. Strain, of the navy, was directed by the department to turn over to me four boats

and their appurtenances, which had been constructed under his direction for the boundary service.

In January last, while I was superintending, in New York, the construction of the surveying instruments for the survey, I received from that officer the within papers relating to these boats. Being at the moment confined to my bed by illness, I directed Lieutenant Thom, of the topographical engineers, one of my assistants for the northeastern boundary service, and my clerk, Mr. John Lawson, to go to the Brooklyn navy yard for the purpose of inspecting these boats, and reporting to me their condition, dimensions, &c.

It appears, from their report to me, that these four boats are all constructed of galvanized iron; that they are each 30 feet long, 5½ feet wide, and 1 foot 9 inches deep from the gunwale to the keel, and that each boat is provided with eight oars, 15 feet long, an awning, with stanchions, a rudder, a yoke, and a warp. There are two anchors for the four boats.

These boats weigh over half a ton each, exclusive of the appurtenances. They are built in five sections each, and the parts riveted together, the object being to afford facilities for separating them into as many parts when required to be transported over land.

I consider these boats altogether unsuitable for any service connected with this boundary survey. They are too large and too heavy even for the survey of the lower Rio Grande, and require too many men to man them. While in New York I made every inquiry in my power, with a view, under the approbation of the department, of effecting an exchange of these boats for others more suitable to this service, but was unsuccessful. I requested Messrs. E. & G. W. Blunt to make further inquiries upon the subject, and to report to me the result. Up to the time I last heard from them it does not appear that they had been able to effect the object.

I now respectfully recommend to the department that a suitable agent be employed in New York to seek the earliest opportunity to dispose of these boats and their equipments, in such manner as to prevent too great a sacrifice on their cost (of which I am uninformed,) and that the proceeds be placed to the credit of the boundary survey.

It is my opinion that this will be the most profitable manner of disposing of them. The boats that may be necessary for the lower Rio Grande can readily be procured, when required, either at Galveston or New Orleans. For the upper Rio Grande and the Gila, canoes and light gum-elastic boats will be the best.

I herewith enclose to the department Lieutenant Strain's letter to me of January 21, and the papers that accompanied it, containing a description of all the articles pertaining to these boats.

Early in March last Mr. S. P. Sanford, then in Washington, was directed by the department to turn over to me, on my arrival at New Orleans, certain boxes reported to contain the surveying instruments belonging to the commission, which were unintentionally left there when the commission proceeded on for El Paso del Norte, in August last.

On my arrival at New Orleans I received from Mr. Sanford the accompaning order, marked A, addressed to Mr. James R. Jennings,

agent for the United States Mail Steamship Company, for the delivery to me of the boxes in question.

When I called on Mr. Jennings he showed me the boxes. From their outward appearance I judged that only one of the ten mentioned in the order contained instruments. Under the circumstances I thought a board of survey was necessary to open these boxes and report upon their contents before I should take possession of them. Accordingly I applied to Major General Twiggs, commanding the Western Division of the army, who ordered a board for the purpose, consisting of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, assistant Adjutant General; Brevet Captain J. M. Brannan, adjutant first artillery; who immediately proceeded, in presence of myself and one of Mr. Jennings's clerks, who pointed out the boxes, to perform this duty.

The order constituting the board, and their report, are hereto appended, being contained in paper marked B, by which it will appear that out of the ten boxes eight of them contained rifle-bullets, one of them contained twenty percussion rifles, and the remaining one contained a portion only (*namely*, the stand and upright columns) of an astronomical transit. I took possession of this last only, and have it here with the other instruments.

Although I made personally every possible search and inquiry in my power, in New Orleans, to find the remainder of this valuable instrument (*namely*, the axis and telescope, the levels, eye-lenses and micrometer,) which are packed in another box, I was unsuccessful. I made similar search at Galveston, and have done the same here, but with no better success. I shall continue the search at San Antonio, and on the route from thence to El Paso del Norte.

This is the largest and one of the most valuable astronomical instruments belonging to the survey, and I had intended that it should be left here so as to be in convenient position for transportation to the lower Rio Grande, where it will be needed and where it will have the benefit of water transportation. It was made in the year 1844, under my special directions, by Troughton & Simms, of London, for use on the northeastern boundary, and is the instrument with which the latitude from observations of stars on the prime vertical, and the longitude, from observed meridian transits of the moon's bright limb, and the moon culminating stars, of the military position of Rouse's Point, were determined in 1845.

It is the instrument with which the first determination of latitude was ever made in America, I believe, by observing the transits of stars over the prime vertical. By a series of such observations made in December, 1844, with it, by Mr. W. C. Bond, director of the Cambridge Observatory, Massachusetts, and myself, the latitude of that observatory was determined in a few nights, and was reported in the Transactions of the American Academy of Sciences of the succeeding year. Its loss would prove very inconvenient to the commission.

I find stored here under a shed, much exposed to the weather, some seventy or more barrels of pilot-bread, belonging to the commission, which have been here since August last. I shall have it inspected, and if fit to be sent forward to El Paso I shall assume the responsibility of having it done, trusting that this course will be approved by the de-

partment. It does not seem to be under the charge of any agent of the commission here.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps, &c., &c.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

A.

NEW ORLEANS, *March* 29, 1851.

DEAR SIR: You will please deliver to Colonel Graham, or his order, nine boxes, delivered at this port by steamship Falcon, which are marked for the United States and Mexican boundary commission; also one box addressed to Lieutenant Whipple, of the same company or commission, as per order, addressed to me by the Hon. John R. Bartlett, commissioner for the said boundary commission, dated at El Paso del Norte, December 30, 1850, deposited with you.

Yours, respectfully,

S. P. SANFORD.

JAMES R. JENNINGS,
Agent of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, New Orleans.

B.

Proceedings of a board of officers which assembled at New Orleans, Louisiana, pursuant to the following orders:

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 19.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION,
New Orleans, La., April 12, 1851.

At the request of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Graham, topographical engineers, a board of officers will assemble at the quartermaster's office, at 11 o'clock this morning, to examine certain boxes pertaining to the Mexican boundary commission, and report upon their contents.

Detail for the board.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, assistant Adjutant General; Brevet Captain J. M. Brannan, adjutant first artillery.

By order of Major General Twiggs.

W. W. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NEW ORLEANS, *La., April* 12, 1851.

The board met, pursuant to the above orders. Present all the members.

The board examined certain boxes pertaining to the Mexican boundary commission, and found their contents as follows:

Box 583.—One transit stand, marked "Lieutenant Whipple, United States Mexican boundary commission." The telescope, axis, micrometer, and lenses, said to be packed in another box, could not be found.

Box 2.—20 (twenty) percussion rifles, marked "United States Mexican boundary commission."

**Six boxes.*—7 (seven) tin canisters of rifle-balls, marked "United States Mexican boundary commission."

Boxes 8 *and* 9.—Rifle-balls; marked "United States Mexican boundary commission."

Box 583 was taken possession of by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Graham, topographical engineers. The remaining boxes were turned over to the agent for transportation to Indianola, Texas.

There being no further business before the board, it adjourned *sine die.*

W. W. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adj. Gen., Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A.
J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Captain U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, *January* 4, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a copy of the orders of the department of the 23d ultimo to Brevet Captain Hardcastle, which require him to remain on his present duties until the erection of the monuments is completed. As there are only seven of these, I presume it will not detain him long.

This decision of the department leaves me with but one officer of topographical engineers to assist me in the surveys necessary for the tracing out and marking of full one thousand six hundred miles of boundary, under the late treaty with Mexico. From all that I can learn of the organization that has gone out, I am satisfied my chief aid in the scientific duties on this line must be derived from the corps of topographical engineers.

The Hon. the Secretary of War having very kindly expressed, during my last interview with him, a desire to make every practicable arrangement in his power to increase the assistance from that corps for this service, I take leave very respectfully to recommend that application be made to the department for three additional lieutenants to be detailed for it, if it can possibly be done without injustice to other branches of the service. I would feel justified in asking for even a greater number, for so extensive a line, did I not know that the small number of officers composing the corps, and the great demands upon it, render it impossible for the colonel of the corps to detail more than the number mentioned, at this time, without prejudice to other important public interests. Four lieutenants are, however, (including Lieutenant Whipple, who is already on this duty,) the least number that will allow me to make the proper organization of parties.

*There are seven tin canisters of rifle-balls in *each* of the six boxes, making forty-two canisters in all. J. D. G.

I propose on reaching El Paso to divide the scientific corps into two grand divisions; the one to survey and mark the line westward, and the other to proceed eastward down the Rio Grande. This arrangement would lead to the accomplishment of this very arduous and extensive duty at an earlier period and at a less expense than by any other plan; and I feel assured the commissioners of both governments will approve it. At least three surveying parties will be required for each division, making in all six; and the equipment must, in my judgment, be completed accordingly; for when once the work is in progress, under such system as shall be approved, we ought to be prepared beyond any contingency of having to resort to the Atlantic cities for instruments to supply deficiencies, or losses by accidents, should any occur on that remote frontier, distant from 1,800 to 3,000 miles from any other resources than those which shall be provided and carried out.

The department will bear in mind that it was expected that Mr. Gray, the surveyor to the commission, would meet me at El Paso with the instruments that were on the Pacific side of the line. It was not until his report was made to me, on the 20th of last month, (soon after his unexpected arrival here,) that I could possibly know how large and important a portion of the apparatus must fail altogether to be available to us from that quarter for this service. Even after that late date have I been obliged to modify very materially the arrangements necessary for the equipment of the scientific corps on our side. If more time has been consumed for this object than was expected, it should be recollected that it has been owing to the derangements in the organization which occurred before I was attached to this service, over which I could not have exercised any control whatever. To remedy these was my first duty, and I have been devoting my whole time and attention to that object from the moment they were from time to time developed, impressed deeply with the conviction that the preparations consequent upon these contingencies were indispensable to prevent a failure of the primary objects of the commission.

I am now putting up in boxes, for safe transportation, the articles I was obliged to provide here, and which could only be prepared here, where I was obliged to be to analyze matters of the first importance respecting the equipment of instruments, so far as the files of the Interior Department afforded information on that all-important point.

I shall depart as soon as this packing of the apparatus can be completed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Brevet Lieut. Col., &c., &c., &c.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART, *Secretary of the Interior, &c., &c.*

FRONTERA, (WHITE'S RANCHO) ON THE RIO GRANDE,
6 *miles above El Paso del Norte, July* 1, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the department that I arrived at the military post of El Paso with my party and my small train of *wagons,* loaded with instruments, provisions, and camp equipage, on

the 24th ultimo, with the advance of Captain S. G. French's military escort and army wagon-train. This is the first military escort, or army wagon-train, that has reachel El Paso since I was detailed for duty on the United States and Mexican boundary commission, and it is the first opportunity, since that period, by which the instruments for this service could have been transported here in security.

I left San Antonio on the 19th of May and overtook Capt. French's train on the 7th of June, at Camanche Spring, eighty miles on this side of the point where we crossed the Pecos river. After this we marched generally with that train until we reached the valley of the Rio Grande, when we came on, and arrived two days in advance of it. I left San Antonio on the 19th of May, and my total time to El Paso was thirty-seven days. The number of marching days was twenty-nine, having halted on the way as many as eight days in the aggregate to repair wagons, and rest, and graze the animals. The officers and men of my party all arrived in good health, and without any accident whatever.

My first object on arriving was to secure a safe and convenient place to store the instruments, &c., as it was necessary I should lose no time in unloading the five wagons hired from the quartermaster's department, in order to turn them over to Captain S. G. French, United States army, in time for him to get them ready for his return-trip to San Antonio, in compliance with my agreement with Major Babbitt. The supplies brought up by Captain French filled all the storehouses at the garrison belonging to the quartermaster's department, and we could find no accommodation there. I found, however, that ample storage was afforded at this rancho, which is hired from Mr. White for the use of the commission. On the 25th of June my party and the wagons were ordered up to this place. The next day the wagons were all unloaded and their contents stored, and I am happy to inform the department that all the instruments reached here in safety, after a journey of eight hundred miles overland, a portion of the route being along very billy and rough, rocky roads.

I have this day turned over to Captain French the five wagons and twenty-nine mules, together with the harness and other gear delivered to me at San Antonio by Major Babbitt. One of the mules furnished by him was left on the route, so diseased that he could not proceed, and probably died on the plains.

Understanding at El Paso that Mr. Bartlett, United States commissioner, was expected there from the Copper Mines in a few days, I sent an express to him on the 26th, informing him that, under this information, I would await his arrival here. So soon as my express returns, I shall proceed to join Mr. Bartlett, should he not design coming here. In the mean time I have been busily engaged in preparations necessary for the field, which must be perfected here.

Mr. W. T. Smith's train with the supplies for the commission, under the contract with Ponce de Leon, was reported to me yesterday as being near San Elizario. Mr. Smith had exhibited to me the contract for this transportation, and requested, before we left him on the route, to be informed where he should halt his wagons to deliver these stores. There being ample storage at this place already under the hire of the

commission, I directed Lieutenant Tillinghast to proceed below and order the wagons to unload here, as he and Lieutenant Burnside, the officers detailed as quartermasters and commissaries to the commission, will have to take an account of the articles as they are delivered, in order to enable them to settle for the transportation and to make their returns to the department of everything they receive, which, under the system of accountability adopted, must be covered by their account of issues.

While at Fort Inge, on the Leona river, in answer to inquiries if any instruments had been left there belonging to the commission, I was informed there were a number of articles marked as belonging to it, in charge of Mr. Howard, sutler at that post. With the view of ascertaining if any of the lost instruments were among them, I directed a board of survey, consisting of Lieutenant Wm. F. Smith, corps of topographical engineers, and Lieutenant A. E. Burnside, 3d regiment of artillery, quartermaster and commissary for the commission, to inspect these articles and report upon them. My order and the proceedings in the case are hereto appended, marked M, by which it will appear that the articles in question consisted of twelve barrels containing whiskey, and that no instruments were found.

Although these barrels were marked as property of the United States boundary commission, I directed Mr. Howard not to forward them or to incur any expenses on them on account of the commission, but to await, in relation to them, the orders of whom it might concern.

I would recommend that my letters be sent via Independence and Sante Fe, and be addressed to me at El Paso del Norte.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,

Lieut. Col. and Head of the Scientific Corps, &c., &c., &c.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

M.

[SPECIAL ORDER No. 5.] FORT INGE, LEONA RIVER, TEXAS, *May* 24, 1851.

Understanding that there are a number of packages now in the custody of Mr. Howard, the sutler of this post, marked as the property of the United States boundary commission—with a view to ascertain their contents, and especially whether there are among them any astronomical or surveying instruments, a board of survey, to consist of Lieutenant W. F. Smith, of the corps of topographical engineers, and Lieutenant A. E. Burnside, of the 3d regiment of artillery, attached to the said commission, is hereby appointed to proceed to make a survey and inspection of the said packages.

The board will forthwith perform the duty assigned to it and will report the contents and present condition of the said packages, in order to a decision as to the expediency of having them, or any of them, sent forward to El Paso del Norte for the use of the commission.

J. D. GRAHAM,

Brevet Lieut. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps, &c., &c., &c.

FORT INGE, LEONA RIVER, TEXAS,
May 24, 1851.

The board met pursuant to the above order; present all the members.

The board, after careful examination, find that no instruments or public property of any kind were left in charge of Mr. Howard, sutler at Fort Inge, marked as the property of the United States boundary commission, except twelve whiskey barrels, two of which were nearly empty, and the remainder have had more or less of their contents drawn out.

These barrels, it appears, were first placed in an open storehouse, where they were probably opened by persons unknown, and were afterwards, for better keeping, turned over to Mr. Howard, who says he did not become responsible for them. The whiskey was of a very inferior quality.

The board having no further business, adjourned.

WM. F. SMITH,
Lieutenant Topographical Engineers.
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Lieut. 3d Artillery, Quartermaster and Commissary U. S. B. C.

[PRIVATE.] EL PASO, *November* 16 1851.

DEAR COLONEL: I have been wanting to write to you for some time past, but I have been kept too busy by the hard time I have had, to prevent everything from going ruinously wrong. You have no doubt been informed of all the troubles out here, which I did all I could to avoid. I had either to consent to be made a mere insignificant machine of, or take the stand I did. Mr. Bartlett listened to foolish people around him, whose aim it was to prejudice him against me. After I sent Lieutenant Burnside to Washington, Mr. Bartlett's course was very much changed. He adopted all the plans of parties proposed by me, and seemed to leave Mr. Gray to shift for himself.

You will no doubt see my official letter to the Secretary of the Interior of this date. I wish you would. You will see that General should co-operate with me in the work on the Rio Grande, afterwards wrote to him not to go on with that survey till after his (General C.'s) Condé, notwithstanding the agreement, in joint meeting, that Mr. Salazar return here in January next. This is unwarranted, I think, and shows that although General C. has several times induced his government to complain to ours of delays on the part of the United States commission, (before I was attached to the work,) yet he does not hesitate to stop an important portion of the work, agreed upon in joint commission, and that without any consultation with the American commission. I hope Mr. Stuart will have a complaint made to the Mexican authorities about this, in return for similar ones from the other side.

The people here think that General C. is fearful some advantages may be taken in regard to the partition of islands unless he is present, but there is no ground for this. We will always be perfectly fair and honorable on these points. In his note to Mr. Salazar he gives as a reason, that he cannot spend a year and a half or two years in getting the

topography of the Rio Grande. I told him distinctly that we expected to finish the Rio Grande and all other surveys of the line by the end of the year 1852. He said his government wished that river finished in five months, which cannot possibly be done if there is to be accuracy enough to render the thing worth doing at all. It would be about four hundred miles per month.

I wish you would speak at the Department of the Interior about one thing. It is in relation to the surveying corps here. There are not more than three or four, out of some dozen or so, that are at all instructed in surveying, and the rest are of no use in the world. They are amiable and worthy young men, but I cannot make use of them in surveying, nor could I possibly be responsible for their work. I think some discretion should be given me about retaining them. I do not like to report their names to the department, because that would injure the young men seriously in regard to future prospects.

Mr. Bartlett never, I think, took any pains to ascertain in the Atlantic States anything about the qualifications of a host whom he appointed assistants "in the engineer department" of the work, as their letters of appointment read; and I have heard him say that those persons (members of Congress and others) who recommended them are responsible, and not he. He now is trying to throw the responsibility on me for the accuracy of their work; but I will not be responsible for one of them, for Mr. B. denied me any vote in reorganizing the corps, thus setting at defiance the positive instructions of the department.

I am willing to work as I have done, harder than almost any one of my corps for 33 years, as the whole country, and especially the army, well knows; but I cannot and will not permit my reputation to be tarnished by being responsible for the work of incompetent people, whom I have had no voice in selecting.

It would ruin the reputation of any officer in the service to undertake such a thing. I have done too much hard service, and have been too many years ready at a moment's call, (and you will do me the justice to say I have been kept actively employed for 32 years in the corps, without any rest,) to be willing to have my reputation suffer by the folly of others.

The department gave me a voice in selecting the assistants, by the instructions of October 23, 1850, and Mr. Bartlett chose to cut me off from that privilege, so that he alone is responsible for their work. Those that I find apt I am willing to take pains to instruct; but I can do nothing with those who have not even the first rudiments.

I would be very glad to get authority from you, with the approbation of the Department of the Interior, to come to Washington to make my computations, so soon as I can finish the astronomical work on the Rio Grande. Lieutenant Whipple will be charged with running the line across between the two rivers.

You have no doubt heard of the illness of my eldest daughter, who is threatened with consumption. I wish to be with her as soon as I can possibly be allowed to. I suffered more grief than I could express in being obliged to be separated by public duty as much from her mother, *during a similar* illness, as I was on the northeastern boundary; and I

hope it will be thought that my request, informally made on this occasion, is reasonable. I beg you will give me your views on this point.

You intimated, in one of your letters to me, that I had made tart remarks while in Washington that were wounding to some persons. I now say that I am incapable of intentionally wounding the feelings of any one. There were persons who commented upon what they called "my delay in Washington," when they knew nothing of the cause; and therefore, very unjustly as I thought, injured me by an accusation which I had a right to defend myself against.

I wish you would give me your views in relation to the protest of Mr. Gray against the line that was partly run between the two rivers. Will the government entertain the protest?—and if so, what will be the course to be pursued? I would like very much to be kept informed on all such points.

I assure you, Colonel, it is fortunate that I provided the instruments as I did. But for that, this line would not have been finished in five years. In the surveying department, I found scarcely anything here fit to be used for work of any credit; and I arrived here with them at the same time that I should have done without them, had I started on being first detailed, for there was no earlier opportunity by either of the two great routes.

I do not know the state of the boundary fund, but there is an impression with some that it is already pretty nearly out. I have not been invited to send any estimates, and Mr. Bartlett is already so much put out by what he thinks infringement upon his prerogative, that I have thought any interference on my part with what is not committed to me, might only produce more trouble without any good.

Whatever appropriation may be made the ensuing Congress, ought to be disconnected with the payment of any arrearage.

I shall keep you informed, by every mail, of our progress, &c., &c.

I remain, very truly and respectfully, yours,

J. D. GRAHAM.

Colonel ABERT, *&c., &c.,*
Washington.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, January 14, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a copy of an official report received from Lieutenant Colonel Graham, dated November 16, 1851; also the copy of a letter of the same date marked private; but as it speaks of his duties and services, it has appeared to me proper that it should be known to the department.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Hon ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

OFFICE OF THE N. E. BOUNDARY,
Washington, June 30, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I have great pleasure in complying with the request contained in your letter of yesterday; and, in accordance therewith, I would recommend the following programme of the force of the respective parties, which I understand it is intended to put in active operation for running and marking the boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; and for the surveys that will be requisite to ascertain the proper route for a road, canal, or railway, in the vicinity of the river Gila, under the sixth article of that treaty.

1st. *Astronomical party at El Paso.*—Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, topographical engineers, principal; to be aided by Lieutenant J. A. Haines, first assistant; Mr. G. G. Garner, second assistant; one magnetic and meteorological recorder; four recorders and attendants on instruments; four laborers; one cook; one servant.

2d. *Astronomical party at the head of the river Gila.*—Brevet Captain Hardcastle, topographical engineers, principal; Edward Ingraham, first assistant; one second assistant; one magnetic and meteorological observer; four recorders and attendants on instruments; four laborers; one cook; one servant.

3d. *Reconnoitring and surveying party for the survey to determine the route of a road, canal, or railroad, on the right side of the river Gila.*—One topographical engineer officer, principal; one first assistant; one second assistant; two instrument carriers—one for the level, and one for the compass or theodolite; two station markers; two level staff carriers; two chain bearers; four axemen; one servant; one cook.

4th. *Reconnoitring and surveying party for the survey for the same object on the left side of the river Gila.*—One topographical engineer officer, principal; one first assistant; one second assistant; two instrument carriers, as above explained; two station markers; two level staff bearers; two chain bearers; four axemen; one cook; one servant.

5th. *Reconnoitring and surveying party on the river Gila.*—A. B. Gray, esq., surveyor of the commission, principal; one first assistant; one second assistant; one draughtsman; one instrument carrier; two station markers; two chain bearers; three axemen; one cook; one servant.

For the head of the scientific corps and principal astronomer.—One draughtsman and interpreter; one clerk; one recorder; two laborers; one cook; one servant.

For the commissioner.—One secretary; one clerk; one quartermaster and disbursing agent; one commissary of provisions; two laborers; one cook; two servants.

It appears to me very important that the survey, to be made under the sixth article of the treaty, for the route of a road or canal along the river Gila, or within the limits of one marine league of its borders, *should be* executed with all the accuracy requisite for determining the *best route* for so important a work, with an estimate of its probable

cost. It can be accomplished at much less expense if carried on in conjunction with the boundary survey, than could be done under any other circumstances. Upon these surveys it will be necessary to use the levelling instrument, in addition to the theodolite or compass; and the strength of the parties has been correspondingly increased in the programme.

I would suggest to you that the levelling parties on either side of the Gila should commence at a common point on that river, and occasionally run offsets to common points upon its surface, in order to compare and check any error that might arise in the levellings.

In answer to your inquiry in relation to the rates of pay that were fixed on the survey and demarcation of the northeastern boundary, I have to state that they were generally as follows, viz:

To a first assistant, $1,500 per annum: in one instance a first assistant got $1,800 per annum; to a second assistant, $730 to $900 per annum, according to importance of service; instrument carriers and staff men, for levelling parties, $1 per day; axemen, station markers, chain bearers, &c., $20 to $24 per month.

In addition to the above rates of compensation, the board and necessary expense of transportation were also allowed at actual cost.

The above programme gives the strength of the parties necessary for the surveys.

When the line through the forest, along the southern and western boundaries of New Mexico, has been surveyed and agreed upon, it will then be necessary to open it to a width of at least 20 feet before erecting the monuments, which I presume will be of cast-iron, as was the case on the northeastern boundary, where, through all forests, we opened a line thirty feet wide.

This part of the work, and the erecting of the monuments throughout the line, will require much labor, in addition to the scientific work, and must be estimated for separately, and will require additional assistants in the subordinate departments.

Should any other points arise upon which you may think any further suggestions from me desirable, I need scarcely say, I shall be happy at any time to render them, freely and fully, to be used by you as far as they may meet your own views.

I am now collecting together for you, in a systematic shape, the various forms for registering and computing the requisite astronomical and barometric observations adopted by me for the northeastern boundary service. You may, perhaps, find them of use in the arrangement of the system to be pursued on the present occasion. These will be sent to you in a day or two.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Major Top. Eng., Bvt. Lt. Col.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner of Boundary,
under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Colonel Graham to the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, *December* 27, 1850.

The Hon. the Secretary of the Department of the Interior having referred to me (for my views of the measures therein suggested) the letter of Lieutenant J. G. Strain, of the navy, of the 31st of October last, [see p. 318,] and the papers accompaning it, I have the honor to state that I have perused them all with attention, and that I feel obliged to give it as my opinion, (which I do with all deference,) that the measures suggested by Lieutenant Strain have no relation whatever to the survey and demarcation of the boundary under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and that they ought not in any way to be connected threwith. I have made a careful calculation of the length of boundary line to be surveyed, and marked by suitable monuments, and find it to be about sixteen hundred miles, independent of the lateral surveys that will be requisite, in order to determine the true line of boundary, should doubts on this point arise, on any portion of the line, in the minds of the commissioners. The aggregate extent of survey necessary to fix the line will scarcely fall short of two thousand or two thousand five hundred miles. Every one connected with this survey will, then, have as much as they can possibly attend to in performing the duties immediately connected with the boundary line, which should be completed at as early a period as practicable.

Besides these considerations of expediency, I cannot perceive how the expenses which would attend the accomplishment of Lieutenant Strain's project, could be legitimately drawn from the appropriations granted by Congress for the boundary survey.

The Gulf of California lies far from the line of boundary, and in territory belonging exclusively to Mexico, and not within the jurisdiction, therefore, of the United States. To attempt a minute survey of this gulf, under the pretence of its being an adjunct operation to the boundary survey, would undoubtedly arouse the suspicions of Mexico, and give offence to that republic.

It is true, that by the provisions of the late treaty our citizens have the right of ingress and egress through the Gulf of California; and it is not improbable that, if the proposition were made to the Mexican government through the proper channel, she might be disposed to enter into a joint arrangement with our government for an accurate hydrographic survey of this gulf, an undertaking that would be equally honorable to both governments, and highly advantageous to the commerce of both people. But in such an event, I should think it highly expedient that so important an operation should, on our side, be placed under the direction of one of the organized corps of the government, maintained for such purposes, and provided with all the requisite apparatus and scientific experience, which are necessary to success.

I find, by reference to the latest maps we have of California, that the area of this gulf is not less than sixty-two thousand square miles. To accomplish a survey of it, in a manner to satisfy the requirements of commerce, would, to say the least, occupy several years, and it

would propably cost very nearly as much as has been appropriated for the whole boundary survey—perhaps even more.

If a mere reconnaissance of the gulf is proposed, I will remark that Mr. Gray, the United States surveyor, informed me, on his arrival here, that General Persifor Smith had already detailed an officer and supplied a vessel for that object. I presume he had proper authority for so doing.

In regard to the "flotilla," which Lieutenant Strain alludes to as being in command of, I must again most respectfully remak, that I consider this an injudicious arrangement, and that it ought to be dispensed with. I have been frequently engaged on surveys for the last thirty years, of rivers, harbors, and portions of the seacoast, and always found the best persons to manage the boats employed on such service, were the engineers and surveyors charged with, and responsible for, the execution of the duty. Landsmen, born and reared near the seacoast, or near our greater rivers, generally possess all the skill requisite for the management of such boats; and I would much prefer on this boundary service the system, in this respect, which I have always heretofore practised, and therefore I recommend it to your favorable consideration.

The letter of Lieutenant Strain to the department, of October 31, and the papers therein alluded to as accompanying the same, are herewith handed back to the department.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lt. Col., and Head of the Scientific Corps, &c., &c.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

CINCINNATI, *December* 7, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: Allow me to trespass on your kindness to ask a favor, by which I may be materially served, without putting you, as I hope, to much trouble.

My son, Passed Midshipman John P. Hall, of the navy, informed me, some time since, that he had been proposed for being appointed to accompany the commission for the survey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. I understand that this order was applied for by Passed Midshipman Strain, who has been appointed on that service, an intimate friend of my son. Whether the order was actually made, or even promised, I do not know; but my son now writes me that he has been disappointed in his expectations.

I would be glad if this appointment could be obtained for my son, as I think it would be advantageous to him, and would gratify a very laudable ambition on his part for active employment in a new field. He is aware that it would be a laborious and dangerous service; but is, on that account, not the less anxious to obtain it. He is, permit me to say, particularly well qualified for such duty. Reared on the western prairies, he is a good hunter; rides like a Camanche; and is expert in the use of all weapons, especially the rifle. He is daring and able-

bodied, and on any land service would be an efficient officer. On such an expedition as the one in question, I should think he would be an acquisition.

I need not say more, as your time is valuable, and the whole case is stated. Will you have the kindness to place this matter favorably before the Secretary of the Navy? My son has served on the coast of Africa, in the West Indies, and on the California station—all hard service. If he can be gratified with this order, I will consider it a great favor.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JAMES HALL.

Hon. SAMUEL F. VINTON.

WASHINGTON, *December* 13, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I am unacquainted with Midshipman Hall; but Judge Hall, the writer of this letter, is a gentleman of the highest respectability, and, if his request can be complied with, I should be much gratified.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

SAMUEL F. VINTON.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART.

DECEMBER 27, 1850.

The foregoing having been submitted to me by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior to report upon, I have the honor to state, that nothing could be more gratifying to me than to recommend that the wishes of the Hon. Mr. Vinton be acceded to. At the same time I am compelled to state, that so many enterprising and worthy young gentlemen have already been attached to the boundary survey, actuated chiefly by the laudable and ambitious views entertained by Mr. Hall of traversing a new and but little-explored region, that I fear the number already gone out will have to be reduced. I think none but persons of well-tried science and practical experience ought now to be attached to this service. Success to the expedition seems really to require this rule.

Very respectfully,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieutenant Colonel, Head of the Scientific Corps.

[The following is the correspondence referred to in Colonel Graham's letter to the Department of the Interior on page 243, *ante*.]

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 1.] FRONTERA, *June* 26, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at the military post of El Paso del Norte, on the 24th instant, with the instruments for running and marking the boundary line under the treaty with Mexico. I have had these instruments stored here to-day, ready for issuing to the *surveying* parties so soon as the reorganization of the scientific corps

can be made, in accordance with the instructions of the Department of the Interior.

Understanding at El Paso that you are expected there in a few days, I have thought it best to await your arrival, and hope to have the pleasure of meeting you soon.

I have sent instructions to Lieutenant Whipple to proceed to this place with as little delay as practicable, as I think his presence very necessary before we proceed with the reorganization.

I have several packages and letters for you, which I will have the pleasure to deliver on meeting you here. They are so distributed amongst the various boxes of instruments that I cannot, at this hasty moment, lay my hands upon them.

Hoping to meet you in good health,

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieutenant Colonel, Head of Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Bartlett to Colonel Graham.

[No. 2.] HEADQUARTERS U. S. & M. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita, Copper Mines, New Mexico, July 1, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, (written in pencil,*) announcing your arrival at Frontera with the instruments for running and marking the boundary line under the treaty with Mexico, and that, having heard at El Paso that I was expected there in a few days, you would await my arrival.

In reply, I have to state that I have had no idea of visiting El Paso at present, and that no one was authorized to make such a statement. Furthermore, the settlement of my quarterly yearly accounts to the 30th of June, the accumulation of business during my late absence of a month, and the replies to numerous letters and despatches just received by Mr. Sanford, all of which require my immediate attention, will render it absolutely impossible for me to leave here at this time, to meet you at Frontera to reorganize the scientific corps of the boundary commission. I shall be glad, therefore, if you will meet me at this place, which is in the centre of our present operations, when I will unite with you in carrying out the instructions of the Department of the Interior.

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieutenant Colonel J. D. GRAHAM,
Chief Astronomer and Head of Scientific Corps,
U. S. and M. Boundary Commission, Frontera, Texas.

---

* N. B.—The sending of the letter in pencil was an inadvertent mistake of my clerk, who very hastily made a copy, in pencil, of my letter, in order to transfer it to my letter-book without detaining *the express.* Unfortunately he enclosed, without being aware of it, the pencil

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 3.] FRONTERA, *July* 10, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, which was handed to me on the evening of the 8th by Mr. Myer.

Understanding from you that the impression, which seemed to prevail at El Paso, when I arrived there, that you contemplated an early visit to that place, was erroneous, I have the honor to acquaint you that I shall proceed in a few days from this time to join you at the Copper Mines, where I shall very cheerfully unite with you in the labors which will devolve upon us under the instructions of the Department of the Interior.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c., Copper Mines.

Colonel Graham to Lieutenant Burnside.

[No. 4.] FRONTERA, *July* 13, 1851.

SIR: You will please proceed to the Copper Mines, and on the arrival there of the subsistence stores which were delivered on the 12th instant, to James Myer, esq., for transportation thither, you will please take charge of them, and have them stored in such a place as shall be provided by the direction of the United States commissioner for that purpose. They will then, until further orders, be issued under your direction to the members of the United States boundary commission stationed there and in that vicinity, upon provision returns, setting forth the number and names of the persons for whom they are required, duly approved by the United States commissioner, or myself after my arrival there.

Until further orders, one army ration per day will be allowed to each individual entitled to subsistence from the stores of the commission. Whenever fresh meat can be procured, from one-fourth to one-third of the ration will consist of salt pork or bacon, and the balance will be fresh.

Any requisition which the commissioner may make for his own subsistence will be honored.

Mr. George Pierce, assistant on the United States boundary survey,

---

copy to the commissioner instead of the original. The error was discovered three days afterwards by my finding the original letter, which I intended should be sent, lying on my table with other papers. I immediately wrote and sent off an explanation and an apology to Mr. Bartlett *for* the mistake.

J. D. GRAHAM.

not being at present necessarily occupied by other duties, is authorized to proceed with you and act as your assistant for the present.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps.

Lieut. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Third U. S. Artillery, Quartermaster and Com'ry U. S. B. C., &c., &c., &c.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 5.] FRONTERA, *July* 13, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to introduce to you Lieut. A. E. Burnside, of the 3d regiment United States artillery, one of the officers recently detailed by order of the President to perform the duty of quartermaster and commissary to the United States commission of boundary, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Lieut. Burnside is an officer of great merit, and I feel assured you will be pleased to have him at your station. He has been instructed to take charge of the commissary's stores, delivered to Mr. Myer here for transportation to the Copper Mines, and to superintend their issue. In addition to the stores called for by your letter of the 30th ultimo to Mr. Myer, we have procured here and sent forward with his train five thousand pounds of flour. There was neither flour nor hard bread amongst the stores delivered by Mr. W. T. Smith, agent for Ponce de Leon.

I was in hopes I could have been accommodated with two wagons and teams from Mr. Myer's train, but it was necessary to load them all in order to send forward the provisions. I shall, however, obtain the necessary transportation the best way I can, and proceed to join you in the shortest time practicable.

I will bring with me the drawings, &c., &c., executed by Mr. Vaudricourt, which you desired to be sent up by Mr. Murphy. In order to inform myself upon every proper point (as far as was in my power, at least, while in this vicinity) preparatory to the reorganization of the scientific corps, I have been obliged to call on all its members here to present their works for my inspection; and since I learned you did not design visiting El Paso, I have found it necessary to give even more time to this object, preparatory to joining you.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM, *Lt. Col., &c., &c., &c.*

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Bartlett to Col. Graham.

[No. 6.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, July 23, 1851.

SIR: General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, has removed his encampment to the Burro mountains, some sixty miles distant from

here. On his way thither, July 19, he called upon me. This offering the last opportunity for some time to come for an interview, it was embraced to hold a meeting of the joint commission.

At this meeting it was agreed that the commissioners and surveyors, with the necessary assistants, should proceed forthwith to the Gila, and trace it from the point where the western boundary line of New Mexico intersects it, to its junction with the Colorado.

Mr. Gray and myself are now engaged in making the necessary preliminary arrangements preparatory to starting. As the favorable season is now rapidly passing away, it is important to be in the field with as little additional delay as possible; otherwise our progress will be materially impeded, if not indeed absolutely arrested by the setting in of violent rains, which usually prevail in this region the latter part of the season.

I am desirous of having your advice in reference to the astronomical party, which it may be thought best should accompany us. You will, therefore, oblige me by proceeding to this place at the earliest practicable moment, bringing with you such instruments as, in your opinion, should be taken with us on such a trip as is proposed.

Mr. M. Seaton, now at Frontera, has been selected as one of my proposed party, and I will thank you to direct him to report himself to me at once.

You will also greatly oblige me by furnishing, for use on this occasion, ten or twelve of the panniers which were bought out by you for commission purposes.

Hoping to see you very shortly, I remain, sir, respectfully, yours,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Chief Astronomer, &c., &c., U. S. B. C., Frontera, Texas.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 7.] CAMP AT THE COPPER MINES,
August 2, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo, which was handed to me by Mr. Barry, whom I met on my way to this place, on the 27th.

With regard to the instruments for the survey of the river Gila, I have to state, that I brought with me, for that object, a sufficient supply to equip a full surveying party and a reconnoitring party. Availing myself of the wagon which was sent down from this place, in charge of Mr. Barry, for that purpose, I sent Mr. Lawson back to Frontera to bring up an additional supply, which, with those already here, will be ample for the survey of the river Gila.

While at Frontera I occupied myself in looking carefully into the state of the work, so far as it has hitherto progressed. From the note-books and drawings deposited there, together with the explanations of Lieutenant Whipple, I have been able to obtain information which will

tend greatly to expedite the future progress of the survey, in the active prosecution of which I am ready to co-operate with you at the earliest moment.

I shall be ready, at any hour you may name, to enter with you upon the duty of reorganizing the scientific corps, of organizing parties, &c.

As a preparatory step, I have to request that the instructions of the Department of the Interior, of the 23d of October last, defining my position and duties, may be officially made known to the corps.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lt. Col., Principal Astronomer and Head of S. C.

J. R. BARLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Bartlett to Colonel Graham.

[No. 8.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 4, 1851.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant, advising me that you "shall be ready," at any hour I may name, "to enter upon the duty of reorganizing the scientific corps, of organizing parties," &c., has been duly received.

I have long been anxious for a reorganization, and also a diminution, of the scientific corps, believing thereby a greater efficiency and economy will be attained. On these subjects I made known my views to the Department of the Interior some time since, and have reason to believe they were approved; inasmuch as I have been enjoined "to reorganize the commission at once, and *curtail the force employed to the lowest possible limit consistent with a proper discharge of the business connected with the service.*"

As I am anxious that this business should be attended to with as little additional delay as possible, I would propose eleven o'clock this morning for you to meet me at my house, to aid me in organizing parties, and giving the necessary directions to subordinates.

Immediately upon the reorganization being completed, I will take the necessary steps to make known to the heads of the several parties "the instructions of the Department of the Interior of the 23d October last," and through them cause your true position, &c., to be communicated to all under them.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Chief Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 9.] CAMP AT THE COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 4, 1851.

SIR: I have just received your letter of this morning, and will with great pleasure meet you at the hour proposed by you, at the office of the boundary commission, for the transaction of the business committed to us.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieutenant Colonel, &c., &c.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 10.] COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
New Mexico, August 6, 1851.

SIR: I have to request that you will, as soon as convenient, give me, in writing, your reasons for refusing, as you did, at your office this morning, in presence of nearly all the members of the scientific corps, whom you had assembled there to meet me, to receive and recognise me in the capacity of principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, on the part of the United States, to assist you in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, a position to which you were instructed by the Department of the Interior, under date of October 23, 1850, I was appointed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Principal Astronomer, and Head of S. C.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Bartlett to Colonel Graham.

[No. 11.] HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 6, 1851.

SIR: In consequence of the misunderstanding between us, as to the interpretation of my instructions from the Department of the Interior, Washington, bearing date of October 23, 1850, you will oblige me by furnishing me with copies of any other instructions or credentials which you possess relating to your appointment in the commission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., Santa Rita del Cobre.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 12.] COPPER MINES, *August* 6, 1851.

SIR: I have just received your note of to-day, and, in reply, have to state that I have no "credentials" of my appointment as principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, on the part of the United States, in the boundary commission, other than an official copy of the instructions of the Department of the Interior, addressed to you under date of October 23d last, [see p. 97,] and the letter of the department, enclosing them to me, of the same date, [see p. 96,] which I read to you in your office yesterday; which letter charges me with the duty of superintending the equipment of the astronomical and surveying apparatus for the line, and informs me, officially, that both you and myself are to be governed by the said instructions to you of October 23; a copy of which letter to me I herewith enclose.

The fact is that no additional credentials are necessary. My position and duties are as fully defined in those instructions, and as clearly, as they possibly could be; and I feel assured that no little surprise will be created in the minds of the President and Secretary of the Interior that you should entertain any doubts whatever in regard to the matter. However, I await, very respectfully, the reasons in writing which you promised me this morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Principal Astronomer, and Head of S. C.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., Present.

Mr. Bartlett to Colonel Graham.

[No. 13.] HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 7, 1851.

SIR: In your letter of yesterday, you say, "I have to request that you will, as soon as convenient, give me in writing your reasons for refusing, as you did, at your office this morning, in presence of nearly all the members of the scientific corps, whom you had assembled there to meet me, to receive and recognise me in the capacity of principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, on the part of the United States, to assist you in running, tracing and marking the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, a position to which you were instructed by the Department of the Interior, under date of October 23, 1850, I was appointed."

In reply, I will state that the gentlemen were assembled on this occasion by your particular request to me on the day previous. In your letter to me of the 2d instant, you "request that the instructions of the Department of the Interior, of the 23d October last, defining my [your] position, may be officially made known to the corps."

In reply, on the 4th instant, I stated that, "immediately on the reorganization being completed, I would take the necessary steps to make known to the heads of the several parties the instructions of the Department of the Interior of the 23d of October last, and through them cause your true position to be communicated to all under them." My object in deferring this announcement was, as stated to you at one of our interviews, that the reorganization to be made by us might be first completed, as a considerable diminution was to be made in the commission by order of the department.

At the second interview, we discussed more plainly the position you were appointed to fill as "principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps," in which there was a great diversity of opinion with regard to what is meant by "scientific corps;" in fact there was a direct conflict in our views. Hence was more clearly seen the propriety of my deferring the announcement of your position until this was amicably settled. At your departure from my office, you requested an introduction to the members as a favor. I assented, and proposed that this introduction should take place the following morning at 10 o'clock. The members of the commission, including those attached to the astronomical and surveying parties, clerks and other officers, assembled accordingly, and were separately introduced by me to you as Colonel Graham. After an hour spent in familiar conversation, I announced to the party that my object in inviting them to my quarters was, that they might be personally and officially introduced to "Lieutenant Colonel Graham, of the topographical engineers, who had been detailed as principal astronomer, &c., to assist me in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo." With your position as "head of the scientific corps" so imperfectly understood by us, I deemed it improper to announce you in that capacity, as it would at once lead to interminable difficulties and contentions; for, according to your interpretation of the term, you would at once take under your control every officer and assistant in the commission, from Mr. Gray, the United States surveyor, downwards, connected with the astronomical and surveying parties.

After the introduction referred to, you requested me verbally to read my instructions of the 23d October last, from the Department of the Interior, defining more fully your position. In reply, I stated that after mature reflection I had decided not to read these instructions, announcing your position as "head of the scientific corps," as we differed so essentially in the interpretation of these words; and that it was not a proper subject for public discussion. You still urged it, and, for the reasons stated, I as strenuously declined, deeming it undignified and improper.

These are my reasons for not acknowledging you as "head of the scientific corps" on the occasion referred to.

I cannot but express my surprise that a gentleman so well acquainted with the proper course to be pursued in such cases, should for a moment entertain the opinion that the "members of the scientific corps" were, or would be, by me assembled for the purpose by you above specified, having at the time in your possession my letter of the 4th instant, al-

ready referred to, wherein I declined doing anything of the kind, until certain preliminaries are arranged.

I am now preparing, as promised, a written opinion as to my interpretation of the instructions referred to, which shall be transmitted to you immediately.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

Col. Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 14.] COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 8, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, at a late hour of the afternoon.

I await the written opinion which you inform me will be transmitted to me immediately. When it is received, I will reply to both in one communication.

In the mean time, to prevent further loss of time, I beg to submit to you the accompanying general plan for field operations, which I had prepared, to hand to you on the 6th instant, but which was not presented in consequence of the occurrence at your office that day. I am ready to assist you in carrying out this plan, under the instructions of the Department of the Interior, of the 23d of October last, in the capacity therein assigned me, should it meet the approval of the joint commission of both governments.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM, *Lieut. Col.*,
Prin. Astronomer and Head of the S. C. on the part of U. S.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, &c., &c., &c., Present.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS PROPOSED.

[No. 15.] COPPER MINES of SANTA RITA,
August 6, 1851.

SIR: With a view to expedite the survey and demarcation of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and to bring the whole work to as early a termination as shall be consistent with a proper regard to accuracy, I beg leave to submit to you, for the consideration of the "joint commission" of the two governments, the following plan of operations to be entered into immediately, viz:

That the line between the mouth of the Rio Grande and the mouth of the river Gila shall be divided into two divisions, to be called the Eastern and Western Divisions; the Eastern Division to extend from the

highest point of boundary on the Rio Grande to the mouth of that river, and thence three leagues from land, opposite to said mouth, into the Gulf of Mexico, in accordance with the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The Western Division to extend from the aforesaid highest point of boundary on the Rio Grande, across the country until the line intersects the first branch of the river Gila, as provided in the treaty, and thence down the said branch and river to its mouth.

That each division shall be subdivided into two portions, to be called Subdivision First, and Subdivision Second, as follows, viz:

FOR THE EASTERN DIVISION.

Subdivision first—To consist of that portion included between the aforesaid highest point on the Rio Grande; thence down that river to the mouth of the river Pecos, or Puerco.

Subdivision second—To extend from the mouth of the said river Pecos, or Puerco, down the Rio Grande to its mouth, and thence three leagues from land, opposite the said mouth, into the Gulf of Mexico, as before mentioned, and in accordance with the treaty. The distance of three leagues to be accurately sounded to a width necessary to show upon the map the best channel for the entrance of the vessels of the two republics into the river.

FOR THE WESTERN DIVISION.

Subdivision first—To consist of the line across the country from the Rio Grande to the first branch of the river Gila, as described in the treaty.

Subdivision second—To extend from the aforesaid point on the first branch of the river Gila, down that branch and river to its mouth, in accordance with the treaty.

It is considered that the surveys down the Rio Grande and the Gila need not be attended with a triangulation. Although the most accurate, this is, at the same time, an expensive and slow mode of proceeding, and is not necessary to the satisfactory accomplishment of the object committed to the joint commission. It will be sufficient if the shores of these streams are laid down by simple traverse work, with small light theodolites or surveyor's compasses, and the measurements made with the chain. The run of the work to be corrected by determinations of latitude and longitude from astronomical observations at suitable points; these points to be connected in longitude by observing signals made by flashes of gunpowder, &c., compared with the local time, provided it is found practicable without retarding the progress of the surveys. The two shores of these two rivers, respectively, to be connected in relative position by offsets, measured or observed across, as often as may be necessary, to lay them down of correct width upon the maps. The course of the deepest channel of the Rio Grande, where it has more than one, to be determined by such soundings as may be necessary to satisfy the surveyors on both sides who may be charged with the operation.

THE MARKING OF THE LINE.

The fifth article of the treaty requires that the boundary line shall be designated by landmarks established upon the ground, which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the said article.

The only portions of the line included between the mouth of the Rio Grande and the mouth of the Gila which will require thus to be marked are the islands in the Rio Grande, which are said to be but few in number, and the line across the country between the waters of the said rivers.

Various modes have been resorted to by nations for marking their conterminous limits on land. Sometimes mounds of earth or of stones, piled up six or seven feet high, have been adopted. Sometimes posts of timber, charred to preserve them from decay, have been inserted in the ground for this purpose.

On Mason and Dixon's line, run to divide the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, which was completed in the year 1768, posts of stone, with appropriate inscriptions on the sides facing the respective territories, were resorted to. On the northeastern boundary of the United States, run and marked in the years 1843, '44 and '45, posts of cast-iron, with suitable inscriptions formed in the casting, were used with great economy, and their durability gives them a decided preference over all others, provided they can be cast within such distance of the line as to confine the expense of transportation within reasonable limits. This may be found practicable. If so, I would recommend their being adopted. Those for the islands in the Rio Grande should have brief inscriptions, indicating the republic to whose jurisdiction they may respectively belong.

As principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps on the part of the United States, I am prepared with instruments and means sufficient to set immediately into active operation the surveys of both sections of the western division, and of the first section of the eastern division; and I request that the commission on the part of Mexico may be invited to co-operate with us in pushing the work forward, upon this plan, without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,

Lieut. Col., Principal Astronomer, and Head of the Scientific Corps, on the part of the United States.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,

United States Commissioner, &c., &c., &c., Present.

Mr. Bartlett to Lieutenant Burnside.

[No. 16.] SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, *August* 8, 1851.

SIR: I have to request that subsistence be furnished to H. C. Pratt, draughtsman, and his son, John Pratt, both of whom are members of

the boundary commission. For the appointment of these gentlemen I hold myself responsible.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. BURNSIDE,
Quartermaster and Commissary U. S. B. C.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 17.] COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 8, 1851.

SIR: Lieutenant Burnside, quartermaster to the boundary commission, has shown me your requisition on him for provisions for Mr. H. C. Pratt, draughtsman, and his son, Mr. John Pratt, who you state are members of the boundary commission. These gentlemen arrived here yesterday, and having not yet been admitted members of the scientific corps, I trust you will, on reflection, see that I could not authorize the issue of provisions to them from the boundary stores, under the responsibilities imposed upon me by the Department of the Interior.

The instructions of the department particularly state that the selection of draughtsmen, and other members of the scientific corps, is to be approved by both you and myself—"due regard being had to their scientific qualifications." Now, I understand that Mr. Pratt, a gentleman for whom I have great regard, is an artist, and not a scientific draughtsman. Until I can have an opportunity to satisfy myself and you on this point, as my instructions from the department require, you will see that I could not approve the requisition in their behalf as members of the scientific corps.

In my instructions to Lieutenant Burnside, of July 13th, in regard to the rule which will govern issues, I stated, "Any requisition the commissioner may make for his own subsistence will be honored."

As your guests these gentlemen can easily be provided for until their cases are disposed of, as those of Mr. Clark and Mr. Wright are, who are considered as my guests, and are provided for at my expense until regularly admitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Principal Astronomer, and Head of S. C.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 18.] COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 9, 1851.

SIR: In order that I may be the better prepared to co-operate with you in the duty of reorganizing the scientific corps of the United States

boundary commission, so soon as I am recognised by you in the position assigned me by direction of the President of the United States, I have respectfully to request that you will, as soon as convenient, furnish me with a list showing the names, occupation or station, and the rate of compensation, of the members of the scientific corps, employés, &c., now attached to the commission.

Much time will, I conceive, be saved by your compliance with this request, as it will enable me to compare the present organization with that which I shall have occasion to suggest as sufficient to carry on the field operations upon the plan I had the honor to submit to you yesterday, for the consideration of the joint commission of the two governments.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Principal Astronomer, and Head of the Scientific Corps, on the part of the United States.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

N. B.—Mr. Bartlett positively refused to give me the information asked for in the above letter, and hence I have been unable to form any definite idea of the expenses incident to this boundary survey.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., and Head of the Scientific Corps.

From Mr. Bartlett to Col. Graham, (received late in the afternoon of August 9, 1851.)

[No. 19.] HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 8, 1851.

SIR: The Secretary of the Interior, under date of October 23, 1850, informs me that you had been detailed as "principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, on the part of the United States, to assist me in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo," and that "you will be received and recognised in that capacity."

I am willing to receive you as directed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior; but as there seems to be a very broad difference of opinion between you and myself as to the meaning of the words "head of the scientific corps," it is my duty to explain them as I understand them. I think the misunderstanding arises in a great measure from the unquestionably accidental omission of the word "topographical," which preceded the term "scientific corps" in the instructions given to your predecessors.

After examining the instructions of my predecessors, wherein the duties of chief astronomer, &c., are defined, it is my opinion that the duties of this officer are to "determine all astronomical points, and to direct the mode of running all astronomical lines;" also, as head of

the topographical scientific corps, to take the *immediate* charge of, and to give written and verbal instructions to, all parties of that corps on duty in the field aiding the United States surveyor or his party, and to parties stationed at astronomical observatories or elsewhere; the great object had in view, and steadily kept in view, being "to *assist*" me in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary.

My instructions of October 23, 1850, also state: "He [Col. Graham] will meet with the joint commission of the two governments, and will aid you [me] in digesting and arranging (in concurrence with the Mexican commissioner and his associates) the plan of operations in the field, (taking care to observe the terms of the treaty,) and in organizing parties, and in giving the necessary directions to subordinates."

The first clause, stating that "you will meet with the joint commission of the two governments," is in direct violation of the terms of the 5th article of the treaty, which acknowledges but two officers—"a commissioner and surveyor." Furthermore, General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, has stated at the meetings of the joint commission that he could not, and would not, acknowledge the claim of any person to take a seat at the board, save those authorized in the article referred to. The claim so strongly urged and reiterated by you, at our interviews, to a seat there, cannot, therefore, be acknowledged.

With regard to your "aid in digesting and arranging the plan of operations in the field, and in organizing parties and giving the necessary directions to subordinates," I shall most gladly avail myself of it, and am willing to consult you in all the plans, organizations, and directions which appertain to your position as "principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps," as I understand and have explained the duties of that office.

But in devising plans and making organizations, I cannot interfere with the prerogative of A. B. Gray, esq., appointed by the President surveyor, under the 5th article of the treaty. Mr. Gray is commissioned and instructed in terms which cannot be misunderstood, and his duties under the treaty are so explicit, that they cannot be misinterpreted; consequently, the claim so strenuously advanced by you at our two late interviews, that in case Mr. Gray entered the field in the performance of his duties as surveyor, *he must receive his instructions from and report to you*, I cannot for a moment recognise. I have been honored by the President with the appointment of commissioner, under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. I have been duly commissioned and sworn to carry out the solemn stipulations of that article. I have received my instructions (a copy of which you possess) in reference to them, and these, as in duty bound, I shall obey.

It is recommended to me that such a reorganization of the scientific corps on our side should take place, as soon as practicable, as will "tend to promote the progress of the important work before" me, and "bring it to as early completion as practicable." In this work, as advised, I shall be most happy to receive your co-operation.

"It is recommended that the scientific corps on our side be placed under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, to *receive from* him such written and verbal instructions as he may deem necessary to a full understanding of the duties to be performed on all

parts of the work, and that all reports from the heads of parties be made to him," &c., &c. I heartily approve of this *recommendation*, comprising the instructions and directions to parties whose duties appertain to the topographical and astronomical corps, instead of extending them so as to subject the surveyor under the treaty to your orders or control, so long as he is exercising the authority and discharging the duties incumbent on him by the terms of his commission and the treaty.

Whilst I acknowledge the propriety of the subordinates making their reports to you, I would state that I expect these, with whatever pertains to them, will be transmitted by you to me, as head of the commission, and be disposed of in no other manner.

I exceedingly regret that there should be any misunderstanding between us as to the interpretation of my instructions and the treaty stipulations, and that increased obstacles should in consequence be thrown in the way of prosecuting the important work before me, which has already been delayed so long by circumstances entirely beyond my control. But the solemn treaty between the two governments, my oath to see the stipulations of the 5th article of that treaty strictly enforced, the duty I owe to the United States surveyor—holding office, like myself, under that treaty, whose rights I am bound to protect—all convince me of the justice of my course, and that the interpretation I have put upon my instructions is right, and should be by me enforced, and will be by our government sustained.

In case it should eventually be found that we cannot agree on the subject at issue, I shall of course refer the whole matter to the Secretary of the Interior for adjustment, and despatch a messenger for the purpose to Washington. Wishing to treat you with the utmost courtesy, I give this notice, that, if desirable, you may avail yourself of the opportunity to transmit letters, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Lt. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

P. S.—I have deferred sending this letter in order that I might receive a reply from A. B. Gray, esq., to one which I addressed him, inquiring his opinion relative to his powers, rights, and duties under the treaty and by his commission. His answer confirms me in the position above taken relative to the surveyor.

J. R. B.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 20.] COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 9, 1851—7, *p. m.*

SIR: Before I proceed to reply to your communication of the 8th instant, which I received an hour ago, I must request that you will furnish me with a copy of Mr. Gray's letter to you alluded to in your postscript, as you state that his opinions relative to his powers, rights,

and duties, confirm you in your position. If my request is acceded to, I will, with your permission, call at your office immediately for the purpose of perusing it in anticipation of the copy, in order to expedite my reply, and thus save time.

I await your answer; and remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lt. Col., Principal Astronomer, and Head of Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner.

Mr. Bartlett to Colonel Graham.

[No. 21.] SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, *August* 9, 1851.

SIR: I have yours of this evening, requesting me to furnish you a copy of Mr. Gray's letter, referred to in mine under date of yesterday.

In reply, I have to state that this letter is not now in my possession. Furthermore, as Mr. Gray is in camp at this place, it seems to me that the most proper course for you to pursue is, to apply to him for a copy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 22.] COPPER MINES, *August* 9, 1851.

SIR: It is with great surprise that I have just perused your note in reply to mine of this evening. I protest that the opinion of Mr. Gray, which was called for by you officially upon a subject of grave public concern, and which was rendered to you in writing, and contained arguments which, it would appear, exercised a great influence over your mind in causing you to decide upon a course in direct opposition to the instructions of the President, should and must, of right, become a part of the archives of the commission over which you preside. I further protest that it is due to me that you cause me to be furnished, officially, with a copy of that document, in order that I may have an opportunity to refute the arguments it may contain, and thus endeavor to free your mind from their influence.

I do, therefore, most respectfully repeat my request; and I hope you will call upon Mr. Gray to render his document to you for your official files, and that you will furnish me with a copy of it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lt. Col., Principal Astronomer, and Head of Scientific Corps.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner.

Mr. Bartlett to Colonel Graham.

[No. 23.] UNITED STATES BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 11, 1851.

SIR: In reply to your verbal request this morning, I enclose the following extracts from my instructions from the Department of the Interior of the 11th March; but, for the future, must most respectfully decline furnishing other official information from my files, or otherwise, until the matter now at issue between us is in some manner disposed of, excepting, of course, documents bearing on the question.

After speaking of the appropriation, the Secretary requests me to "reorganize the commission at once, and curtail the force employed to the lowest possible limit, consistent with a proper discharge of the business connected with the service."

That "two officers of the army, to act as quartermaster and commissary, will be ordered to report accordingly; and it would seem proper that their reports should be made hereafter to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, the head of the scientific corps, who will be responsible to you."

Again, that a sum of money "will probably be advanced to Colonel Graham on his estimates for the astronomical and surveying branch of the service."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c., &c.

N. B.—There came enclosed in the same envelope which contained the foregoing communication, the following list of names, in the handwriting of J. R. Bartlett, esq., United States commissioner, without any note or communication addressed to me in relation to it.

J. D. GRAHAM.

[No. 24.]—*List of the members of the boundary commission attached to the surveying and astronomical corps.*

A. B. Gray, United States surveyor.
Mr. Radziminski, principal assistant surveyor.
John Bull, first assistant surveyor.
J. H. Prioleau, do.
T. Thompson, second do.
M. T. W. Chandler, meteorological recorder.
H. C. Force, do.
J. P. Espy, do.
Mr. Houston, do.
James Henning, computer.
J. O'Donaghue, do.
H. Campbell, do.
P. Crenion, do.

M. Von Hippel, draughtsman.
George G. Garner, assistant.
T. W. Jones, do.
C. A. Snowden, do.
George S. Pierce, do.
William White, jr., do.
A. P. Wilbar, do.
Raymond Nias, do.
C. M. Simms, do.
T. W. Tansill, do.
F. Wheaton, do.
J. A. Phillips, do.
James Steele, Wm. Bauseman, J. T. Scott, } Selected by Mr. Gray to carry the instruments and chain—Mr. Bauseman, as clerk.
M. Seaton, selected by Mr. Gray to aid in surveying duties.

Mr. Bartlett to Colonel Graham.

[No. 25.] HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, New Mexico, August 12, 1851.

SIR: Mr. A. B. Gray, United States surveyor under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has sent me a memorandum of surveying instruments which he will require for his duties in running, tracing, and marking the boundary line along the Gila, which I have to request may be furnished to him at once. They are as follows:

2 goniometers, or transit compasses;
2 surveyors' compasses, with verniers;
4 measuring-chains, (2 of 100 feet, and 2 of 50 feet;)
4 tape-lines, for measuring, (2 of 100 feet, and 2 of 50 feet;)
1 standard measure;
2 Buntin's barometers;
2 detached thermometers, (here on hand;)
1 levelling-rod, do.
4 plumb-bobs;
4 prismatic compasses.

The joint commission having agreed on the 20th of July last to survey the Rio Gila to its junction with the Colorado, I have to request that you will detail such a party as you may deem proper to attend to the astronomical duties in this survey, and instruct said party as you may think advisable for the important work to be accomplished.

It is necessary that the astronomical party should be at the mouth of the Rio Prieto by the 23d instant at the furthest; on which day General Condé will be there with the Mexican commission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Lt. Col. J. D. GRAHAM,
Principal Astronomer, &c., &c.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 26.] COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 13, 1851.

SIR: I have already acknowledged the receipt of your two communications of the 7th and 8th instant—the latter received late on the evening of the 9th—and I will now proceed most respectfully to reply to them.

Your letter of the 7th purports to be a statement of the facts involving all the important points as they occurred up to the time of the meeting with the scientific corps at your office; that is to say, the morning of the 6th, when you declined publicly to receive and acknowledge me, or introduce me, as head of the scientific corps.

I regret exceedingly to be obliged, in justice to this subject, which is one of public concern, to say that you have not presented it throughout according to my views of the occurrences. In saying this, I assure you I intend no personal disrespect. My object is to remind you of some important incidents bearing upon this matter not touched on in your letter of the 7th, and to exonerate myself from the rebuke you have been pleased to undertake to pass upon me in the last paragraph but one of that letter, in which you say, "I cannot but express my surprise that a gentleman so well acquainted with the proper course to be pursued in such cases should for a moment entertain the opinion that the members of the scientific corps were or would be by me assembled for the purpose by you above specified, having at the time in your possession my letter of the 4th instant already referred to, wherein I decline doing anything of the kind until certain preliminaries are arranged."

In my letter to you of the 2d instant I expressed my readiness to enter immediately with you upon the duty assigned us of reorganizing the scientific corps. My letter closed with these words: "As a preparatory step, I have to request that the instructions of the Department of the Interior of the 23d of October last, [p. 97,] defining my position and duties, may be officially made known to the corps." This letter was written late at night of the 2d—the day of my arrival here—and was not handed to you until the morning of the 3d. It was answered by you on the morning of the 4th, appointing 11 o'clock that morning for our meeting. You conclude that letter by saying: "Immediately upon the reorganization being completed, I will take the necessary steps to make known to the heads of the several parties the instructions of the Department of the Interior of the 23d of October last, and through them cause your true position, &c., to be communicated to all under them."

I confess, at the time I did not think this was the proper routine of proceeding; but I was unwilling at the outset to raise points with you in writing upon a matter which seemed to me of no great moment, and which I thought could best be adjusted when we met, should any circumstance attending our conferences arise to make it important. I accordingly answered your note immediately, assenting to the hour proposed, and forthwith repaired to the office of the commission, where our meeting took place. It lasted until about 3 p. m., I think.

You appeared that day to be somewhat disposed to construe the instructions of the 23d of October differently from what I thought their context plainly imported in regard to my position. This reminded me of the expression, "your true position," which occurs in your note of that morning, and I asked you to state to me very frankly whether or not you intended anything pointed by that expression; adding, that when I first read your note I was very near replying to you that my *true* position was already defined by the instructions of the 23d of October, and that it was not a matter for us to discuss. You replied that you scarcely recollected the form of the phrase, and asked me to let you look at the letter, which I did. You cast your eyes over that part of it, and observed that you intended no stress or point whatever in using the word "true," and I expressed myself perfectly satisfied.

At the second day's meeting (the 5th) we proceeded to look over the names of the members of the corps, with a view to entering at once upon the reorganization. You however asked me to state my views as to the relative position of Mr. Gray, the surveyor under the 5th article of the treaty, and myself. I observed to you I thought Mr. Gray's position a much more elevated and responsible one than if he were to put himself at the head of a mere surveying party; that as a member of the board of commissioners appointed to decide upon the line—as your colleague, appointed to supervise and see that it is properly run and marked in accordance with the treaty—he occupied a high civil station far more responsible and important than that of a practical surveyor engaged in executing the details of the work; and that I inferred, when the instructions of the 23d of October were issued, the department probably contemplated his confining his attention and energies, as in the case of yourself, to the first-mentioned object. But you insisted on putting the case to me, If Mr. Gray should choose to take charge of a surveying party in the field, did I conceive that he was to execute this duty under my instructions? I replied that I did not perceive how it could be otherwise, under the Secretary's very plain instructions, but that I thought there was no necessity of his doing such a thing; and I emphatically stated that I did not lay claim to any right to command Mr. Gray to take a surveying party, and thus to exercise a control over him.

I moreover stated to you clearly that the instructions of October 23d not only require me "to report to you" (evidently for the information of both Mr. Gray and yourself, as members of the American board,) "as often as you may desire, all operations and their progress," but that they also hold me "responsible to you" (in your capacity of presiding officer of the American board, no doubt,) "for the successful prosecution of the scientific departments of the work." I presented to you emphatically, for consideration, the question, how it would be possible for me to undertake these responsibilities unless the surveying parties were put under my immediate control, as head of the scientific corps, to receive from me, in the language of your instructions from the department, "such written and verbal instructions as he [I] may deem necessary to a full understanding of the duties to be performed *on all parts* of the work."

And when the question was put to me at this meeting, how Mr

Gray could conscientiously authenticate with his signature the maps which are required by the 5th article, "to designate the boundary line with due precision," unless he conducted the surveys of that line in person, I acknowledged the obligation resting upon me to do all and everything that might be requisite to satisfy both your mind and his upon this point. I especially called your attention to that kindred obligation so forcibly expressed in the instructions, which says, "Should doubts arise between yourself and the Mexican commissioner as to the proper location of any part or parts of the boundary described in the treaty, Lieut. Colonel Graham will be required to cause to be surveyed any route, line, or lines that *you* may deem necessary to elucidate and satisfy your mind in relation to any such questions, and to make report to you thereon, accompanied by such plans or drawings as you may deem necessary. For the accuracy and faithful execution of these duties, he will be held responsible to you as the commissioner of the United States." Finally, I observed that I could not consent to this scanning of the instructions with a view to find flaws or inconsistencies in them, or words to that effect, and stated that our only business then was to proceed to the reorganization which contemplated a considerable reduction in the corps, and I here reiterated my desire to be officially presented to the corps in the capacity designated in those instructions. As a reason for this, I stated to you that it was really necessary that I should have an opportunity of conversing with the members of the corps, and of examining the works of those who had been actively employed, so that I might become acquainted with their relative merits before I could undertake to vote upon their respective claims to be retained in the corps, and that I could not with propriety visit them or send for them to visit me, for these objects, until my official capacity was announced to them by you. You admitted the propriety of the grounds I took; and, at my request, the understanding was that you would, at ten o'clock the next morning, assemble the members of the corps at your office, and there present me to them in my official capacity as principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, and cause the instructions from the Department of the Interior of the 23d of October to be read to them.

We all accordingly assembled on the morning of the 6th inst. at the office of the commissioner, and, as stated in your letter of the 7th, the members of the corps were separately introduced to me as they arrived, (for but few were there when I presented myself to you,) as Colonel Graham. After some time spent in familiar conversation, you announced to the gentlemen present, that your object in assembling them was that they might be personally and officially introduced to—(then, reading from a paper written in pencil, which you held in your hand, you added,)—Lieut. Col. Graham, of the topographical engineers, who had been detailed as principal astronomer, &c., to assist you in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. I was standing near by, and on your left, at the time, and observed to you that you had left out a part of my official title, and requested, with a view to a full understanding of my position, that you would cause the instructions from the department, of the 23d of October last, to be

read. This you declined; and I asked you, in the presence of all, if this was not the understanding when I parted with you the afternoon previous, and if, indeed, it was not the very object of calling the meeting. You replied to the effect that you had intended to do so, but that, on reflection, since we parted, you had come to the conclusion not to have the instructions read; and you went on to state some reasons, one of which was that you conceived that there were some parts of the instructions which were in violation of the treaty, or which clashed with the treaty, or words to that effect.

Sir, I will not conceal from you my surprise that you should have changed your mind, since parting with me the evening previous, in regard to what was understood by me to be the primary object of the meeting; nor that, having changed it, you should not have given me some intimation of that change before you proceeded to announce me officially to the corps, in the limited capacity in which it seems you consider me as standing, in direct opposition to that in which you are instructed to receive and recognise me.

I expressed great regret at this state of affairs, and observed that I did not see how the work could proceed until I was received and recognised as the instructions require; that the orders addressed to me, under the same date, (October 23, 1850,) from the Department of the Interior, [p. 96] expressly command me, as well as yourself, to be governed by the instructions to you, so often alluded to, of the same date. Finally, I requested you to furnish me with the reasons, in writing, which had brought you to your recent determination, in order that I might the more fully comprehend them and have an opportunity to answer them, which you promised to do, and I then took leave of you.

I will now proceed, most respectfully, to reply to the reasons you have presented in your letter to me of the 8th instant, which was not handed to me until late in the afternoon of the 9th.

In this letter you say, "I am willing to receive you as directed by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior; but, as there seems to be a very broad difference of opinion between you and myself, as to the meaning of the words 'head of the scientific corps,' it is my duty to explain them as I understand them. I think the misunderstanding arises, in a great measure, from the unquestionably accidental omission of the word 'topographical,' which precedes the term 'scientific corps' in the instructions given to your predecessors."

Sir, this interpolation upon the context of a public document, to make it suit one's own peculiar views of what its meaning should have been, is entirely inadmissible. If this is allowed in one case, it may go on in another, and another, until the meaning of the whole instrument is so changed that the obligations it was intended to impose shall have entirely vanished. Moreover, the interpolation in question would render the phrase thus altered entirely inconsistent with its other parts. It would make it inconsistent with the recommendation of the department, "That the scientific corps, on our side, be placed under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, to receive from him such written and verbal instructions as he may deem necessary to a full understanding of the duties to be performed *on all parts of the work*, and *that all reports from the heads* of the parties be made to him, from time to

time, as he may direct; and he will be required to report to you, as often as you may desire, *all operations and their progress*, and he will be held responsible to you for the successful prosecution of the scientific departments of the work."

It would make it inconsistent with the paragraph which says: "Should doubts arise between yourself and the Mexican commissioner, as to the proper location of any part or parts of the boundary described in the treaty, Lieutenant Colonel Graham will be required to cause to be surveyed any route, line, or lines, that you may deem necessary to elucidate and satisfy your mind in relation to any such questions, and to make report to you thereon, accompanied by such plans or drawings as you may deem necessary. For the accuracy and faithful execution of these duties he will be held responsible to you as the commissioner of the United States." Both the above quotations clearly show that it was intended by the department that the head of the scientific corps should be charged with the immediate control, under your general supervision, of course, of the whole surveying corps, both topographical and civil, and that he is to undertake the responsibility of seeing that all their duties are executed properly.

The sentence, as interpolated upon, would be inconsistent with the portion of the instructions which says: "When the field duties shall be completed, or at any time that it may be found absolutely necessary to suspend them, owing to impediments of climate, &c., the plotting and drawing of the maps will be prosecuted under the direction of the head of the scientific corps, and under your general supervision, in co-operation with the Mexican commissioner and his scientific corps; the selection of the draughtsmen and the other members of the scientific corps, on our side, *to be approved by Lieutenant Colonel Graham and yourself*, due regard being had to their scientific qualifications."

Undoubtedly the term "scientific corps" was intended here to embrace not only the topographical and civil branches of the surveying departments, but also the draughtsmen.

The interpolation would render the sentence inconsistent with the paragraph next preceding the last in the instructions, which says: "The head of the scientific corps will have the custody of the astronomical and *surveying instruments* and apparatus, for which he will be responsible to this department, [that is, the Department of the Interior,] and he will be charged with their distribution to the assistants and *surveyors*, as he may deem necessary for the performance of their duties, *they being accountable to him for the same.*" This sentence allows of no doubt whatever of the intention of the department to give to the head of the scientific corps a full control—under your general supervision, of course—of the whole surveying department, civil as well as topographical.

In the next, or third paragraph of your letter, you say: "After examining the instructions of my predecessors, wherein the duties of chief astronomer, &c., are defined, it is my [your] opinion that the duties of this officer are 'to determine all astronomical points, and to direct the mode of running all astronomical lines;' also, as head of the topographical scientific corps, to take the *immediate* charge of, and to give written and verbal instructions to, all parties of that corps on duty in

the field aiding the United States surveyor, or his party, and to parties stationed at astronomical observatories, or elsewhere, the great object had in view, and steadily kept in view, being to '*assist*' me in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary."

There is certainly no doubt as to the great object in view, as you have stated it—namely, to *assist* you in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary. But has not the President the right to determine in what manner, and by whom, you shall be so assisted? Undoubtedly you will admit he has. Then, must we look to the instructions to your predecessors and to my predecessors to find out in what manner, and under what sort of an organization on our side, these things are to be done, when we know that different and more recent instructions have been issued by the same authority, directly to us, in regard to this subject? Surely not, because the more recent instructions supersede the former ones, and render them no longer binding upon us, except in so far as they may, in other of their parts, harmonize with the more recent ones. If the President had a right to detail an officer to perform the duties of "chief astronomer and head of the topographical scientific corps," to assist you in the duties specified, he undoubtedly has an equal right to detail one as "principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps," both topographical and civil, for the same object. And this it seems was his intention, as clearly shown by the more recent, and therefore binding, instructions of October 23, 1850. A reason is even given in that document for the change of organization—namely, "to promote in the best manner the progress of the important work before you, and to bring it to as early completion as possible," and "for the purpose of establishing a system of responsibility and discipline *throughout*." Under the former system, the responsibilities to the commissioner in regard to these duties ran through two separate and distinct channels—namely, the "chief astronomer and head of the *topographical* scientific corps," and the civil surveying corps. Under the new system, they are made to run through but one channel—namely, "the principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps," embracing evidently both the topographical and civil branches of that corps.

The clause next before the last of the fifth article of the treaty says: "In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two governments shall each appoint a *commissioner* and a *surveyor*, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course, to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals, and make out plans of their operations; and *the result agreed on by them* shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein," &c., &c., &c.

If I understand you rightly, you base your position in opposition to the instructions emanating from the President of the United States upon that expression in the fifth article, which, in defining the duties of the commissioner and surveyor, says, they shall "proceed to run and mark *the said* boundary in its whole course," &c. Now, if this expression

imposes the actual performance of this duty on the surveyor in *propria persona*, it imposes it on the commissioner likewise; for he must "proceed to run and mark the said boundary," as the colleague of the surveyor. But I am quite sure the commissioner never contemplated the performance of any such duty in the field. If, however, it can be dispensed with by the commissioner, it can likewise be by the surveyor, who, like the commissioner, still maintains the importance of his position in sitting in judgment over the whole work, to be satisfied, and to be able to authenticate by his signature the result to be agreed upon, as required by the treaty; that is, the correct running and marking of the line. It is evident enough that the practical part of the operation is to be performed by authorized agents; and the President of the United States has, in this instance, chosen to designate the principal one to act on the part of our own government. He had a right to choose the agent for this purpose in whose scientific qualifications he reposed the most confidence; and, if the selection has fallen on an individual as humble as myself, still the position assigned to that individual must be recognised out of respect to the President's authority.

Now, I will go a step further, and say, that although the commissioner and surveyor are to be left free and untrammelled in their conscientious decision as to *where* the boundary is to be run and marked, in order to make it conformable with the conditions of the treaty—a sacred instrument, which is to secure perfect equity to both nations in this respect—yet when that decision is made and agreed to by the agents of the two governments, the President has a perfect right to instruct, or to appoint a special agent with power to instruct, the surveyor as to the *manner* in which the line so agreed upon shall be run out upon the ground, and as to the manner in which it shall be delineated upon the maps. He has a perfect right to say how far the sciences of astronomy or geodesy shall be applied to this practical operation. He has a perfect right to say whether the military topography on the side of the line next to our own territory shall be minutely laid down, with a view to the defence of the frontier; and he has a right to instruct the surveyor, either directly or through an agent, on these points, which in nowise affect the extent of the limits that may be agreed upon.

Sir, there is no inconsistency in Mr. Gray's acting under my instructions, if he undertakes to perform surveying duty in the field. The act of Congress of May 15, 1850, places my position as astronomer, simply, in precedence of his; and the President has caused my position to be defined in relation to all who go into the field to perform duty as members of the scientific corps. The President and the honorable the Secretary of the Interior had a perfect knowledge of Mr. Gray's position when the instructions of the 23d of October last were issued; and in defining the position of the head of the scientific corps, as therein so clearly set forth, the relative position of every other member of the scientific corps in respect to that officer was also defined.

I waited nearly four days for your promised reasons in writing for the position you took, on the 6th instant, against the President's authority; and when, on the evening of the 9th instant, I received your communication containing those reasons, I found in a postscript thereto this remark:

"I have deferred sending this letter, in order that I might receive a reply from A. B. Gray, esq., to one which I addressed him, inquiring his opinion relative to his powers, rights, and duties under the treaty, and by his commission. His answer confirms me in the position I have above taken relative to the surveyor.

J. R. B."

I immediately applied to you in two written communications, on the evening of the 9th, for a copy of Mr. Gray's answer to your invitation in regard to this matter; both of which you afterwards acknowledged to me you duly received the same evening.

After waiting two days for a reply to my second note, and receiving none from you, I called on you in person, on the 11th instant, at the office of the commission; and after some conversation on the subject, you admitted that this paper of Mr. Gray's was properly a part of the archives of the commission, and ought to be preserved upon its files, and said you would send to Mr. Gray for it; and I certainly understood you to say you would have a copy furnished to me. In your note to me of that date you virtually promise me that paper. You say therein: "In reply to your verbal request this morning, I enclose the following extracts," &c., &c.; "but for the future must most respectfully decline furnishing other official information from my files, or otherwise, until the matter now at issue between us is in some manner disposed of, *excepting, of course, documents bearing on the question.*" Under this exception I had a right to expect that paper, together with the one from you inviting it. I waited a day and a half longer, however, without receiving either. I then (last evening) sent Lieutenant Burnside to you, with a verbal request that you would send the papers to me. He returned and informed me you declined doing so; adding, that the paper was in Mr. Gray's hands, and that if I wanted it I must apply to him for it, or words to that effect. Thus, after four days' delay since receiving your "reasons in writing," am I deprived by you of an opportunity to see and refute arguments which have evidently influenced you to take ground in opposition to the President's authority—a ground which calls on me also to disobey the same authority in a manner that would render me liable to be punished by the sentence of a general court-martial, as you must be very well aware.

Now, sir, a similar controversy arose between Mr. Gray and Major Emory last year on the Pacific—that is, as to seniority or precedence of position—which was referred by Mr. Gray to the Department of the Interior, and was decided, as you are aware, in Major Emory's favor. Knowing this, and in order to prevent any misunderstanding whatever on Mr. Gray's part, as to our relative positions under the instructions of the 23d of October, I took occasion in Washington last winter, when we were both there together, to say, emphatically, to Mr. Gray, that if he had any such ideas in regard to my position as he had entertained in regard to Major Emory's, he owed it to the public interests, as well as to himself, to declare them at once to the Department of the Interior, with a view to having the matter adjusted at the department, *and not* wait until we should be several thousand miles beyond reference to the department, to raise points for dispute. Mr. Gray referred

to his having been, ten years before, under obligations to me for much instruction in regard to the use of instruments in his profession, whilst we were engaged in surveying the boundary between the United States and the then republic of Texas; and, waiving all the objection to the position assigned me by the instructions of October 23, he expressed himself entirely satisfied.

I myself spoke to the Hon. the Secretary of the Interior also on this subject, and understood him to say that Mr. Gray had signified to him his perfect satisfaction in regard to my position. How is it, then, that this question is mooted here at this distance from the seat of government, at a time when it is known it cannot be referred to Washington without so delaying the work before us—already too long delayed—in such a manner as to produce the most disastrous results to the public interests.

I do not understand from Mr. Gray that it is he who has taken the initiative in this matter; but, on the contrary, that he is perfectly willing that I should be received and recognised as "principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps," in accordance with the President's command, and that it is with you that the objection rests. I respectfully ask, that if I am under any misapprehension in regard to this matter, I may be so informed by a frank avowal from you both.

In your letter of the 8th instant you say, "The first clause, stating that you will meet with the joint commission of the two governments, is in direct violation of the fifth article of the treaty, which acknowledges but two officers, viz: a commissioner and a surveyor," &c., &c.

I beg you to bear in mind, that at our two meetings, (on the 4th and 5th instant,) I distinctly stated that I laid no claim whatever to vote or to take part in any discussion whatever at the board, touching matters that are exclusively committed, by the fifth article of the treaty, to the joint commission. The clause in full reads thus: "He [the principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps] will meet with the joint commission of the two governments, and will aid you in digesting and arranging (in concurrence with the Mexican commissioner and his associates) the plan of operations in the field, (taking care to observe the terms of the treaty,) and in organizing parties, and in giving the necessary directions to subordinates."

The object of my meeting with the joint commission of the two governments is clearly defined. It must be in concurrence with the Mexican commissioner and his associates, for a specific purpose stated; and there would have been no difficulty whatever in arranging this matter, in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the Mexican commission, had you not so abruptly terminated our deliberations by the course you pursued on the morning of the 6th instant. The fact is, the matter had been but very partially touched on, and no conclusion had been definitely arrived at on that point.

I trust I have convinced you that you were mistaken in the belief that this "misunderstanding arises in a great measure from the unquestionably accidental omission of the word '*topographical*,' which preceded the term 'scientific corps,' in the instructions given to your predecessors."

If any further proof is wanting to satisfy your mind on this point, I trust you will recognise it in the annexed certified copies of official

documents emanating from three distinguished members of the President's cabinet, in addition to that contained in the instructions from the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Department of the Interior; namely, documents marked—

A.—A letter from the Hon. William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of War and of the Interior *ad interim*, addressed to the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State (who was temporarily absent from Washington at the time,) dated Department of War, October 21, 1850.

B.—A letter from the Hon. W. S. Derrick, acting Secretary of State, announcing Mr. Webster's "cheerful concurrence in the arrangements proposed," dated Department of State, Washington, October 28, 1850.

C.—A communication from the Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War, to Colonel J. J. Abert, commanding topographical corps, dated War Department, January 6, 1851.

By all three of these members of the cabinet, you will perceive, I am named as "principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps," &c., &c., in its broad sense, just as it is written by the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Department of the Interior. The word "topographical," which you had supposed was an "unquestionably accidental omission," is purposely omitted in each and every one of these documents, the same as it is in the instructions addressed to you by the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, under date of October 23, 1850.

To conclude the proofs upon this subject, let us for a moment ask ourselves the question: Had it been intended that the surveyor, under the 5th article of the treaty, should have the immediate direction of the civil branch of the scientific corps, would he not have been designated as the person to act in conjunction with yourself in its reorganization? The topographical branch of that corps was not required to be reorganized.

There were no selections from, or reductions of, that branch of the corps to be made. These were confined to the civil or surveying branch of it. But it was not the surveyor under the 5th article that was appointed to act with you in this business. On the contrary, it was the "principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps," the officer especially appointed to take the immediate direction of their labors in the field, who was and is especially appointed to co-operate with you in that duty.

Again: If it had been intended that the said surveyor should have been put in the immediate charge of the surveying departments, would he not have been put in charge of the surveying instruments, and intrusted with "their distribution to the assistants and surveyors," as he might "deem necessary for the performance of their duties," and would they not have been made "accountable to him for the same?" Such, however, is not the case. All these prerogatives and duties were especially assigned to the "principal astronomer and *head of* the scientific corps," as he is designated in your instructions; and he is responsible to the Department of the Interior alone for those instruments.

I trust, sir, you will review this whole transaction. I trust you will

take proper time to deliberate upon it. It is a matter of grave public importance, and involves the interests of our country in a most momentous degree.

I trust you will reflect that my oath of office, which binds me to "observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," forbids that I should disregard the orders of the President, communicated by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, of October 23, 1850, (a copy of which I had the honor to forward to you on the 6th instant,) which requires me to be governed by the instructions to you of the same date. I request that you will carefully review that document, with a view to examine particularly the obligations which it imposes on me, from first to last. And then, sir, I trust you will bring your mind to acknowledge my true position.

I am ready and anxious to commence, without further delay, and to push on, with every possible energy, the important work before us, and in full respect to your position as commissioner of the United States, having come here to aid and assist you to the utmost of my abilities in the office assigned me, which, you must be well aware, was not of my seeking, but which, "owing to circumstances of great public emergency," as it is stated in the letter to the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, already exhibited to you, was devolved on me by the orders of the President.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Principal Astronomer and Head of S. C.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., Copper Mines of Santa Rita.

—

A.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *October* 21, 1850.

SIR: Owing to circumstances of great public emergency, a desire has been expressed by the Department of the Interior that Lieutenant Colonel James D. Graham, of the corps of topographical engineers, should be put in charge of the scientific operations on our side for the joint demarcation of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, provided it can be done without removing Colonel Graham from the direction, now exercised by him under the Department of State, of the restoration, by reconstruction, of the maps showing the boundary under the treaty of Washington (which were destroyed by fire in April, 1848,) as directed by the act of Congress of August 12, 1848.

Colonel Graham has signified a great reluctance to be detached from the general superintendence of these maps, upon which he has bestowed so much labor, and which he has brought so near to a state of completion. A proposition has, therefore, been made to continue him, as at present, in the charge of this work, to be prosecuted under

his instructions while absent, by his assistant, Lieutenant George Thom, of the corps of topographical engineers; Colonel Graham to remain responsible for their faithful and accurate completion.

The Departments of War and of the Interior both concur in this arrangement; and should it meet also the approval and assent of the State Department, for which it is respectfully submitted to your consideration, Colonel Graham will be assigned to the duty of principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, on our side, upon the United States and Mexican boundary line, and Lieutenant Thom will be allowed to remain in his present position, under the orders of Colonel Graham, until the reconstruction of the maps of the boundary under the treaty of Washington shall be finished.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary of War ad interim, and of the Interior ad interim.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

I certify that the above is a true copy.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Head of the Scientific Corps.

B.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 28, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to this department on the 21st inst., stating that, under circumstances of great public emergency, it is desirable that Lieut. Colonel James D. Graham, of the corps of topographical engineers, should be put in charge of the operations on the part of this government, for the joint demarcation of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, provided it can be done without removing Colonel Graham from the direction now exercised by him under the Department of State of the restoration, by reconstruction, of the maps showing the boundary under the treaty of Washington, (which were destroyed by fire in 1848) as authorized by the act of Congress, August 12, 1848; and inviting the assent and approval of the State Department to an arrangement, concurred in by the Departments of War and of the Interior, whereby Colonel Graham will be assigned to the duty of principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, on the part of this government, upon the United States and Mexican boundary, and Lieut. George Thom will be allowed to remain in his present position, under the orders of Colonel Graham, until the reconstruction of the maps referred to shall be completed.

I have the honor to inform you, in reply, that your communication of *the 21st* instant was immediately forwarded to Mr. Webster, and that

I am now authorized to convey to you his cheerful concurrence in the arrangement proposed.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. DERRICK,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. W. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary of War ad interim.

I certify that the above is a true copy.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., &c., &c.

C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January* 6, 1851.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James D. Graham, of the corps of topographical engineers, having been assigned to duty as principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, on the part of the United States, for the joint demarcation of the boundary under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, he is to be retained in the direction and command also of the work committed to him by the State Department, of restoring by reconstruction the maps of the boundary, under the treaty of Washington, which were destroyed by fire at the city of Washington on the night of the 17th of April, 1848; for the accurate and prompt completion of which he will be held responsible, this being in accordance with the understanding at the Departments of State, War, and the Interior, when he was called on for the direction of the scientific operations on our side upon the first-mentioned work.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Graham will be furnished with a copy of this order.

C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

Col. J. J. ABERT,
Commanding Topographical Corps, Washington, D. C.

I certify that the above is a true copy.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., &c., &c.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 27.] COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 14, 1851.

SIR: I think it very important that the labors of Mr. Moss, especially since the date of his last report, submitted the 24th of December last, should be made profitable to the government, and that he should be allowed to take with him to Washington, where he informed me he will

go, the minerals and fossils he has collected while attached to the boundary commission. He will there be enabled to take them up for description, in aid of a final report he will make, to be considered a part of the proceedings of the commission.

I respectfully recommend this course for your approval. The present is certainly the best opportunity for having these minerals, &c., sent home. Your reply to this proposition will very much oblige,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Principal Astronomer and Head of S. C.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner, &c., &c.

P. S.—I have addressed a note to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, recommending that Mr. Moss be allowed reasonable time to make out his final report.

Very respectfully,

J D. GRAHAM.

Mr. Bartlett to Colonel Graham.

[No. 28.] SANTA RITA DEL COBRE, *August* 14, 1851.

SIR: The party which has been preparing for several days to leave for Santa Fé, start this morning. Mr. Murphy will take the stage at Santa Fé and proceed at once to Washington, and will be bearer of any letters or documents you may wish to send.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. J. D. GRAHAM, *&c., &c., &c.*

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 29.] COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,
August 14, 1851.

SIR: I have just received your note of this morning, and beg leave to say, in reply, that it will not be in my power to avail myself of Mr. Murphy's services in carrying letters to Washington for me. I must await your answer to my communication of last evening; and I avail myself of this opportunity to say, so soon as I am recognised and received by you in the capacity assigned me by direction of the President, which was fully understood and concurred in by his cabinet, (full proof of which I have given you,) I shall be prepared to enter on my proper duties. All the instruments, both astronomical and surveying, which are necessary for the expedition on the Gila, have been in preparation here for a week past, and can be packed, ready for transportation, in twenty-four hours after I am recognised, in conformity

with the instructions as they were understood by the above-mentioned authorities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,

Lieutenant Colonel, Head of the Scientific Corps, &c., &c.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,

U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

Colonel Graham to Mr. Bartlett.

[No. 30.] COPPER MINES OF SANTA RITA,

August 15, 1851.

SIR: I have deferred answering your communication of the 12th inst., informing me of Mr. Gray's "memorandum of surveying instruments which he will require for his duties in running, tracing, and marking the boundary line along the Gila," because I hoped you would be induced, on cool reflection, to recognise me in my proper position, and thus remove every difficulty attending this question.

You are fully aware that it is only as "head of the scientific corps" that I can, without disobeying my instructions, dispose of these instruments to others, for use on the line; and only then in the manner directed in those instructions.

I am at a loss to know upon what authority it is that Mr. A. B. Gray takes upon himself the organization of surveying parties, and the distribution of instruments to them, when he is fully aware that these duties have been especially committed to others by the proper authority. If he has any authority, however, for his proceedings on this subject, and you or he will show it, it shall be acknowledged and respected.

I am now ready to have turned over to you, upon your requisition upon the commissary and quartermaster, subsistence and transportation for yourself and Mr. A. B. Gray, and the persons to accompany you, in order to enable you to meet the Mexican commission, and thereby preserve the faith of our government.

But I cannot recognise any of the heads of surveying parties until they are organized, as our instructions require, nor until they report to me for instructions, as is required by the proper authority of our government.

The instruments mentioned in your letter of the 12th inst. cannot be issued except to the heads of parties as they shall report to me for instructions. I have no right to give up public property, for which I am responsible to my government, nor to allow it to be used, except in accordance with the orders I am obliged to obey. I cannot subject myself to the rebuke of being unfaithful to the trust reposed in me. I refer you to the last paragraph but one of the instructions of October 23, 1850, which says:

"The head of the scientific corps will have the custody of the astronomical and surveying instruments and apparatus, for which he will be responsible to this department; and he will be charged with their

distribution to the assistants and surveyors as he may deem necessary for the performance of their duties—they being accountable to him for the same."

When the authority of the President is respected, and I am recognised in my proper position by you, I shall immediately submit a list of names, and proceed to co-operate with you in organizing the various astronomical and surveying parties, and shall take care that they are provided with instruments and all the necessary means for the performance of their duties.

I can take no part in what is going on in direct opposition to the authority of the President of the United States.

I shall, myself, visit General Condé, at his camp, as I wish to pay my respects to him and my friend Mr. Salazar; and I shall, unofficially, acquaint these gentlemen with the internal organization which the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, by authority of the President of the United States, has thought proper to prescribe for the scientific corps on our side, and also of the ample supply of instruments of the best kind, both astronomical and surveying, which I have prepared and brought out here, by their authority, in order that we might be enabled to co-operate with them in bringing the survey and demarcation of this boundary to a satisfactory termination in the shortest time practicable.

I now close this correspondence with you on this subject until it can be referred to the government at Washington.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Lieut. Col., Principal Astronomer, & Head of the Scientific Corps on the part of the U. S.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner.

Despatches of Commissioner Bartlett to the Department of the Interior.

[No. 1.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Indianola, Texas, August 31, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived here on the 30th instant, and found the commission, which had arrived a week before me, in camp.

It gives me great pleasure to state that, with the exception of a slight indisposition of two of our men, caused by too much labor in the sun, the whole party attached to the commission, embracing one hundred and ten persons, are in good health. The labor attending the discharge of our stores and wagons, the fitting up and loading of the same for our long journey at a season of the year when sickness is more prevalent than at any other, has thus been accomplished without injury to our party. Ten wagons moved for the interior this morning; the remainder will follow immediately.

One death has occurred—Richard Sullivan, the servant of Captain

Southerland; he was sick during the voyage, and his death is attributed to improper indulgence.

Mr. M. W. T. Chandler, of Philadelphia, was left sick at New Orleans. He had had a congestive fever, but was convalescent when we left. We expect him to join us before we reach San Antonio.

Two of our mechanics, from Washington—W. A. Dorsett and T. H. Phillips—have been enticed away from the commission by the offer of higher wages than they received.

N. E. Worthington, of Washington, laborer, in consequence of feeble health, is unable to continue with the commission. I have thought it best for him to return, and have made arrangements for him to leave to-day.

I regret to state that, on my arrival, I found a bad state of feeling existing between the United States officers, the engineers of our party, and the mechanic corps, which tended greatly to interrupt and retard the operations of the commission. A report was made to me by the chief officers (a copy of which I enclose) that it was necessary, for the harmony of the expedition, that Mr. Alonzo Hyde, of Michigan, wagon-master, should be removed. Under these circumstances, and for the prevalence of order in the camp, I felt compelled to state to Mr. Hyde that his services were no longer required.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. M. T. McKennon,
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 2.] Mexican Boundary Commission,
Camp Ewing, Indianola, Texas, Sept. 4, 1850.

Sir: I have the honor to announce to you that, with the advice of the United States topographical engineers attached to the Mexican boundary commission, I have caused to be organized a party for the purpose of making a chain and compass survey, and of carrying a line of levels to determine a profile of the route from this point to El Paso.

The various engineers, surveyors, and assistants were desirous to enter on active duty as soon as possible; and, as we shall be compelled to traverse a region comparatively unknown in order to reach El Paso, where the boundary survey begins, I deemed it my duty to employ the party attached to the commission in making the important [survey] alluded to.

The progress of the boundary commission will not be delayed by the duty. The surveying party has already got into the field on its way to San Antonio, while the remainder of the commission will be delayed many days before it can move.

The accompanying list will show the names of the parties detailed for the survey alluded to.

The insufficiency of transportation procured by the quartermaster, and the difficulty of obtaining horses, mules, and oxen at this time,

has caused a great delay in moving our trains. Before the close of the week I hope to have the whole party off, *en route* for San Antonio.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Hon. M. T. McKENNON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Programme of the party for making a survey and carrying a line of levels to determine a profile of the route from Matagorda bay to El Paso.

Lieut. A. W. Whipple, United States topographical engineer.
John Bull, of New York, principal surveyor.
Thomas Thompson, Connecticut, assistant.
Malcolm Seaton, Dist. Col., do.
Thos. W. Jones, Dist. Col., do.
Alex. A. Camp, Florida, do.
A. P. Wilbar, Maryland, do.
George P. Ihrie, New Jersey, do.
Jas. T. Scott, Maryland, do.
E. A. Phillips, Massachusetts, do.
Wm. White, jr., Pennsylvania, do.
P. B. Maury, Tennessee, do.
Wm. Bausman, Indiana, do.
C. A. Snowden, Maryland, do.
A. De Vaudricourt, Louisiana, principal draughtsman.
J. H. Prioleau, South Carolina, assistant.
Aug. De Steinwehr, Dist. Col., do.
Frank. Wheaton, Rhode Island, do.
Thos. F. Moss, Pennsylvania, geologist.
S. P. Sanford, Rhode Island, assistant to geologist.
George Thurber,, Rhode Island, botanist.
H. C. Cranston, Rhode Island, assistant to botanist.
Lieut. A. W. Whipple, principal of astronomical and magnetic party.
S. H. Kettlewell, New York, magnetic and meteorological recorder.
Eugene Hesse, District Columbia, do. do.
Henry C. Force, do., first assistant do.
James Henning, do., second do do.
John O. Donoghue, do., third do do.
Hugh Campbell, do., fourth do do.
Martin Johnson, M. D., do., surgeon.
T. T. Briggs, do., commissary.
Five laborers, including axeman and teamster; one cook.
All the above are attached to the boundary commission.

[No. 3.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 29, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this commission reached here on the 27th instant, and is now encamped about two miles from the town.

Our progress has been greatly delayed for want of sufficient transportation. The large trains fitted out for New Mexico during the summer, from this place, have taken from the market the best animals, leaving for us the inferior ones, or those in a wild state, which require much time to break for service.

Applications were made to deliver our stores at El Paso on the same terms paid by the army, viz: fifteen cents per pound. This I found to be higher than it would cost to purchase the wagons and oxen, and transport them ourselves.

I therefore did not hesitate to purchase the necessary teams, which may be sold on our arrival at El Paso, and thereby greatly reduce the cost of transportation. The collection of these teams, procuring teamsters, shoeing our mules and horses, and breaking in the untamed mules, have retarded our progress to the present time.

Although the weather has been exceedingly hot during our journey from the coast, it has been attended with little sickness. We have now one man dangerously sick with fever, and three recovering from slight attacks. But, although we have been fortunate in this respect, we have not escaped other disasters—a brief account of which I will now relate:

On the 25th instant, when encamped for the night near some Mexican ranchos, on the banks of the San Antonio river, some of our men were engaged in picking up wood for their fires, near the camp. Among the persons so employed was a teamster by the name of Green, whom the quartermaster had employed in Texas.

While this man was gathering his wood, a Mexican, who occupied the rancho, approached and ordered him off—at the same time drawing his jack-knife and thrusting it towards him. Green dropped a portion of his wood, and returned to his fire with the remainder. He then took his pistol and returned to the spot he had left, for more. The same Mexican who had ordered him off before was there still, and approached him again with his knife open. When within two or three feet, Green shot him through the breast—the ball entering one side and coming out the other.

The wounded man ran to his rancho, a few rods distant, and fell before he had reached his door.

Our physician, Dr. Bigelow, was immediately in attendance. Dr. Webb, the secretary of the commission, was also present in a few minutes. The wound was found to be mortal, and the man died within two hours.

I immediately caused Green to be arrested, though I found that, while I had been to the rancho to see the wounded man, he had been to my tent to confess the deed. He came forward to my tent at once, and related the facts as previously stated by me. Two witnesses were brought to my tent and examined by me, whose testimony accorded with what I have related. One saw the deceased advancing towards the teamster, pointing something at him; the other's testimony accorded with the prisoner's statement. After placing Green in charge of a guard, I went to the rancho of the deceased in company with Lieutenant Whipple.

After being introduced to the family, I stated to them, and to their

friends assembled around them, what our party was, where from, and its objects; that the individual who had caused the death of the man before us was not a member of the commission, but was a Texan teamster, employed in the country to drive a wagon to San Antonio; that I, as well as every member of the commission, regretted the committal of the rash act which had deprived them of a husband, a father, and a son; that Green, the author of it, was under arrest, and would be delivered to the civil authorities in San Antonio for trial, when justice should be done; and, that if I could render them any service, I would gladly do so. The deceased had been very useful to our party since our arrival in procuring for us beef, and seemed to be a harmless and well-disposed man. The family expressed many thanks for the interest we had taken in them, when I retired. Afterwards learning their poverty; that the deceased was the main stay of a large family, and that the expense attending his funeral would be great, I gave the father of the deceased one hundred dollars, and took his receipt therefor. This receipt will be sent to the Fifth Auditor with my vouchers, and I shall be glad if he may be instructed to pass it to my credit.

This payment seemed necessary on other accounts. Large numbers of Mexicans were assembling at the rancho of the deceased, and there were apprehensions that they might attack our camp. Every man lay on his arms, and a double guard was posted for the night. Several of our party, including Drs. Bigelow and Webb, were with the family at times during the night, administering to their wants—all of which tended to remove any animosity the Mexicans might feel towards us.

In conclusion, I will add, that during the evening, before the guards had been posted, and while every one in the camp was moving about, the prisoner raised the back of the tent, unseen by the guard and several others who were sitting near the entrance of the guard tent, and, under cover of the darkness of the night, escaped. A horse tied to the same tent was missed soon after, and in the morning we found three of our best horses had been stolen.

I have now another case of a more dreadful nature to relate to you—one of a deliberate murder in the person of a valuable member of the commission, which took place yesterday about noon. The facts, as far as I have been able to elicit them, are briefly these:

In the midst of the camp, John Tenant, the butcher to the commission, from Washington, and Robert Turner, a teamster, of Texas, were seen having high words. The latter, it appears, had taken several opportunities to lead the former into a fight, without success; and yesterday, when first seen, Tenant was heard to say that he had no fears of him if he would throw away his weapons, at the same time drawing his knife from its sheath and throwing it away.

No sooner had he done this than Turner gave him several severe kicks, and at the same time drew his long Bowie knife, which he plunged into the side of Tenant, causing his death in half an hour.

The murderer sheathed his knife, and, rushing from the scene, seized a horse which stood near. In another moment he was mounted, and, riding at full speed into a thick chaparral near by, he disappeared. The whole camp was immediately in motion; horses were saddled, and a number of men started in pursuit. The chaparral was high and

thick, yet the pursuers, regardless of the danger and difficulty of riding through its thorny recesses, dashed on and soon caught sight of the object of their pursuit. In a short time the two foremost of the party—Mr. Robert E. Mathews, of Georgia, and Mr. J. E. Weems, of Virginia—succeeded in reaching Turner, and, presenting their pistols, compelled him to surrender. They then disarmed him, when others of the pursuers coming up, the prisoner was carried in safety to the camp. Great credit is due to Messrs. Weems and Mathews for their activity and courage in taking the murderer.

A detachment from the engineer corps then brought their prisoner to me in San Antonio, and I placed him immediately into the hands of the sheriff of the county. Soon after I saw him lodged in the jail and hand-cuffed. As the excitement was great, both at our camp and in the town, and the prison not a secure one, I deemed it prudent to detail a guard of six men from our party to the jail for the night.

This morning at 9 o'clock, an examination of the prisoner took place before the mayor. A large number of witnesses have been examined, and the court is still sitting. The secretary of the commission (Dr. Thomas H. Webb) is present taking notes of the testimony, a copy of which I will endeavor to send you by the next mail, as well as any further facts that may be elicited.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington.

[No. 4.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
San Antonio, Texas, October 8, 1850.

SIR: The long and tedious delay to which the boundary commission has been subjected, in waiting for the necessary transportation to be provided by the quartermaster, has now brought us so near to the first of November, the period agreed upon for the meeting of the commissioners at El Paso, that I have determined to leave the main party, taking a volunteer escort from our engineer corps, and proceed in advance to that place.

Being the sole disbursing agent, it was impossible for me to leave the commission until the quartermaster had completed his purchases, and the bills had been settled.

I have selected eighteen of our assistants in the engineer department as my escort. These, with mechanics, laborers, cooks, spies, &c., will make a party of thirty-five men. These will be mounted and well armed. I hope to start to-morrow, the 9th instant, via Fredericksburg; and, by making a forced march, I hope to reach El Paso in twenty-five or thirty days.

The main body of the commission will yet be detained a week longer, and will probably arrive at El Paso about thirty days later than the time above stated.

I find some of our outfit quite useless, which it will be necessary to abandon or change. Our fifty dragoon saddles, made in Washington, have so much injured the backs of our horses that they cannot be used in our march, and must be sold or changed for others. The pack-saddles, for mule transportation, also made in Washington, are not adapted to our purposes, and must be abandoned. All these things not only embarrass me much, but cause delay.

The members of the commission, I am happy to say, continue in good health. There have been many cases of fever and complaints common to the season among them, but they have yielded to medicine. It is a universal rule that the most temperate enjoy the best health.

Three persons attached to the commission, finding themselves unable to continue the journey, have left for Washington, whence they came. Their names are Lauriner Cassady, John Hogan, and Wilfred Young.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington.

[No. 5.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
San Antonio, Texas, October 10, 1850.

SIR: As my requisitions on the treasury, to pay the expenses of this commission, have been large, it may be necessary to say a few words in explanation.

My requisitions up to the 30th September amount to $66,695 87; vouchers forwarded to the Fifth Auditor, $58,396 94; leaving a balance against me of $8,298 93, for the greater part of which sum Messrs. Chubb & Schenck hold receipts of members of the commission for money advanced to them.

The quartermaster's department of expenditures is much greater than was expected. We purchased six months' supply of provisions for one hundred men in New York, and shall take with us from this place eighty head of beef cattle and about one hundred and fifty oxen; the latter, used in our teams now, may be sold or converted into subsistence in New Mexico. I have also added considerably to our supplies here, as we shall not be able to procure them from New York again until spring. To these must be added the large expenditure for outfit, the pay of the commission, &c., and the large amount of my expenditures may be accounted for.

I shall probably be called on by the quartermaster for an additional requisition before I leave. After this, I can make no more drafts until we reach El Paso, which cannot reach the treasury before February.

With high respect, I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington.

[No. 6.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, New Mexico, November 14, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this place yesterday, with my detachment of the boundary commission, in advance of the main body, in thirty-four days from San Antonio, having been detained seven days on the route, five to rest and forage my animals, and two by a severe snow-storm. My party, I am happy to say, are all in good health; and the journey is considered here as one of the most successful ever made from San Antonio with loaded wagons.

In my last despatch from San Antonio I advised you of my determination to leave with a small detachment of the commission in advance of the main body. This course seemed necessary in order that I might reach El Paso as near the first of November as possible—the day on which I was required to meet the Mexican commissioner. The delay to which I had been subjected in waiting for the quartermaster to provide the means of transportation urged me to take this step. I trust that my course may meet with the approval of the department.

I accordingly took five wagons to transport the subsistence, baggage, ammunition, tents, and camp equipage for my party and corn for my animals, another spring-wagon, or ambulance, for the sick, or such as, from any contingency, otherwise might be obliged to walk, and my own Rockaway carriage. To these I added at Fredericksburgh another wagon and six extra mules exclusively to carry corn, making altogether eight wagons with thirty-nine mules.

My party consisted of eighteen young men, assistants to the engineers, five mechanics, three scouts and hunters, four laborers and cooks, Dr. Webb, secretary to the commission, and myself. These, with eight teamsters, made up forty men.

I was advised to take the northern route, which, though little known, was believed to furnish more grass and water than the southern. Having determined on taking this, I made endeavors to procure a guide in San Antonio who was familiar with this route, without success. As a last resort, I secured the services of a teamster who had once been through, but who, on trial, proved to know nothing of the route, nor to be of the least service.

Notwithstanding my disappointment in not obtaining a competent guide, I determined to undertake the journey. Twenty-five of the party were mounted on mules or horses, and well armed. We felt fully able successfully to compete with any force the hostile Indians might bring against us; and with this feeling we left our camp at San Antonio on the 11th of October. At Fredericksburgh, seventy miles from our starting point, we were detained two days in procuring corn and other supplies, at the same time giving our animals rest, as the road had been exceedingly bad. I was here advised to leave the road travelled by emigrants ten miles south of the San Saba river, strike across to the north fork of Brady's creek, and from thence follow a course due west to the Concho—a branch of the Colorado river. This route I was told would lead us to better grass for our animals, as well as to more water. I followed this advice, struck off the main road, and for eight days traversed a region without a road or guide

excepting my compass and maps. We occasionally crossed the track of Lieut. Bryan, who a year or two since had passed over portions of the same route. We made very good progress in this portion of our journey, though we found the grass very poor, the whole country having been burned over. Our animals suffered much for the want of forage; and it was not until we reached Lipan creek that we found good grazing. Here we stopped to rest our animals.

At our encampment we had a visit from Chiketo and Chipotah, the principal chiefs of the Lipan Indians, with a small party of their tribe. They seemed well-disposed, and remained with us over night. I made the chiefs liberal offers to accompany me to El Paso, but their fears of the Camanches were such that nothing would induce them to accompany us.

Continuing our journey, we struck the emigrant road on the banks of the Concho, and followed it to its source; thence across the "jornada" of sixty-five miles, without water, to the Pecos or Puerco river. Here we rested a day and a half, and crossed that stream. Thence our course was along the Pecos, one hundred and fourteen miles, to Delanan or Savin creek. At our first encampment on this stream we were overtaken by a *norther*, accompanied by a severe snow-storm, which lasted two days, and completely stopped our progress. As I had only taken provisions for a limited period, and my animals manifested signs of weakness, I began to feel alarm for our safety in case the storm should continue. We were then about one hundred and sixty miles from El Paso. I determined, therefore, to despatch four of my party to El Paso at once, with orders to procure ten mules and a supply of provisions. Messrs. Thurber, Moss, Weems, and a teamster, made this party, leaving our camp in the midst of the storm. When the storm ceased we continued our journey; but the cold weather produced a serious effect upon our animals, and they began to give out. We now made but little progress, and I became alarmed about our provisions, besides the rapid sinking of our animals.

In this emergency I determined to take six men, whose animals were sound, and who, at the same time, were capable of enduring fatigue, and, with Dr. Webb in my carriage, proceed with all speed to El Paso. I accordingly left, taking in my carriage a scanty allowance of provisions for five days, consisting of hard bread and pork, accompanied by the following gentlemen, assistants in the engineer corps, on horseback: Clement Young, Robt. E. Mathews, Thos. Thompson, J. C. Cremony, A. P. Wilbar, Robt. C. Murphy, assistant secretary, Dr. Thos H. Webb, secretary, and myself. These, with my carriage-driver, made a party of nine persons.

The first day we made thirty-five miles. The second, passed the Guadalupe mountain and pass, and at night reached a small pond thirty-eight miles from our encampment. Here we found encamped a large train of wagons, with government stores from Indianola to El Paso. This train left San Antonio in June, and had been detained at this place for fifty-six days, unable to proceed for the want of water between there and El Paso, a distance of about ninety miles. I procured *from* Mr. Piercy, the conductor of the train, the provisions I wanted for

my train, and sent them immediately in charge of one of our men, with a wagon accompanied by two of Mr. Piercy's men. The next morning I left with my party, and encamped without finding water; travelling about thirty-three miles. The succeeding day brought us to the Waco pass and mountain, where we found water in the rocks. Here we met Messrs. Thurber and Weems returning to the aid of our train with ten mules and two men, which had been promptly furnished us by Major Van Horne, commander of the post. We encamped together; and yesterday my party reached El Paso, being five days from the time I left our party and train.

As our animals showed great fatigue when I left them, I sent word back advising the train to stop a day or two to recruit them at the Guadalupe pass, where the grass was excellent and the water abundant. If they stop, it may be five or six days before they reach here.

I am happy to say that the whole party have enjoyed good health during our rapid and fatiguing journey, not one being seriously sick. Considering the number of my animals, and my forced march through a region infested by hostile Indians, I was fortunate in losing so few. Four mules were stolen one night by the Indians, one sunk with fatigue on the "jornada," and a third broke down on the Pecos and was unable to follow; making a total loss of six mules. The best horse in our party was stolen one night while in the Camanche country, and another sunk with fatigue when near our journey's end.

We have been hospitably received by Major Van Horne and the officers of the post; and everything in their power to furnish has been tendered us. I am sorry to say that the accommodations are exceedingly limited here, and that we shall be compelled to live in tents during the winter, or until the several parties take the field. I can find but one small unoccupied room, in a mud-built house, which I have hired at $60 per month. The rest of my party are accommodated temporarily in the garrison, through the kindness of Major Van Horne.

This morning Señor Condé, commandant of El Paso, called on me, and stated that his brother, General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, was in Chihuahua on his way to El Paso, and would probably reach here before the end of the present month. He will, at my request, despatch an express to him this evening, announcing my arrival and readiness to proceed to business.

Mr. A. B. Gray, principal surveyor of the commission, has not yet arrived; nor has any information been received from him or his party, expected from the Gila.

As soon as General Condé arrives, I shall at once proceed to the business of the commission; and, in order to be in readiness, shall set out to-morrow to examine the topography of the country north of El Paso, with a view of selecting a point for the southern boundary of New Mexico on the Rio Grande.

Before closing, I should do injustice to those who accompanied me from San Antonio not to speak of the untiring zeal, energy, and courage shown by them all in our arduous and hazardous journey. To their good conduct throughout, their readiness at all times to do duty, whether on guard at night in an enemy's country or in aiding in various ways

to promote the welfare of the expedition, I am indebted for our successful journey.

The main body of the commission was to leave San Antonio four days after me, under the command of Colonel McClellan, with an escort of one hundred and forty soldiers under Colonel Craig. This portion of the train has the advantage of an abundance of provisions, a large number of extra mules, experienced guides, wagon-masters, quartermaster, &c. These, with the long experience of Colonel McClellan, give me reason to hope that he will make an expeditious journey, and reach here in safety with the train.

I have drawn up a brief journal of my route, which I will have the pleasure to forward by next mail. As no account has yet been published of this route, it may contain some facts useful to emigrants.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington.

[No. 7.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, November 21, 1850.

SIR: I had the honor to address you a letter on the 14th instant, announcing my safe arrival with the advanced party of the boundary commission. An opportunity to send direct to San Antonio occurs today, and I avail myself of the opportunity to forward a duplicate of the despatch referred to, as it will doubtless reach you earlier.

It gives me pleasure to state that the remainder of my party, which I left near the Guadalupe pass, reached here five days after me, by the aid of the mules sent to them, and that all are in good health.

I find it utterly impossible to procure quarters for any portion of the commission here, not even for the officers, and that we shall be compelled to take up our winter quarters in camp. I trust, however, that the Mexican commissioner may reach here soon, so that the preliminaries may be settled and the surveying parties sent into the field.

Provisions and forage are extremely high here; flour $22 a barrel, corn $2 50 a bushel, hay $50 a ton, and all other articles in proportion. Potatoes are not raised, and the only vegetables to be procured are pumpkins, onions, and beans, all of which are held at high prices. The cost of subsistence, therefore, will be much beyond my estimate. I purchased in San Antonio a number of beeves at a low price. If they reach here in safety they will supply us with fresh meat for six months, but the delay of a few weeks on the route will cause numbers to perish.

I was desirous to send for your guidance an estimate of our expenses for the coming year, and regret my inability to do so at this time, as the quartermaster has not furnished me his accounts. The high price of mules and horses, of provisions, forage, and transportation, necessary to carry on the various objects embraced in my instructions,

lead me to believe that an appropriation of $150,000 for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1852, will be required.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

To the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

N. B.—As our six months' supply of provisions will soon be exhausted, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to order a further supply. Enclosed is a memorandum of articles necessary for subsistence, including those usually denominated medical stores. This list I request may be approved and forwarded to Messrs. Atwater, Mulford, & Co., merchants, New York, the house which furnished our first supplies, with the accompanying letter, so that they may be paid without the necessity of sending their bill to me.

It is impossible for me to make arrangements for the transportation of our stores from Indianola to this place, without sending an agent for the purpose. I shall be glad, therefore, to have instructions sent to the quartermaster at Indianola, directing him to receive the stores of the boundary commission, and forward them to El Paso, with the government stores, I paying the same expenses for the transportation of the same as are paid by government.

J. R. B.

—

EL PASO, *November* 18, 1850.

I certify that the articles mentioned below are required on account of the Mexican boundary commission, for the subsistence of the party.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

100 barrels of pilot bread.
60 half-barrels of mess pork.
11 do. smoked hams.
17 do. rice.
16 do. Rio coffee.
16 do. Porto Rico sugar.
*10 barrels whiskey.
6 boxes Adams's candles.
10 kegs pickled cucumbers and onions—5 each.
10 boxes hard soap.
4 half-barrels table salt.
2 barrels white beans.
1 do. peas, best quality.
4 half-barrels soda biscuit, in tin boxes.
4 do. butter crackers.
*100 boxes sardines, (lb. boxes.)
2 dozen bottles pepper-sauce.
5 boxes tomato catsup.
4 barrels best quality smoked hams.

6 barrels crushed sugar.
1 box each of mustard and pepper.
1 lb. nutmegs—alspice.
6 boxes codfish, (small boxes, as before.)
10 do. pineapple cheese.
6 best cheeses, in separate boxes.
20 kits pickled salmon.
2 boxes French chocolate.
4 dozen tomato and apple sauce, in tin cases, (largest.)
*4 do. preserved fruits, in jars and bottles.
10 boxes best smoked herrings.
2 do. maccaroni.
1 do. vermicilli.
2 half-chests black tea, at 62½ cents per lb.
2 do. green " at 65 " "
2 do. black " at 45 to 50 cents per lb.
*60 gallons brandy, in ten-gallon kegs, iron hooped—($2 50.)
*100 do. claret wine, in small casks or ten-gallon kegs.
*60 do. sherry wine, " " " " "
*30 do. Port wine, " " " " "
*6 dozen Port wine, in bottles.
*6 do. Madeira "
*30 gallons of Madeira wine, in kegs of ten gallons each.
*2 dozen hock.
*2 do. maraschino.
*2 do. olive oil, (Bordeaux.)

[The articles in this list marked with an asterisk (*) were countermanded by Mr. Bartlett, in a letter to me, received a few days subsequent to the reception of this.]

D. C. GODDARD.

[No. 8.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, Texas, December 18, 1850.

SIR: I had the honor to address you on the 14th of November, announcing my arrival here with a portion of the commission; and on the 21st sent another despatch, *via* San Antonio, with a duplicate of the one of the 14th.

On the 9th instant, a portion of our train of wagons, under the command of Brevet Lieut. Col. McClellan, arrived at San Elizario, twenty-five miles below this place. This consisted of twenty mule teams, with baggage and instruments, exclusively belonging to the commission. The wagons and carts, drawn by oxen, thirty-five in number, containing all our provisions, and nearly all our beef-cattle, were left behind, on the San Pedro river, under the charge of Mr. Wakeman, the wagon-master, an experienced and energetic man. Ten of the young men attached to the engineer corps were ordered to remain with the train, viz: Messrs. Keller, Houston, Bausman, Griffin, Scott, Nias, Yerby, Espy, Maury, and Dr. Johnson. Mr. Griffin has since joined the party at San Elizario. I am unable to furnish you with the reasons for

leaving so important a part of our train behind, as neither Colonel McClellan nor Quartermaster Myer has given me his reasons in writing for so doing. The whole party, I am happy to say, with the exception of Colonel McClellan, enjoyed excellent health during the march, and continue to do so. The Colonel is still quite ill.

General Condé, the commissioner on the part of Mexico, with his corps of engineers, reached El Paso on the 1st of December. The next day he addressed me a note, announcing his arrival and readiness to proceed to business. I paid my respects to him two hours after, and appointed the first meeting of the joint commission, with the General's consent, for the following day, the 3d of December, at my quarters. We agreed that our meetings should be held alternately at the quarters of the Mexican commission, at El Paso, and the United States commission, on the American side.

On the 3d instant, the first meeting took place. There were present on the part of Mexico, General Pedro Garcia Condé, commissioner; Señor Augustine Condé, secretary; and Señor Iturbide, interpreter: on the part of the United States, John R. Bartlett, commissioner; Thomas H. Webb, secretary; and John C. Cremony, interpreter. Our first business was to agree on preliminaries, the manner of holding meetings, and of keeping our journals. The journals of the commission, up to this time, consist merely of agreements as to questions which had been discussed. It appeared to me that these were insufficient; I accordingly stated that it was my desire and intention to keep a "full and circumstantial record of the proceedings of the commission," agreeable to my instructions; in which opinion General Condé coincided. Our journals, therefore, will be kept in the fullest manner, both in English and in Spanish.

The joint commission has now met four times. Some of our meetings were postponed, as the Rio Grande was impassable on account of the ice, or we might have been enabled to have made further progress in the discussions before us. To give you a detailed account of this stage of the discussion would be impossible. I will therefore state, in brief, the present position of the commission.

The main point to be decided, agreeable to the 5th article of the treaty, is that relating to the southern boundary line of New Mexico. The initial point, which is where the Rio Grande strikes the southern line, is easily settled, as I am strictly confined to a particular map. From this point, the article referred to declares that "the line shall continue westwardly along the whole southern line of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its western termination," &c. This clause is surrounded with many difficulties. The Mexican commissioner proposed fixing the western extremity of the southern line by taking its longitude. This I could not consent to, inasmuch as this point, when placed in its position on a correct map, would give the United States but half a degree of southern boundary for New Mexico, instead of three degrees, or "the whole southern boundary," according to the treaty map. General Condé was desirous to fix the initial point first, which, according to the map that governs us, is about 32° 20′ north latitude. I assented to this, and expressed my willingness to have this fixed, if he, at the same time, would assent to the three degrees (more or

less) of the southern boundary of New Mexico, being allowed. I insisted that they must go together. General Condé exhibited a map on which he traced what he supposed would be the boundary west of the Rio Grande. Such a boundary would deprive the United States of three-quarters of the territory strictly belonging to us. General Condé said that he had instructions from his government what to claim. I protested against this view of the matter, and said that my only instructions were the treaty, and the treaty map (*i. e.* Disturnell's map) of 1847; that, correct or incorrect, I must be governed by this alone.

This discussion has occupied much of our time, and I finally proposed that each should present a written argument on the case.

There are other difficulties connected with the starting or initial point on the Rio Grande. In the first place, it was doubtless the intention of the commissioners who framed the treaty of peace, that the southern boundary line of New Mexico should pass near the town of El Paso, as it appears by Disturnell's map. But that town, instead of being just south of the boundary line, and above the 32° of north latitude, is, in reality, in 31° 45′ north latitude, or more than thirty miles out of its true position. Notwithstanding these difficulties, as the Mexican commissioner expresses an earnest desire that we should agree, I believe that we shall yet be able to settle the matter by mutual concessions.

No time will be lost by the discussions of the joint commission. Lieutenant Whipple is busily employed in setting up his astronomical observatory; and, as soon as it is completed, he will commence operations. I have also given directions for the organization of a party, to start as soon as our animals are in a fit condition, and other necessary matters can be arranged, to make a reconnaissance of the country between this place and the headwaters of the Gila, as far as the Copper Mines. It will probably be three weeks before this party leaves. At the same time, I shall send a supply of provisions and forage to the Copper Mines. This will be our first depot. Colonel Craig, with the escort, will likewise form a depot there for his men and animals.

In sending out this, our first party, for active duty, I shall be governed by the weather. It is now pleasant, and parties may do well in the field. But the weather has been exceedingly cold since our arrival, and a return of it would render field-work impossible. As an evidence of the cold, I will state, that during several days the mercury stood below twenty degrees of Fahrenheit, sinking as low as six degrees. The Rio Grande was impassable on account of the ice, and fifty miles below, persons walked across the smaller banch of the river. A great desire is manifested by our engineers for active duty; and, if the weather permits, all will be at work in a short time.

Lieutenant Whipple is employing the party which was engaged on the survey between Indianola and El Paso in making up their report. This, when completed, will be transmitted to the Department of the Interior, and will, I trust, prove a valuable document. The party employed kept pace with the train, and did not retard its movements an hour.

As I stated in my last, I shall be much embarrassed by the exorbitant prices demanded here for provisions and forage. There is no

grass within twenty-five miles, and, where found, it is very poor. Corn must, therefore, be fed to our animals, which costs, here, $8 50 the fanega, or about $2 75 per bushel. This is the contract price paid by the government; but I have been so fortunate as to procure our present supplies at $6 50 the fanega. Flour I shall be able to procure here, but everything else must come from the United States. I therefore propose sending the commissary to New Orleans, to supply our immediate wants; after which he will proceed to Washington with despatches, and thence to New York to make purchases of provisions, to reach here by next fall, for our winter's supply. He will take a portion of our train of wagons, and leave as soon as the mules are in a fit condition for the journey.

Your despatches of the 18th September and 10th of October, and one without date, probably the 11th October, with enclosures, were received on the 28th of November, being sent by an express from our train (then two hundred miles off) which had the mail from San Antonio. By your instructions of October —, I was "directed to take measures to cause Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan, United States topographical engineers, now attached to the boundary survey as chief astronomer, to return and report himself" to the Department of the Interior. I was further directed to effect this object "in such manner as to wound as little as possible the high-toned and gentlemanly corps of which he is a member;" and, "therefore, to permit him to leave on the score of his illness."

In compliance with my orders, I addressed Colonel McClellan, on the 4th of December, a friendly letter, stating my orders from the Department of the Interior, and giving him an opportunity to resign his place and return to Washington, telling him, at the same time, what the alternative would be. He replied on the 9th, or soon after his arrival at San Elizario, stating that, until he knew the charges and specifications against him, by whom preferred, and the names and residences of witnesses to substantiate them, he could not reply fully to my note; and even then, his course would not be determined on until he was furnished with a copy of Mr. Secretary Stuart's instructions to me, &c.

To this I replied on the 10th, informing him that I had received no copy of the charges alluded to, or any particulars relating to them; that he had "no right to demand a copy of Mr. Secretary Stuart's letter to me," &c. I again requested an immediate and definite reply to my proposition.

Not receiving any reply, I complied with your orders on the 16th instant, officially making known to Colonel McClellan that "a report had been lodged against him in the Department of the Interior for *habitual drunkenness, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman*," and that his connexion with the boundary commission had ceased. Copies of these several letters accompany this.

At the same time, I notified Lieutenant Whipple that the duties of chief astronomer were temporarily assigned to him "until the arrival of the officer to whom the office will be assigned by the department."

I observed, at the commencement of this letter, that the commission was chiefly at San Elizario. Finding it impossible to obtain quarters

at El Paso, even for the officers, I engaged a sufficiency for the whole party at Socorro, a town about eighteen miles below. Lieutenant Whipple preferred remaining at San Elizario, six miles below Socorro, with his astronomical party, where he would be more retired. He remains there at present. My duties require me here, where I shall remain until the matters relating to the boundary are adjusted, and the surveying parties are ready to proceed down the Gila. This will not be practicable till the spring is sufficiently advanced, and the grass grown to subsist our mules. This I hardly expect will be the case till the 1st of April. Previous to that time, I hope we shall have reconnoitred and surveyed the country between this and the Copper Mines.

In my last despatch I sent a list of supplies wanted. Among these was *whiskey*. Since the arrival of our train, I am gratified to learn from the commissary that no more will be required, very little having been used of the first supply. The quantity of brandy and wines may also be reduced two-thirds.

Advices have reached me this morning that our ox-train, containing provisions, left behind by direction of Colonel McClellan, in order to hasten his arrival, has met with a most serious disaster, which may result in its entire loss. In this train was a Captain Dobbins, late of the third infantry, who was engaged by Colonel McClellan as a guide, with a promise of employ in his department on his arrival. To his engagement I consented, at the earnest request and recommendation of the Colonel. I now learn that Captain Dobbins has shot Mr. Wakeman, the gentleman having charge of the train, and that he is in a most critical state, two hundred and fifty miles from here; that many of the oxen are lost, or have perished, and that the train is waiting for assistance. I have directed the quartermaster to send our mule-wagons to the aid of the train immediately. Of its condition, information will be communicated to the department by the party which takes this despatch, as they will pass it on their way to San Antonio.

With regard to letters for the commission I would recommend the mail route to San Antonio as far the most expeditious; although, even if sent that way, months are likely to elapse between the mailing and reception of letters. The want of mail facilities is a serious evil here, and it is a matter of much moment, particularly at this juncture, that the mail route established by the last Congress between this place and San Antonio should be put under contract, and the line be in active operation at as early a period as possible. There is a regularity in the mail *via* Independence and Santa Fe, but the time required is much longer than that *via* San Antonio. I would recommend, therefore, that duplicates of important despatches be sent me—one by each route.

With high respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 9.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, December 28, 1850.

SIR: On the 18th instant I advised you, among other matters, of the progress made by the joint commission for running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. At that time many difficulties had been presented, and I entertained fears that, in consequence of the errors of the "treaty map," the commission would not be able to agree. Since then the joint commission has held two meetings. At the first, written opinions were presented by each commissioner in support of the views presented by him; and, after some discussion, it was mutually agreed that the principal astronomers of each commission should measure on the "treaty map" (*i. e.* Disturnell's map of 1847) the distance above the 32d degree of north latitude, where the Rio Grande strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; and at the same time measure the entire length of the southern boundary line of New Mexico from that point to its western termination. Mr. Salazar, chief astronomer of the Mexican commission, and Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, chief astronomer, *ad interim*, of the United States commission, immediately complied with our request by measuring the point and distance named, and reported the same to each commissioner.

Another meeting of the joint commission then took place (on the 25th of December,) when the report was presented. By this the points were defined as follows: The Rio Grande strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico at 32° 22′ north latitude, and from this point the same southern boundary extends 3° west. These limits were therefore agreed upon. It was furthermore agreed that monuments similar to those erected at the other end of the line, near the Pacific, with the exception of the inscriptions, should be erected at the two points agreed upon as soon as their exact position should be ascertained by the astronomers of the joint commission.

The happy result of this important part of my duty is to me a source of very great satisfaction. On arriving here and finding the map of Disturnell so utterly at variance with truth, as far as the position of the Rio Grande, of the town of El Paso, and the limits of New Mexico are concerned, I entertained fears that the joint commission would find it impossible to agree upon a line of boundary which should comply with the treaty. The Mexican commissioner was equally aware of the errors in question, and anticipated much difficulty in conforming to the treaty, and at the same time with the map which was to guide us.

To present the subject in a light which may be more readily understood, I have the honor to enclose two maps of the district in question. No. 1 exhibits the country from the Rio Grande westward to the 111th degree of west longitude, the point where the river San Pedro falls into the Gila. This map, taken from Major Emory's, is presumed to be correct. The red line exhibits the southern boundary of New Mexico as agreed upon by the joint commission. It extends three degrees west from the Rio Grande. From its western termination it will run northward, according to the 5th article of the treaty, until it

intersects a branch of the Gila, which it will follow, until it unites with that river. It is quite possible that it may strike the San Pedro or one of its tributaries (the position of which has not been fixed by astronomical observation,) in which case it will follow that stream to its termination. The boundary, therefore, north of the western extremity of the southern line, cannot be determined until we are on the ground. It may pass directly north to the Gila, or it may intersect some river emptying into it.

You will perceive that the country thus acquired, by claiming, as I considered it my duty to do, the entire length of the southern line of New Mexico, according to Disturnell's map, without reference to where it should terminate, secures to us not only the valuable district known as the gold and copper mines, but an extent of territory, south of the Gila, more than one-third the distance between the Rio Grande and the Gulf of California.

On the same map on which is marked the limits of our boundary west of the Rio Grande, will be seen a *blue line*. This denotes the western limits which we should have had for the southern boundary of New Mexico, had an astronomical point been taken, as the Mexican commissioner proposed, for said western limit. That there was some reason for the ground taken by the Mexican commissioner, I will not deny; but as no points were to be determined by astronomical observation, and as this point, if so determined, would not give us what the fifth article of the treaty allowed to the United States, *i. e.* a line extending along the "*whole* southern boundary of New Mexico," I could not, for a moment, be governed by astronomical points or meridians of longitude in settling the question before us. The western limit of the southern line of New Mexico, according to Disturnell's map of 1847, is about 30° 40′ west longitude from Washington. Adding 77° as the difference between that and the longitude from Greenwich, we have a longitude of 107° 40′ west from Greenwich. This is the point on the map where the blue line intersects the southern boundary of New Mexico. Thence it runs north until it strikes the first branch of the Gila, and, in case it intersects no such branch, then in the most direct line to that river. The blue line, as proposed by the Mexican commissioner, would follow up a small stream, at the termination of which it would take the most direct course for the Gila. This boundary, as will be perceived, would have contracted New Mexico within very narrow limits west of the Rio Grande, besides giving to Mexico the entire district of the gold and copper mines.

The remarkable difference which these two lines exhibit, arises, in a great measure, from the erroneous position of the Rio Grande on Disturnell's map. The longitude of this river, according to that map, is about 27° 35′ west from Washington; whereas, its true position is about 29° 40′; showing an error of about two degrees of longitude. Hence the extreme points of the southern boundary of New Mexico, which on this map are three degrees apart, are, by the error referred to, reduced to a single degree.

The second map is a transcript from Disturnell's map of 1847, being *the* one referred to in the treaty. On this I have laid down the true

position of the Rio Grande. The true position of the town of El Paso is also marked.

It will be a source of much gratification to me if the progress of the boundary commission thus far, in the determination of the line mutually agreed upon, meets with the approval of the government.

There is another matter connected with the commission which has been a source of great anxiety to me, and to which I wish to call the attention of the department. This is the very large expenditures of the commission, which have far exceeded all estimates presented.

That the estimates were far too low, and the means of transportation originally provided were entirely inadequate to the necessities of the commission, must be apparent. Twenty wagons were ordered by Colonel McClellan, before my connexion with the commission, as sufficient to transport the party, its baggage, stores and boats. To these I added five before leaving New York.

On reaching Indianola, in Texas, I found that our twenty-five wagons would not carry even the baggage, instruments, mechanics' tools, and camp equipage of the commission; yet, besides all these, we had six months' provisions with us to transport to New Mexico. I was, therefore, compelled to order the purchase, by the quartermaster, of additional wagons, mules, and oxen, sufficient for the above purpose. Everything being very high in Texas, I was compelled to submit to exactions which it was impossible to avoid. The commission was delayed nearly two months before its final departure from San Antonio, on account of the difficulty of procuring the outfit. The cost of an outfit was not only great, but corn to subsist our animals was selling at equally high prices. In fact, everything that we required suddenly advanced beyond the ordinary price, and there was no alternative left me but to buy at the market price, or stop the commission.

On my arrival here I found all the necessaries of life, both for men and animals, scarce and high. Of these I have before spoken. The commission is now quartered in three places, viz: at the military post opposite El Paso, at Socorro, eighteen miles below, and at San Elizario, six miles below that. Quarters for the whole could not be procured at either place; for these quarters, which are very inferior, all being mud houses of a single story, we are compelled to pay exorbitant prices; but the largest item in our expenses for the winter will be corn. I had determined, on my arrival, to sell our mules and buy again in the spring, but they were all so poor and weak that they would not have sold for $20 each, while they cost from $45 to $80. In the spring these animals will be worth from $80 to $100; and if we come into market to replace our present stock of 160 animals, the price would be greater, even if gentle mules could be procured at all. After taking the advice of people here, whose long experience entitles them to credit, I determined to retain all our mules and keep them through the winter. A portion are herded in the mountains and valleys, where they get a partial subsistence from grass, while corn is fed them in small quantities. Others, which are in use, are fed on corn.

I have been obliged, too, to buy corn to send to our depot, at the Copper Mines, where it will be required before the grass is sufficiently advanced in the spring to give sustenance to our animals. This ex-

planation of the very large outlay in the quartermaster's department, will, I hope, exonerate me from any charge of extravagance. The quartermaster's vouchers have been transmitted to the Fifth Auditor, duly attested by me.

I am directed in my instructions to transmit to the department "a list containing the names of the several parties composing the commission," &c. This I am not yet able to do. Ten or fifteen of our party are yet behind with an ox train, or have gone to its aid. Lieutenant Whipple is organizing the astronomical department, and the surveyors are making up their parties. My constant occupation since my arrival, subjected, too, to very great inconveniences as to quarters, has not given me an opportunity to visit the place where the principal part of the commission is temporarily located, twenty-five miles below, or to attend to anything save the negotiations with the Mexican commission. During the month of January the organization of the several parties will be completed, the nature of the duties assigned, and the compensation fixed to each. I will then prepare a brief list, agreeable to my instructions, and transmit the same, by the first opportunity that presents itself, to the department.

With high respect, I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 10.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, Texas, December 30, 1850.

SIR: I have just addressed you at length, giving the full particulars of an important agreement just made with the commission, on the part of Mexico, in relation to the boundary between the Rio Grande and the Gila. Deeming it necessary that the government should be apprized of this arrangement before the adjournment of Congress, particularly as in my last official communication of the 18th instant I made it known that there were serious difficulties in the way of an amicable adjustment, I have thought it proper to despatch a messenger to Washington for the purpose.

When the despatch alluded to was written, three days since, it was done with the intention of sending it by a train of wagons belonging to the government, which leaves to-day; but having been informed that this train would be fifty days in reaching San Antonio, I thought best to let Mr. S. P. Sanford, a gentleman attached to the commission, accompany the train, and leave it, whenever he thinks it safe so to do, about eighty or one hundred miles this side of San Antonio, and push ahead in advance.

There is other business which it will be necessary for Mr. Sanford to attend to, which can be done at the same time. This is the purchase of pork, coffee, rice, and sugar at New Orleans, which we require as soon as possible. There are, besides, two boxes of astronomical instruments—one containing the most valuable telescope belonging to the

commission—which were lost between New York and Indianola, together with five boxes of other valuable articles. These, I understand, are in New Orleans. I have instructed Mr. Sanford to find them and forward them to Indianola, with the provisions mentioned, if it can be done without delaying him; then to proceed to Washington with my despatch. After this, to go to New York to procure some surveying instruments, which we are wholly unprovided with, together with a few minor articles for the topographical and drawing department. He will then return via Washington to New Orleans, Indianola, and San Antonio with all despatch, and be ready to leave witn the first train for El Paso.

Mr. Sanford has a list of the articles wanted, which he will present for the approval of the department, so that his bills may be paid.

With high respect, I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

[No. 11.] HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, February 8, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to the department the events connected with the boundary commission which have transpired since my last despatch, of the 28th December, sent by Mr. Sanford.

I am without any advices from the department since the 11th of October last.

Before leaving Washington I applied to the department for a second company of soldiers for the escort of the commission, believing that the single company detailed would be insufficient. In accordance with this application, Adjutant General Jones instructed Brevet Major Van Horne, the senior officer of the 3d infantry, commanding at El Paso, "that if, on the arrival of the commission at El Paso, it be found that actual war exists with the Indians, or you have good reason to believe that they have assumed a more warlike attitude towards the Americans, in the region through which the lines of survey are to be made two companies instead of one be detailed for the escort."

Deeming it absolutely necessary that a second company should be detailed, I applied to Brevet Major Van Horne for such additional escort, stating my reasons for the same. (See correspondence, in accompanying documents.) This application was transmitted to Colonel Monroe, at Santa Fe, who, in reply, stated that as his discretion in the matter was limited to the contingent occurrences mentioned above, which had not taken place as far as he had been advised, he could not comply with my request.

It is true that the Indians have not openly declared war nor assumed a more hostile attitude, but their predatory excursions have been more bold and more successful within the last month than at any period during the last two years. Within a mile of the military post at El Paso, and within one hundred yards of my quarters in Mr. McGoffin's rancho, the Indians entered the corral and carried off the

entire herd of his mules, which had been driven in for safety during the night. But two weeks before this, another herd of Mr. McGoffin's mules were run off during the day by a small body of Indians, but three miles from the post. Several other depredations have been committed near El Paso during the past month.

I feel much anxiety for the safety of the mules, horses, and cattle belonging to the commission—the value of which is not less than $20,000. Our provisions, baggage, camp-equipage, &c., are also valuable. These must necessarily be separated. Having determined to make the Copper Mines the headquarters of the commission and our depot of provisions, and Colonel Craig having decided on the same location for the escort, his single company of not more than sixty effective men must guard our property at the Copper Mines; and yet, by the decision of the military authority to whom application was made for additional aid, I am compelled to rely on the same small force to protect the party running the boundary line for more than two hundred miles before it strikes the Gila; to protect the parties on that river, engaged in surveying the country with the view of a railway or road; and to escort the party, or partes, engaged in carrying on the scientific explorations, tracing the sources of the Gila, &c. In a country inhabited by hostile Indians, such as the Apaches are known to be, it must be apparent that our lives and property will be greatly exposed with so limited an escort as that detailed for us. I respectfully submit the above for your consideration.

In my despatch No. 7, of the 18th December, I stated that I had just learned that Mr. Wakeman, the wagon-master, in charge of the ox train, had been shot by Captain Dobbins, a guide and hunter, employed at San Antonio by Colonel McClellan. Mr. Wakeman died of his wounds. On the arrival of the train at San Elizario, on the 9th of January, Captain Dobbins voluntarily delivered himself to a justice of the peace, was examined on the charge of killing Mr. Wakeman, and acquitted. I have not been furnished with the evidence adduced, which led to this result. On the evening of the 27th ultimo Dobbins committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, at the quarters of Colonel McClellan, with whom he resided at San Elizario.

It is again my painful duty to communicate to the department the death of a gentleman attached to the commission, under circumstances the most distressing; and followed by consequences the most terrible, though just, which have marked the history of the country since its occupation by the United States.

For a year past, the frontier of Texas bordering on Mexico, and more particularly El Paso, has been resorted to by numbers of men, of the worst description, who, having no means of support, and being indisposed to labor, have obtained a livelihood by plundering both the Mexicans and Americans. When checked in their illegal course, they never hesitated to murder, on the slightest pretext, any who came in their way; and with such terror did they inspire the inoffensive Mexicans occupying the valley of the Rio Grande, that the latter preferred to submit to extortions, and to tolerate these invaders of their peace and depredators on their property in their own families, rather than attempt to coerce them to leave, or resort to any measures to bring them to punishment.

Many of these men come up with trains of wagons from the coast. Having committed crimes in the United States, they seek the frontiers, where there is no efficient enforcement of law, but little protection to property, and where they can easily escape justice, by fleeing to the adjoining republic. A large train, which arrived here in November, and which was disbanded, left upwards of fifty teamsters in this vicinity, without money. They at once quartered themselves on the poor Mexicans, and have lived on them during the winter. The train of the boundary commission was so unfortunate as to have among its teamsters and cooks some of the same class, who joined it at San Antonio. The principal part of these men infested Socorro, a town eighteen miles below El Paso, on an island within the jurisdiction of the United States, at the same place where the quartermaster and commissary, with their animals, provisions, and other property, were located, together with some ten or twelve members of the commission.

Latterly these men have so increased in numbers, and become so bold, that they defied the authorities. Houses were nightly entered and robbed; females insulted; mules and horses stolen; and the quiet inhabitants did not dare to venture into the streets. They tried to provoke quarrels with members of the commission; and Mr. Steinwehr was badly cut in the face with a bowie-knife, by one of them. Plans to run off the large and valuable herd of mules and horses belonging to the commission, were laid; and threats openly made to assassinate several of its members, myself among the number.

On the 29th of January these villains had mustered in such force that the quartermaster and commissary became alarmed for the safety of the public property in their charge, and applied to the commanding officer of the military post at San Elizario, six miles below, for aid, which, however, was not sent them. The same afternoon a man was killed, without the least provocation, and several shots fired at others, though fortunately without effect. In the evening, at a little assemblage of people, amusing themselves after the manner of the country, an attack was made upon Mr. Edward C. Clarke, son of the honorable John H. Clark, United States senator from Rhode Island, and a member of the commission, by a gang of these villains. The ringleader, Young, struck the first blow with a bowie-knife, calling upon his friends to stand by him, which many shouted they would do, at the same time rushing to the scene of the attack, and striking the inoffensive man with their long knives. A Mr. Yates, in attempting to screen Mr. Clark, was shot at and wounded. He now lies in the hospital, dangerously ill.

Mr. Clarke was carried to the quarters of Dr. Bigelow, a short distance off, when it was found that he had received eleven severe stabs, chiefly in the abdomen. He lingered two days, when he expired, retaining his senses to the last. I cannot learn that Mr. Clarke offered any provocation for the murderous attack upon him.

The next day the members of the boundary commission, finding that they were not to be protected by the military, determined, with the aid of the public authorities, to bring the murderers to justice. The only officials at Socorro were a justice and the alcalde, neither of whom dared exercise any authority; in fact, several of the gang had quartered them-

selves upon the alcalde, who quietly submitted to their shameful extortions. They sent to San Elizario, requesting the members of the boundary commission to come up to their aid. The request was immediately complied with. They then armed themselves and arrested four of the principal men, who were conspicuous in the attack on Mr. Clarke, and locked them up in the calaboose. A court was immediately convened, Justice Berthold presiding. Twelve jurors were summoned, consisting of six Mexicans, among the most respectable in the town, and six Americans, members of the boundary commission, there being no other Americans in the place. The following are the names of the latter gentlemen:

E. Barry, of Washington; Henry Jacobs, of Rhode Island; Thomas R. Jones, of Rhode Island; J. Hoban, of Washington; A. P. Wilbar, of Maryland; Jas. J. Scott, of Maryland. J. C. Shelden, of Louisiana, and T. W. Tansill, of Washington, acted as clerks and took down the evidence.

The trial lasted two days. The prisoners were permitted to bring forward their own witnesses, and in every case the testimony, as taken down, was read over to the witnesses. The evidence being given in English, was interpreted into Spanish for the benefit of the Mexican jurors. Mr. Clarke was able to give his testimony, which was taken down by persons appointed for the purpose, identifying all who struck and wounded him.

At the close of the second day, the jury, after the absence of an hour, rendered their verdict, convicting the prisoners, viz: Charles Wade, Marquis Butler, and William Craig, of aiding and abetting in the murderous attack on Mr. Clarke. The judge then read the laws of Texas applicable to the case, by which the crime of which they were convicted was punishable with death; and immediately passed sentence on them, condemning them to be hanged. The prisoners were taken to the public square, in front of the church, and there suffered the penalty of the law by being hanged to a tree.

The following day, several persons connected with the commission set off in various directions, in pursuit of Young, the principal actor in the scene; and, to induce the Mexicans and others to interest themselves in arresting him, a subscription was raised among the members of the commission, offering $400 for him if surrendered alive, or $200 for his body.

To rid the town of the desperadoes still remaining in the place, the members of the commission recommended the alcalde io issue an ordinance, ordering all Americans having no visible means of livelihood to leave immediately, agreeing to sustain him in enforcing it. The result was that they all left. A similar ordinance was passed at Isleta, a small town adjoining, which is also within the United States. Since the adoption of this course, quietness has been restored. A file of soldiers has been sent to Socorro to aid in maintaining order and in protecting our property.

To curtail the expense necessary to sustain the mules, horses, and oxen in the valley of the Rio Grande, I availed myself of the opportunity that presented, when Colonel Craig went to the Copper Mines a few weeks since, to send Dr. Webb, secretary of the commission, and

two other gentlemen, Mr. Geo. Thurber and Mr. J. C. Cremony, there to ascertain the capabilities of that place for the headquarters and depot of provisions for the commission. They have just returned and made a favorable report verbally. Dr. Webb has not had sufficient time to prepare his report in full, prior to the departure of the train, which leaves on Wednesday. I therefore make the following brief extract from it, which is so favorable that I have instructed the quartermaster to be ready to move there, with a portion of our wagons, mules and cattle, early next week: "The result at which I have arrived is, that the Copper Mines are preferable to any other spot in this section for the establishment of a depot of provisions and other stores, and for the location of the headquarters of the boundary commission; being nearer the region which must be the field of labor the ensuing season, and as both property and person will be as secure and free from predatory attacks there as they can be elsewhere, provided a *suitable military guard is furnished for their protection.*

"The essentials of a good situation for the purposes had in contemplation, present themselves at Santa Rita (the proper name of the Copper Mines region) in greater number than can be found combined at any other spot within proper limits, of which we have cognizance; we find there a fine, airy, salubrious spot for dwellings, with some adobe houses (abandoned at the breaking up of the settlement on a threatened incursion of the Indians, in the fall of 1838) which, with little labor, can be made tenantable; good timber, within a few miles, for building and other purposes, as also limestone and other useful materials for similar objects; a great plenty of wood near at hand for fuel; abundance of excellent grass for the animals, which will materially lessen the expense now necessarily incurred by furnishing them with grain, and a running stream, affording a supply of pure fresh water, so essential to the comfort of both man and beast. The garrison or fortress, that was erected for the protection of the former inhabitants of this place, is of ample dimensions to accommodate all the troops that will probably at any one time be stationed there, and can, without much difficulty, be put in good condition for the purpose; indeed, Colonel Craig is now actively engaged in directing its reparation.

"In addition, though secondary to these, I would observe that the soil is good for agricultural and horticultural purposes, as is indicated by the remaining vestiges of the garden plots once cultivated, as well as by the rank, luxuriant growth of the peach trees, still in a bearing condition; and it is said that wild game, bears, deer, ducks, turkeys, &c., abound in the vicinity.

"The botanist, there is every reason for supposing, will in that quarter find a large and almost unexplored field, a suitable examination of which will undoubtedly amply repay him for all the time and labor devoted to its examination; and the collection of specimens I made, even on this flying trip, convinces me that, by proper explorations and well directed research, a geologist might make discoveries, and, with the industry and perseverance that a true love of the science will inspire, must make collections, both geological and mineralogical, that will prove of interest at home and abroad, and be of permanent value to the country.

"In conclusion, I would suggest, if the decision be to remove to the Copper Mines, it is important to have the provisions, &c., sent forward with as little delay as possible, inasmuch as it will be necessary to cross the Rio del Norte at San Diego; and this stream is liable to be so greatly and suddenly swollen in the spring, that a very little delay might render it extremely difficult and dangerous, if not impracticable, to ford it with the teams, and thus make it necessary to build boats for the transportation of the property to the opposite side of the stream."

With high respect, I remain your most obedient servant,

J. R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 12.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, February 11, 1851.

SIR: Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan has presented his accounts against the commission for services, as follows:

For pay as principal astronomer, in addition to pay as captain of topographical engineers, ($1,400,) at the rate of $3,000 per annum, from August 31 to December 16, 1850	$444 47
For balance of allowance for personal expenses, at the rate of $4 per diem, ($2 having already been drawn from the 14th December, 1849, to June 20, 1850,) $2 per diem for 197 days	394 00
For personal expenses from June 20 to December 16, 1850, 169 days at $4 per diem	676 00

The first item I paid, as on former occasions. The second item I declined paying, and stated to Colonel McClellan that, "as the service was performed previous to my connexion with the commission, and while funds were in his hands for the purpose of defraying its expenses, I did not feel at liberty to pay it until I received instructions from the Department of the Interior."

I know nothing of debts or liabilities contracted by persons on account of the commission previous to my connexion with it, and should decline paying any such unless sanctioned by precedent, or by orders from the department. It would appear that Colonel McClellan drew what he supposed himself entitled to for his personal expenses from his appointment, on the 14th December, 1849, to June 20, 1850; and without instructions, I do not feel at liberty to pay this additional charge.

The third item I also declined paying. I quote from my letter to Colonel McClellan my reasons for so doing:

"On referring to my instructions, I perceive that the chief astronomer is entitled to receive his reasonable personal and travelling expenses while in service."

"From this I am led to infer that, if these are once paid, there can be no other charge for them. Your travelling expenses were paid to

Indianola, and from thence the commission furnished you with the means of transportation to this place. With regard to subsistence, I applied to the commissary to know if it had been furnished from the stores of the commission; in reply to which, he informed me that they have, since the 19th September last; and in addition to the usual subsistence furnished to all, that many choice articles of provisions, such as are usually denominated 'hospital stores,' were drawn by you."

I shall be glad if the department will instruct me with reference to this account, and, at the same time, inform me what compensation is to be allowed to the officers of the United States topographical engineers attached to the boundary commission.

With regard to the transportation of the stores for the commission, from the coast to this place, experience has shown that it will be more economical to pay the usual price paid by the government for the transportation of its stores, which is 15 cents per pound, than to purchase and fit out our own trains. The management of a large train of wagons and mules, the pay and subsistence of teamsters, wagon-masters, spies, and hunters, the unavoidable loss of animals and breakage of wagons, the great cost of foraging animals and protecting them after they are here, convince me that I had better relieve myself of the responsibility, and at the same time save expense by hiring our transportation. I have, therefore, directed the commissary to contract with a responsible man to bring our stores here in future.

This arrangement will withdraw from the quartermaster's department so large a portion of the duties that belong to it, that I hope to be able to dispense with it altogether. It has incurred by far the principal expense of the commission; and it is impossible for me, with the multiplicity of my duties, to have that care over it, in a pecuniary point of view, which its large outlay demands. When our several surveying parties are in the field, often separated twenty or fifty miles from each other, and the exploring party is separated by a greater distance, I propose to assign to one person in each the care of the animals and other duties which appertain to the quartermaster's department. We now have on hand one hundred and fifty mules, and all our wagons. These will be all that we shall require to carry us to the Pacific and back; in fact, they will be sufficient for all the purposes of the commission while it remains in this country, unless they are stolen from us by the Indians, or we should lose them by some disaster.

Mr. George F. Bartlett, the commissary of the commission, leaves with the train by which this despatch is sent. The provisions ordered from New York on the 21st November last he will take charge of at Indianola, where they should be on his arrival, and transmit them at once to El Paso. Thence he will proceed to New Orleans, Washington, and New York, with a view to purchase our stores for next winter, which cannot arrive here until August. Clothing for the members he will also purchase, together with such other articles as are required for the commission. The clothing brought with us for our party has been of very great service, but the quantity was too limited. This has been furnished the members of the commission at an advance of from twenty to twenty-five per cent., which is not sufficient to pay the cost of transportation. No clothing can be had here except at exorbitant

prices. The government will be credited with the proceeds, including the advance.

In my order referred to, which was transmitted to the department, were one hundred barrels of hard bread. This I have directed the commissary to dispose of at San Antonio, as we can buy flour here at a less price than it will cost to transport the bread. I also ordered liquors; these I wish disposed of also, as nearly the whole stock remains.

Several persons attached to the commission have left or will leave it, and take the first train for San Antonio. They are as follows:

Robert H. Coffee, secretary to Colonel McClellan, his services not being required in the commission.

Wm. H. Lyne, of Washington, D. C.

Henry M. Knight, of Washington, D. C.

Martin H. Johnson, of Washington, D. C.

Joseph Harvey, of Washington, D. C., blacksmith.

James H. Lusby, of Washington, D. C., shoemaker.

P. Carpenter, wheelwright.

Jacob Reed, blacksmith.

Wm. Garrett, harness-maker.

——— Briggs, of Washington, D. C., tailor.

Jonathan Chamberlin, blacksmith and superintendent of mechanics.

Mr. Chamberlin was removed for cause. The particulars will appear in the accompanying correspondence. I proposed to allow him his pay to the time of his removal, (having already paid him to December 31, 1850,) and give him his rations to the coast of Texas. He claimed his pay until he reached his home, together with his travelling expenses, which I declined paying him. Mr. Chamberlin has performed his duties faithfully; but his letter to me alluded to was of so insulting a character that I deemed it my duty to remove him at once; and I trust I may be sustained by the department in the course I took. The commission will not suffer from the withdrawal and removal of the persons named; and it will not be necessary to appoint any one to fill their places; in fact, it may be still further reduced without injury.

I have the honor to enclose, for the examination of the department, copies of the correspondence of the boundary commission from June 25, 1850, to the present time, excluding that between the department and myself, which is already there. This embraces—

1st. The miscellaneous correspondence of the commission.

2d. Correspondence relating exclusively to the quartermaster's department.

3d. Correspondence between Brevet Lieut. Col. J. McClellan, chief astronomer, and James Myer, quartermaster of the commission, on the march from San Antonio to El Paso, including charges made by the former against the latter.

I have communicated to Mr. Myer the charges preferred against him by Col. McClellan, and requested his attention to the same. He asks time to make the reply; the hurry of business in his department, *since* the arrival of the train in January, has prevented him from *making it.*

I also enclose a list of all persons at present connected with the boundary commission, the position assigned them, and their pay. Lieutenant Whipple has hired a building, eight miles above El Paso, known as Frontera, where he has a party engaged in putting up an astronomical observatory. Mr. J. H. Prioleau, one of the 1st assistant surveyors, is engaged with a party surveying the Rio Grande, between San Elizario and this place; and Mr. John Bull, another of the assistant surveyors, is engaged with a party in making up his report on the survey from the Gulf of Mexico to El Paso. The latter, with a party, will accompany a train next week to the Copper Mines, with a view to reconnoitre the country in that vicinity and between the Rio Grande and the Gila.

I forward to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, by this conveyance, in charge of Mr. George F. Bartlett, all my vouchers for expenditures, including the pay-roll to December 31, 1850. The roll also includes the pay of all who leave at this time. These vouchers will balance my account with the treasury.

It will be apparent to the department, ere this, that the appropriation made by Congress for defraying the expenses of the boundary commission will fall short of the expenditures for that service; but, in case an appropriation has passed the present Congress of $150,000, for the year ending June 30, 1852, as suggested in my despatch of the 21st November last, I think that so much may be saved during the coming year that it may nearly balance the deficiency in this.

With high respect, I remain your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 13.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, Texas, March 14, 1851.

SIR: I had the honor of addressing the department under date of February 14, under charge of Mr. George F. Bartlett, by whom I also sent the correspondence, orders, and other papers connected with the commission from June 30, 1850, to that date. My vouchers for expenditures and account-current to December 31, 1850, were sent by the same conveyance.

I am yet without advices from the department since the 11th of October, 1850.

In my last despatch I related the particulars of the murder of Mr. Clarke, the assistant quartermaster of the commission, and of the execution of three of the party concerned in it. A few days after, the principal murderer, named Young, who had made his escape, was arrested about one hundred and fifty miles from here and brought back to Socorro. He was immediately tried and convicted by a jury of twelve men; when he made a full confession of the murder, and was executed. Captain Johns, the officer in command at San Elizario, had previously placed a file of soldiers at Socorro, whose presence

aided in maintaining order. The disorderly persons left the place immediately after the first executions, and all has been quiet since.

On the 21st of February I despatched twelve wagons, containing stores belonging to the commission, to the Copper Mines; also all the oxen and beef cattle, and the mules not required by the several parties engaged in surveying, or otherwise employed. As there is good grass near the mines, our animals can be maintained there, and the heavy expense of subsisting them here saved.

The following is the present disposition of the boundary commission:

Lieutenant Whipple, with his assistants, is encamped near the point where the Rio Grande strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico, engaged in making astronomical observations with the view of fixing the initial point. Señor Salazar, the chief astronomer of the Mexican commission, is engaged on the same duty.

Mr. John Bull, 1st assistant surveyor, is engaged in reconnoitring the country from the Rio Grande, near the initial point, to the river Gila, *via* the Copper Mines. He is instructed to ascertain the nature of the country west from the initial point, so that when the survey of the line begins, the party engaged in it may be able to proceed with all expedition. He is also directed to ascertain whether a direct and practicable route exists from the point referred to to the Copper Mines, whereby a saving may be made by avoiding the present circuitous route to that place.

Mr. Thomas Thompson has charge of a party engaged in surveying the Rio Grande, from San Elizario to the initial point.

Mr. Vaudricourt and Mr. Morehead, with their assistants, are making a survey of the country adjacent to El Paso, on both sides of the Rio Grande, which will exhibit the pass, the course of the river for ten miles, the mountains near the various *acequias*, or canals for irrigating the valley, a plan of the town of El Paso, and of the military post on the American side. As this is the most interesting point on the line between the two republics, Mr. Vaudricourt, the principal topographical draughtsman of the commission, has been instructed to make this survey and topography as complete as possible.

Mr. A. B. Gray, the principal surveyor to the commission, has not yet arrived.

As soon as the initial point is determined, I shall proceed there with General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, and make arrangements for erecting the monument, as agreed upon by the joint commission. At the same time, I shall organize a party to commence the survey and demarcation of the southern line of New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande three degrees. This being done, I propose then to proceed to the Gila, near the Copper Mines, and trace that river to its source; afterwards to explore all its tributaries, and, with the scientific party which will accompany me, to collect all the information in my power relative to that unknown and unexplored region of our territory.

Believing that a spot of ground near the initial point might be required by the government for a military station, I have requested a gentleman, who is about taking up land, to procure a lot for the United States, leaving it optional with the government to take it or not.

I have to report the following resignations from the boundary com-

mission: A. Von Steinwehr, topographical draughtsman, and Eugene Hesse, ditto.

I enclose copies of letters and other documents connected with the commission, from February 16 to March 14, 1851.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 14.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso del Norte, Texas, April 14, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, on the 9th instant, I received official notice from Lieut. A. W. Whipple, acting chief astronomer of this commission, that he had determined the initial point on the Rio Grande, where the southern boundary of New Mexico strikes that river in latitude 32° 22′ north, being the latitude agreed on by the joint commission. This parallel of latitude was deduced from four hundred and thirty-four astronomical observations on eleven stars. On the 3d instant Lieutenant Whipple met Mr. Salazar, the chief astronomer of the Mexican commission, who had also determined the point. They then agreed to incorporate their observations, and, by giving equal weight to each, to recommend to the joint commission the result as to the point to be adopted.

The joint commission has agreed to meet at the initial point, as above determined, on Monday, the 21st instant, to ratify the decision of the astronomers, and to lay the corner-stone of the monument which is to be placed thereon.

Since my last despatch, bearing date of March 14th, the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments have moved to the Copper Mines, accompanied by all persons connected with the commission not on duty near the Rio Grande.

As soon as the initial point is marked, the operations of the commission will be west of the Rio Grande. All its members will then be beyond this river, except those stationed at the astronomical observatory, near El Paso.

No train or messenger has arrived here from San Antonio since December last; hence I am without advices from the department since the 11th of October. The mail *via* St. Louis and Santa Fe has just arrived, but no despatches have reached me by it.

It is to be regretted that the principal surveyor of the commission, Andrew B. Gray, esq., has not arrived; nevertheless the survey of the boundary line will not be postponed in consequence.

With high respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 15.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Santa Rita Copper Mines, May, 1851.

SIR: In my last despatch, bearing date the 14th ultimo, I had the honor of advising you of the movements of acting chief astronomer Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, preliminary to the establishment of the initial point of the boundary line on the Rio Grande.

The chief astronomers of the two commissions having mutually agreed upon and advised the commissioners of the spot where, according to the results of their united observations, the point should be fixed, the joint commission met at the place on the 24th ultimo, for the purpose of examining and ratifying the proceedings of said astronomers, should they be satisfied with regard to their accuracy.

According to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the presence of the chief surveyors is required on this occasion. The absence of Mr. A. B. Gray placed me in a very delicate position, which was rendered still more perplexing by the fact that the same treaty distinctly declares that the chief surveyor (no less than the commissioner) shall be appointed by government; and no provisions are made for contingencies like the present one, nor have I been clothed with power to appoint an individual to act temporarily as surveyor. The difficulty was stated to the Mexican commissioner, who, in reply, observed that all the necessary arrangements on his part had been made to go forward with the survey at once, and he trusted it would be proceeded with accordingly. Being unwilling that any obstacles in my power to remove should impede the progress of this important business, I did not hesitate to make known my readiness to assume the responsibility of designating some one to act in the room of Mr. Gray for the time being, provided the Mexican commissioner, in behalf of his government, would consent to the course, and thus prevent or obviate any supposed cause of complaint by that republic hereafter. General Condé assenting to the proposition, I designated Lieut. A. W. Whipple as acting chief surveyor.

The commissioners and surveyors having visited the spot, designated and examined the observations made, conferred together, and, being satisfied with the proceedings of the astronomers, ratified their decision, and announced, in the presence of the assemblage collected on the occasion, that they then and there established the initial point of that portion of the boundary between the United States and the republic of Mexico, which, at 32° 22′ north latitude, is to run westward 3° along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico.

And, as future evidence of the decision made and arguments entered into by the authorities representing and acting in behalf of the two republics, they then deposited at the spot whereon the initial-point monument is to be erected, a glass vessel, containing a copy, in Spanish and English, of the accompanying document, (marked A) duly signed, sealed, and witnessed. In the same vessel were placed a list of the members of the United States commission, and a fragment of the corner-stone of the Washington National Monument.

At a meeting on the following day, it was decided that the parties to run this line should be under the immediate direction of Messrs.

Whipple and Salazar, who are to take the field for the purpose, and that they should commence the work on the subsequent Monday, April 28.

I have deferred to the present time calling the attention of the department to the peculiar situation in which I am placed, to carry out the instructions which were given to me. The commission was organized in conformity with a programme furnished by Colonel J. D. Graham, U. S. topographical engineers, at my request, having in view—

1st. The running and marking of the boundary line.

2d. The establishing of two astronomical stations—one on the Gila, and one near El Paso.

3d. The examining of the country on the north and south banks of the Gila, by means of two parties of engineers and surveyors—one on each side—in order to "ascertain if it be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway upon either bank," as required by the sixth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

To carry out these several objects successfully and expeditiously, a principal surveyor, Mr. Andrew B. Gray, was appointed by Congress: four first assistant surveyors, to take charge of the several parties in the field, viz: Mr. Morehead, Mr. Prioleau, Mr. Bull, and the assistant of Mr. Gray, then in California, were also appointed; and, in addition, Colonel McClellan, chief astronomer and head of the topographical engineers, Captain Hardcastle, and Lieutenant J. G. Strain, United States navy.

Of these gentlemen, all of whom were expected to fill prominent and highly important places, and to take the direction of parties at astronomical stations or in the field, but two remain at the disposal of the commission who are competent for duty. The late chief astronomer has been removed; Lieutenant Strain has returned to Washington; the principal surveyor, Mr. Gray, and his assistant, have not arrived, and I have never received any advices whether or not they intend to report themselves here, in accordance with the instructions sent them many months since by the Department of the Interior. Neither, in fact, have I any information as to their whereabouts, which much suprises me. Mr. Morehead has been compelled, by illness, to return home; Mr. Prioleau is also disabled; and Captain Hardcastle, of the topographical engineers, has not returned from California. Those remaining are, Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, topographical engineers, and Mr. John Bull, first assistant surveyor. The former has been assiduously employed, as you have already been advised, in making astronomical observations to determine the initial point, and is now compelled, for the want of some other competent person to do the duty, to commence the survey of the line himself, and to determine, by astronomical observations, the western extremity of the southern boundary of New Mexico, in conformity with the treaty and the agreement of the joint commission.

For the examination of the country north of the Gila, Mr. John Bull will take the charge of a party. This gentleman has already reconnoitred the region between the Rio Grande and the Gila, and has just returned.

I shall send as efficient a party as possible to examine the country

south of the Gila, accompanying it myself a portion of the way; after which I propose tracing it to its source, while the other parties are surveying the opposite sides of the stream, downwards.

The department will perceive, by this arrangement, that I shall spare no pains to prosecute, with the most available means at my disposal, the main object of the commission, viz: the running of the boundary line—the examinations along the Gila, with a view to the practicability of a road across the country, being deemed secondary.

As to scientific explorations, and the other objects embraced in my instructions, which it was my earnest desire to carry on whilst the surveys were progressing, cramped, as I now am, for efficient officers, I shall be, very reluctantly, compelled to confine them within a limited sphere, in order that I may be near the several parties on the Gila, and on the line; nevertheless, I shall endeavor to collect all the information possible respecting the unknown country to be traversed.

From the information obtained by Mr. Bull's party, along the country where the line will pass, it is evident we shall have great difficulties to overcome. For fifty miles west of the Rio Gila there is no water, and no grass for the animals; water and corn must, therefore, be transported with much labor, and at great expense. The latter now commands $8 the fanega of 150 pounds, or about two and a half bushels, exclusive of the cost of transportation, and is scarce at that price. Provisions, also, are very high, and some, which are generally considered among the necessaries of life, such as vegetables of most kinds, are not procurable at all. Everything we require here, when attainable, commands as high a price as, and often higher than, it ever did in California.

For the purpose of procuring a supply of provisions and grain at a more reasonable price, the quartermaster is about starting with a train for Yanos, and some other of the Mexican frontier towns. As to the necessity for grain, I beg leave to refer you to the opinion of the quartermaster, as set forth in the accompanying letter, marked B. The importance of making such a trip is the greater at this time, on account of the desirableness of procuring, if possible, fresh vegetables, as a preventive of scurvy, which has made its appearance among the troops here, at Cantonment Dawson.

For information relative to the past and contemplated operations of the astronomical and topographical corps, I would respectfully direct the attention of the department to the detailed communication (marked C) addressed to me by Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, acting chief astronomer and surveyor.

I, in a former despatch, called the attention of the department to the smallness and insufficiency of the escort at my disposal. Troops were sent here under a conviction that it was dangerous for surveying parties to traverse this country without military protection; and yet, so few are the men under Lieutenant Colonel Craig's command, that no adequate number for defence can be sent with the several parties in and about taking the field, should any hostile demonstrations be made by the Indians. We are in the midst of their country. Our headquarters and depôt of provisions and other stores are, and must for some time be, at the Copper Mines, which has hitherto been a rallying-point and

favorite place of resort for the Apaches. Therefore a strong guard is required here, which leaves so few otherwise disposable men that the four working parties cannot be furnished with more than ten or twelve men, a number scarcely sufficient to make even a show of strength or defence, and altogether too weak to pursue and chastise an enemy should there be just cause for it. Such, indeed, is the insufficiency of the escort that I have been compelled, though very reluctantly, to accept of an offer made by the Mexican commissioner, to furnish an escort for our party on the line, under the direction of Lieutenant A. W. Whipple.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 16.] HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, New Mexico, June 18, 1851.

SIR: My instructions require me to make known to the department any changes that may take place in the organization of the commission. I have, therefore, to report sundry resignations and other changes, the cause of which I will first speak.

Immediately on my appointment as commissioner, I proceeded to Washington and reported myself to the department. I found there a large number of applications for places in the commission, including many from mechanics of almost every trade. The necessity of a large corps of mechanics did not seem apparent to me, though I thought a few would be necessary. In the organization of the commission I advised with Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, who had been appointed chief astronomer and head of the topographical scientific corps, from whose experience I deemed it my duty to consult in the selection and purchase of its outfit, as well as in the selection of its officers and men. As the mechanics applying were almost exclusively from Washington, I requested Colonel McClellan to take upon himself the organization of this corps, selecting such as he deemed it necessary to have. Many laborers were required, and the Colonel stated that the mechanics could be procured, who would serve at their trades, or as laborers in any duty required of them. Many of the mechanics selected by Colonel McClellan I afterwards consulted with, when I stated to them, and the Colonel did the same, that they must go with the express understanding that they were to perform any labor as well as that belonging to their respective professions. Thirty mechanics were consequently selected, two by myself and twenty-eight by Colonel McClellan, making thirty in all, including four employed by him at New Orleans and in Texas. The wages of these men were fixed at Indianola, Texas, by Mr. J. Chamberlin, who was appointed overseer and superintendent several months before my connexion with the commission, and continued, with my consent, as superintendent of the mechanics. The wages so fixed were, with some small deductions, approved by

Colonel McClellan and myself. *(See documents sent to the department on the subject.)*

Intending to make the Copper Mines the headquarters of the commission, and its general depôt of provisions, I sent all its members not on duty to that place, and directed the mechanics to put some of the dilapidated houses in repair for the accommodation of the commission. Two months after I proceeded there and found that nothing had been done, except to repair a building for the commissary and his provisions. All the rest of the commission were in tents, and I was obliged to avail myself of the kindness of Colonel Craig, who tendered me quarters in his barracks.

I then directed the quartermaster to put a building in order at once for me, as I was suffering from a severe accident. Three days would have sufficed to make this building (a small mud-house) comfortable. After one day's labor, Mr. Myer, the quartermaster, informed me that the mechanics had refused to work, except at their regular trades; I then addressed a note to Mr. Myer, directing the discharge of all who had refused to work. Subsequently I had an interview with each of the mechanics referred to, when I stated to them the positive understanding that they were to be ready to do any work required by the commission. Some of them told me they were unable to work in the sun, however willing they might be. The result was that the following left: C. W. Litchfield, of Washington, tailor; James E. Owens, of Washington, tailor; James Fitzpatrick, of New Orleans, harness-maker. George McClellan, of Washington, shoemaker, at the same time resigned, but not from any unwillingness to labor.

There remain a sufficient number of mechanics to perform all the duty we require, and the necessary laborers may be obtained at one half the price paid to them.

The following resignations have taken place during the present month: in the corps of assistants to the engineers and surveyors attached to the commission, Peter B. Mowry, of Tennessee, William S. West, of Washington, George W. Gordon, of Washington, Charles H. Mallory, of Pennsylvania, (hospital steward.) Matters of a personal nature prompted the first to resign; the others in consequence of ill health, and inability to perform duty in the field.

Mr. A. Vaudricourt, of Washington, D. C., principal draughtsman, has also resigned, on the ground that the organization of the commission was not agreeable to him. Mr. V. left the commission at a time when his services were most needed, and his resignation would have embarrassed me exceedingly, had I not secured the services of Mr. Von Hippel, a German draughtsman, who is now on the line with Lieutenant Whipple, though it is doubtful whether he will remain or not. Mr. Von Hippel is, therefore, the only draughtsman in the commission, while we started with three. Not feeling a reliance in the persons filling these places, I invited Mr. Henry C. Pratt, of Boston, several months since, to join the commission as draughtsman, and hope he may be induced to accept my offer. Mr. Pratt is personally known to me, and will, I have no doubt, be a credit to the commission.

The resignations named, I am happy to say, will not prove detrimental to the interests of the commission, which was originally much

too large. The mechanics' corps was not required, and the expense attending it will now be reduced to one-third the original cost of maintaining it. Being still impressed with the conviction that the commission should be as limited in its number as is consistent with a prompt and efficient discharge of the duties devolving on it, I shall continue my course of reduction, from time to time, as business may warrant, unless the department shall deem it advisable to instruct me otherwise.

I have, mainly from the absence of the chief astronomer and head of the topographical engineers, been much annoyed and perplexed by being called upon, and applied to, on all occasions, for advice, instructions, &c., by individuals connected with the several branches of the scientific corps. This inevitably led to an unnecessary consumption of time, and an unmethodic mode of procedure; and, moreover, was liable to eventuate in great confusion as to peculiar duties, responsibilities, &c. To obviate all these difficulties, I came to the conclusion to place all of the individuals under the immediate direction, supervision, and control of one individual, to whom they should be directly responsible, and from whom receive their orders; he, in a like manner, to be responsible to, and, when necessary, to receive his orders from me. I therefore wrote to that effect to Lieutenant Whipple, putting under his direction, as acting chief astronomer and principal surveyor, in the absence of those two officers, all of the gentlemen belonging to the scientific corps, employed, or to be employed, in duties connected with the boundary line.

I cannot doubt but that this course will meet with the approbation of the department.

With high respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 17.] HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, New Mexico, July 1, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before the Department of the Interior a brief account of a visit which I lately made to the interior of the State of Sonora, and of my objects for so doing. They were as follows:

1. To ascertain from personal examination the condition of the road more known as "Cooke's road," from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, but particularly of that portion of it leading to the Rio Gila; and whether it was a practicable route by which the provisions of the commission could be transported for the parties engaged on duty on the Gila.

2. If any, and to what extent, supplies of corn, flour, cattle, sheep, vegetables, &c., could be furnished to the commission, and on what terms delivered here or to the engineering parties on the Gila.

3. To induce the people of that State to renew the trade formerly carried on with the Copper Mines.

4. To obtain a supply of anti-scorbutics—*i. e.*, vegetables and fruits, fresh or dry.

A protracted journey down the Gila, absolutely necessary for surveying and exploring parties, would require so large a supply of provisions to be transported by pack-mules, and at so great a risk and expense, that I believed it would tend greatly to the advantage of the commission to transport them as far as possible by wagons. There is no road near the Gila; and that point of "Cooke's road" where it strikes that river (midway between the Copper Mines and its junction with the Colorado) will be an important and central one for a depot of provisions.

The road is an excellent one for one hundred and seventy miles, the distance I traced it, and suitable for heavily-laden wagons, with the exception of the Guadalupe pass, or the passage of the mountain chain, which presents many difficulties. This pass is about twenty miles across—terminating about eight miles east of San Bernardino (see Cooke's maps)—and consists of a mountain chain over which the road passes, and a cañon or narrow defile in the bed of a stream, hemmed in by lofty hills and mountains. By some improvements of the road, requiring but little time and expense, by unloading the wagons and doubling each train, the difficulties here presented might be overcome.

I followed this road about five miles west of Blackwater creek (which was dry,) to which point, and probably to the San Pedro river, the road is remarkably good, except the mountain pass mentioned. Difficulties may be presented after the road strikes the San Pedro river; nevertheless I should much prefer transporting the supplies for the parties on the Gila by wagons over that road, than by pack-mules. Lieutenant Colonel Craig, who accompanied me, had the same objects in view with myself, and for the escort under his command decided to adopt the same course and transport his supplies by wagons.

It may be said that General Kearny, with his brigade, and various parties subsequent to his campaign, have gone down the Gila with pack-mules; but their journeys were rapid, and they could easily carry food for thirty days. The progress of the commission will be slow in comparison; months will be required in tracing or surveying the Gila, and we can scarcely expect to get through in one season. Hence the necessity of a depot midway.

The result of my second inquiry is unfavorable at present; but, without doubt, corn and flour can be produced by the time we shall require it. On reaching the point at Colonel Cooke's road, which he says is fourteen miles from Fronteras, I could find no road, path, or other indication to show where this place lay. I accordingly sent four persons, Messrs. Cremony, interpreter, Thurber, Steuart, and a Mexican, to search for the town, taking with them my passport from General Condé. After travelling due south for thirty miles they reached Fronteras, where General Carrasco, the officer in command, immediately sent four of his soldiers back to guide me with the remainder of my party to this place. As the country was quite rough, it took me two days to reach them.

We were kindly received and hospitably entertained by General Carrasco, who had arrived there, with but three days' provisions, with

his brigade of four hundred men, horse and foot, on a campaign against the Apaches, which Indians had had entire possession of the country for several years. I learned from him that Fronteras, which formerly contained two thousand inhabitants, was entirely abandoned three years before in consequence of the incessant attacks of the Indians, who not only plundered them of their animals, but destroyed their crops and murdered or carried into captivity all who fell into their hands, whether men, women or children. The other towns in my route, Chinapi, Cocuiarachi and Bacuachi, with various ranches for eighty miles south, were similarly depopulated. In fact the whole country as far as Arispe, the former capital of Sonora, had been devastated by the Apaches.

Three months previous to my visit, a plan had been organized for the re-colonization of Fronteras and other places which had been abandoned, and five hundred of the former inhabitants of that town had returned. They had already planted their corn and wheat, which, with the usual yield, will give them in the fall ten thousand bushels of corn and five thousand bushels of wheat, a quantity sufficient to enable them to sell more than half and leave enough for their own consumption. These two important articles, therefore, can be procured at that place much lower than on the Rio Grande, besides being nearer our proposed depot on the Gila.

I found people quite desirous to emigrate to the Copper Mines, and many earnestly begged me to permit them to accompany me back. There was, some fourteen years since, when the mines were worked, a considerable trade between here and Sonora; and, should a military post be maintained here, this trade will doubtless be renewed. The northern part of Sonora had been so much impoverished, that no trade can now be expected. For the same reason I could not obtain either fruits or vegetables, which I came prepared to take back with me.

I have not before spoken of the strong tendency to the scurvy which had manifested itself here. Among Colonel Craig's soldiers, numbering some sixty men, there were, a few days since, seven cases of this disease; and two cases have appeared in the commission. The latter yielded to medicine, or a change of diet; but among the former the disease is much more stubborn. Vegetables and fruits, which are the best anti-scorbutics, cannot be had; though, by the skill of our botanist, Mr. Thurber, some plants have been found which, on being boiled, proved highly beneficial. But such is the rapidity with which plants arrive at maturity, that this supply may soon be exhausted. We shall, therefore, be entirely destitute of vegetables as well as fruit; nor can they be obtained. There are many beautiful valleys near the Copper Mines, where both may be cultivated; but, without irrigating canals, nothing will grow. Up to this time there has been no rain, and we have had no time to make the necessary canals for artificial irrigation.

My journey to Sonora gave me an opportunity to notice the country for a long distance over which the boundary line will pass, west of the Rio Grande. After passing *Ojo de Vaca* (see Cooke's map) nothing but a vast plain presents itself, as far as the eye can reach, no mountains being visible westward. It is doubtful, therefore, whether there

is water here. The Indians say there is none; but I shall recommend the exploring parties to examine the depressions in the prairies, with the view of discovering springs of water. Portions of the valley of the river Mimbres might be cultivated to advantage to the extent of half a mile in breadth; but, with this exception, there is probably not an acre of land susceptible of cultivation from the Rio Grande to the San Pedro. The whole region south of the range of mountains which runs about twelve miles south of the Copper Mines is a barren, desert waste, without a single tree or bush, with but three or four springs of water, and destitute of grass, save the parched and dry *musquit*, some three or four inches high.

Such, I may with truth say, is a description of the country for one hundred miles south of our line, which runs three degrees west from the Rio Grande. At about that distance the river San Miguel is met, on which stands the village of Yanos, a place of about five hundred inhabitants. This is the extreme out-post in the state of Chihuahua, and is protected (or, rather, has the shadow of protection) by ten Mexican soldiers. West of this there is neither town, village, nor hamlet, until you reach Fronteras, in Sonora. The intermediate space is but a continued series of elevated hills and mountains, without grass or water, except at long intervals, and then the famished traveller may only find a few drops of water trickling from the mountain-side. Even in my journey, so scanty was the water that, in some instances, we were obliged to dip it up in cups to fill our pails, and in this manner water all the animals. Hence, in this region there is nothing to sustain life, and it can never be occupied by man. Antelope and deer are seen in herds bounding over the hills, or browsing on the stunted grass of the barren soil. Bears are often seen among the mountains; and the various carnivera common in the western portions of the United States are found here, though in limited numbers. Even the feathered tribes present a very limited variety, for the reason, doubtless, that there is little to sustain them, and but few trees for their protection.

Barren and desolate as this country is, it is nevertheless an interesting field for the naturalist. The botany is new and peculiar. The dry and parched soil furnishes a habitation for numbers of reptiles and small mammiferous animals not yet described; and for the geologist and mineralogist a richer field cannot be presented in any portion of the earth. Such, however, was the rapidity with which I travelled, from necessity and the want of means for making collections, that I accomplished but little in the department of natural history.

The first attractive spot I met with in my journey was San Bernardino. Here is a beautiful plain, or valley, about a mile in width and some ten or fifteen miles long, through which winds a small rivulet sustained by numerous springs. This valley bursts upon the sight as the traveller descends from the great mountain range, the passing of which presents so many obstacles. Its appearance is that of a luxuriant meadow, the grass growing from three to four feet in height. San Bernardino consists of a ruined rancho, or a cluster of mud-houses, enclosed by a wall of the same material, formed into regular bastions for defence. This wall encloses about two acres. The place was abandoned some fifty or sixty years since, in consequence of the at-

tacks of the Indians, and has not since been occupied. Nothing now remains but sufficient of its crumbling and falling walls to show the form and extent of the original. This was the most northerly colony in Sonora east of the San Pedro. It was founded solely for the purpose of using the rich valley or meadow referred to for raising cattle. This valley, hemmed in on all sides by barren hills and mountains, confined the herds within a limited space, and enabled the owners to raise immense numbers of cattle. When it was abandoned the cattle were driven off; still some remained, which had probably wandered among the hills, from which there has been so large an increase that from this place to the San Pedro river, and far beyond, immense herds of wild cattle now roam. They were seen by my party from San Bernardino to Fronteras near every spot where there was grass or water. Colonel Cooke, when passing here in 1846 with his brigade of four hundred and sixty men, supplied them with fresh beef for two weeks from these wild cattle; and appearances indicate that the California emigrants also get their supplies from the same source.

From Colonel Cooke's road at Blackwater creek, (Aquia Prieta of the Mexicans,) where I turned off to go to Fronteras, the country on both sides consists of barren plains and short ridges of mountains. Approaching Fronteras, we struck into a valley watered by a small rivulet, where the grass was luxuriant and wild cattle abounded. The town is supported by this valley, which widens until you reach it, presenting a plain of six miles in length by two in breadth. This space of arable land, limited as it is, is said to be one of the largest and best in Sonora. The soil is exceedingly rich, and is capable of producing, as heretofore, abundant crops of corn and wheat, (the only cereals cultivated,) fruits of various kinds, and, with pains, every kind of vegetables. But, like all other Mexican farms I have seen, this species of culture is not attended to. Beans, pumpkins, and onions are cultivated, but all other vegetables are unknown. But, rich as the soil is, it requires artificial irrigation by *acequias*, or canals, which head the water when required.

A small stream passes Fronteras, and, although called a river, would scarcely be characterized as a creek in the United States; but the streams here are always very small. This river, after passing Fronteras, winds its way through mountains, and occasionally expands, forming a valley, or bottom, covered with rank grass and luxuriant foliage. With the exception of the small valleys which are watered by this stream—and they are exceedingly few in number—the whole of the State of Sonora is a vast sierra. From the Gila southward, as far as I could judge from an extensive view from the mountain tops, to the ridge we crossed, there seemed to be a continuous plain, studded here and there, at intervals of twenty or more miles, with isolated mountains, or short ridges of mountains. These increase in number and in height as you proceed south, until reaching Fronteras, when the great Cordillera chain assumes a more decided aspect. The lesser and shorter ridges here unite, and form an impassable barrier called the Sierra Madre, (*i. e.*, Mother of Mountains,) which, continuing through Mexico, the Isthmus of Panama, and South America, forms the great backbone or dividing ridge of the two continents.

From Fronteras I continued my journey southwest to the town of Arispe, eighty-seven miles distant, once the capital of Sonora. There is no wagon-road to this place, and but a poor trail for mules. For more than half the distance we followed the stream; not its banks, but its very bed, crossing and recrossing, and in one instance through a cañon hemmed in by perpendicular walls of rock, from 500 to 1,000 feet in height. I was desirous to continue to Ures, the present capital, a place of eight thousand inhabitants; but as the only road was in the bed of the same river through which we had been working our way from Fronteras, I abandoned the journey.

Arispe is an old town, well built with *adobe* or mud-houses, though of a better class than any I had seen. It got involved in the civil wars which harassed and impoverished the country, in consequence of which the seat of government was, in 1832, removed to Ures. Its population has much diminished since, and it now contains less than eighteen hundred inhabitants. The California emigration, I was told, had withdrawn many of its people. This town is sustained by a valley which spreads out from the stream before referred to, about one and a half mile in width.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 18.] HEADQUARTERS U. S. AND M. BOUNDARY COM'N,
Santa Rita del Cobre, New Mexico, July 5, 1851.

SIR: By the second and third sections of the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, it is declared that—

"It shall not be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for any inhabitant of the United States to purchase or acquire any Mexican or any foreigner residing in Mexico, who may have been captured by Indians inhabiting the territory of either of the two republics, nor to purchase or acquire horses, mules, cattle, or property of any kind, stolen within Mexican territory by such Indians.

"And in the event of any person or persons, captured within Mexican territory by Indians, being carried into the territory of the United States, the government of the latter engages and binds itself in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its territory, and shall be able to do so through the faithful exercise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or representative of the Mexican government. The Mexican authorities will, as far as practicable, give to the government of the United States notice of such captures, and its agent shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmission of the rescued captives, who in the mean time shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the government of the United

States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence through any other channel of the existence of Mexican captives within its territory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated."

A case has occurred within a few days at this place, justifying, and indeed requiring, as I consider, some action on my part in order to see faithfully carried out and enforced the stipulations above mentioned.

On the evening of the 27th ultimo, a party of New Mexicans came in here for the purpose of procuring provisions, &c., who had with them a young female and a number of horses and mules. By what dropped from them in the course of conversation, it was ascertained the female and animals were purchased by them of Indians; I therefore deemed it my duty, as the nearest and highest representative of the government of the United States in this region, to cause them to be detained for examination, and in consequence I addressed a note to Brevet Lieut. Col. Craig, commander of the escort, requesting him to demand the delivery up of the female, and to prohibit the men, who intended departing at early dawn, from leaving their encampment until further orders. This request was complied with under the immediate direction of Lieut. D. C. Green.

The ensuing day the three principal traders were examined in reference to the manner in which they had obtained, and the right they had to the possession of, the captive and animals. These three persons were Peter Blacklaws, a grocer in Santa Fe, Pedro Archeveque, a laborer of Algodones, and José Faustin Valdez, a laborer of Santa Fe. They were examined separate and apart, and each one's testimony read to him, and by him pronounced correct.

Their evidence was somewhat contradictory and conflicting—more particularly relative to the female. It would seem there is a party of about fifty who have been trading with the Indians north of the Gila; a portion of them still remain there, whilst another portion (about twenty) are here, on their way back to Santa Fe. The whole have been trading under *one and the same license*, although it is acknowledged that the name of no one of them, save Peter Blacklaws, is inserted in it—he, it is said, being authorized—which is hardly probable—to add to his party as many as he chose. This license was called for, but not produced, being, as was stated, in the possession of the other portion of the party. They seemed to consider themselves fully authorized, by virtue of the license, to purchase any species of property held by the Indians, and this without any regard to the manner in which the Indians obtained it. They seemed surprised that I should question their right on the strength of a treaty, the stipulations of which were new to them.

As respects the female, who it was acknowledged was bought of the Piñol Indians, placing their conduct in the most favorable light, it is quite apparent that she was purchased, *like any other article of merchandise*, as a matter of speculation, and, it is to be feared, would have been disposed of in such a manner as might be most for the pecuniary interest of those holding her. According to part of the testimony, the expedition was fitted out for the express purpose of buying her, it being understood that she was of an excellent family, who would pay

a large sum for her redemption. On the other hand, it is declared that they did not go with this intent, but that the purchase was an incidental matter. Why she was not conveyed home, instead of being destined to a place at a great distance in another direction, or why she was given to understand that her purchaser was acquainted with relatives of hers in Santa Fe, when, by his testimony, he had no such acquaintance, does not satisfactorily appear. One answer given for their not carrying her home was, "that they didn't because they didn't;" another, "that they didn't know the route;" another, "that they had not the means to do it, and must therefore first go home." The distance from the place of purchase to *their* home is from twenty to twenty-five days' journey; to *her* home, about ten days. It is unnecessary for me to point out the bearing of this upon their honesty or dishonesty of purpose, or to dwell on the other portions of the testimony.

This female is quite young, artless, and interesting in appearance, prepossessing in manners, and, by her bearing and deportment, gives evidence that she must have belonged to a family well circumstanced in life. The purchaser belongs to a people with whom the system of peonage prevails, and among whom, as a general thing, females are not estimated so highly as with us, more especially in a moral point of view. Under these circumstances, the reflection inevitably forces itself upon one that she was incurring a great risk, instead of being restored to her parents, of being doomed to lasting vassalage and the loss of her virtue, for the purpose of adding to the pecuniary means of a speculator, and to gratify the base appetite of some heartless wretch, who, for mere animal purposes, would not hesitate to sacrifice virtue and innocence. Be this as it may, however—allowing full force to the purchaser's statement—admitting that he was proof against the talismanic power of gold, and that he honestly and truly intended to convey her to her family,—still his course was unjustifiable, inasmuch as the treaty prohibits purchases of this kind "*under any pretext whatever.*" I therefore deemed it to be my duty—and a pleasant one it certainly was, acting in behalf of the government, whom I am here representing—to extend the protection of the laws of the United States over her, and to see, until such time as she can be delivered to her parents, that she "be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where" she now happens to be.

The substance of the following brief statement was furnished by this young captive, viz:

Her name is Inez Gonzales, daughter of Jesus Gonzales, merchant of Santa Cruz, near the river San Pedro, in the State of Sonora. She is in the 15th year of her age. In September last she left home in company with her uncle, Leoncio Aldecoa, her aunt and another female, on a visit to the great fair of San Juan, requiring a journey of about thirty days. With them, for protection, was a guard of ten soldiers, under the command of an ensign named Joaquin Limon. When one day's journey out, towards the hacienda of Madalena, (viz: on the 30th September, 1850,) they were attacked by a band of Piñol Indians, who overpowered them, killed her uncle and the guard, save three persons, and carried into captivity herself and female companions, together with a boy named Francisco Pascheco. She has been

with the Indians ever since. The other captives, she understands, are now in New Mexico, having been bought by a party of New Mexicans who made the Indians a visit last winter, and who said their intention was to set them at liberty. The name of her captor is Separilla. No improper freedom was ever taken, or attempted to be taken, with her person; she was, however, robbed of all her clothing, save a skirt and under-linen, and was made to work very hard. She spent the whole period of her captivity at two of the regular rallying spots or planting grounds of the Piñols.

This tribe is very large in numbers, and ranges over an extensive circuit between the Sierra Piñol and Sierra Blanca—ranges of mountains near the San Francisco river,* about five days' journey north of the Gila. Within this space, in addition to numerous male, the young lady knows of at least twenty female captives. Generally the Indians are very willing, indeed desirous of selling them, their very object in taking them being trade. For some reason, unknown to her, they refused to let her father ransom her; he made a campaign against them, and endeavored in vain to treat for her.

The men spend their time in hunting and depredating; the women are required to do all the work both in the house and out of doors—all females in this respect are treated alike, their own faring no better than captives.

The Mexican who bought her, Pedro Archeveque, told her he knew an aunt of hers in Santa Fe. The place where the purchase was made is about ten days' journey from Santa Cruz. She is very desirous of being restored to her home.

General Garcia Condé, the Mexican commissioner, being encamped within twenty-six miles of this place, I deemed it advisable to despatch a special messenger to him, requesting his presence to advise and cooperate with me in this matter. He accordingly visited me, and, upon inquiry, he ascertained that he was acquainted with the father of the released captive, who was a highly respectable citizen of Santa Cruz. He approved warmly of my course, evincing as it would, to his government, the desire and determination on the part of the United States solemnly and faithfully to fulfil treaty stipulations. He also particularly solicited that the female should be kept under my protection until such time as she could be most safely returned home.

As respects the animals, the General was fully satisfied that they were the property of the Sonorians, or other Mexicans, the Indians having of late driven off a large number from Sonora. Besides, these were branded; the brands were not Indian, and the New Mexicans seldom use a brand. It was, therefore, decided to retain these here until a special messenger could be sent to Sonora, and an opportunity offered for the identification of the property.

Another incident upon which the 11th article of the treaty has a direct bearing, occurred on the day succeeding that of the event just related. Two Mexican boys sought refuge in our camp from their Indian captors. They were brought to my quarters, and, on being questioned, stated that they were stolen from their homes and made pris-

* There are two streams by this name on Emory's map, which empty into the Gila; I refer to the eastern one.

oners by the Apaches. One named Saverro Aredia, aged about 13 years, was taken from the town of Bacuachi, in the State of Sonora, six months ago; the other, Jos: Freinfan, 10 or 12 years of age, from Fronteras, in the same State, and has been held a prisoner six years. They overheard the Indians who had visited the Copper Mines speak of us, and believing that they would find protection in us, sought our camp.

When brought to my camp, Mangus Colorado and Delgadito, two prominent chiefs of the Apaches, and a number of their tribe, were present: they knew of the escape of these boys, and at once proposed to me to buy them. I declined, telling them plainly that the Americans did not buy captives; and, furthermore, that having sought my protection, I should not deliver them up. I endeavored in vain to make them comprehend our treaty with Mexico to restore to her all captives taken by the Indians which fell into our hands. The chiefs did not or would not comprehend my meaning, or be satisfied, and left our camp evidently much offended. I requested Mangus Colorado, who is the head chief of the Apaches, to come in the following day, when I would endeavor to make him satisfied. The next day General Condé arrived, and on laying the facts before him, requested that I would enforce the stipulations referred to in the 11th article, which renders it obligatory on the United States "to rescue and return to their country any person or persons captured within the Mexican territory by Indians."

Mangus did not come in as requested, and I was fearful that the friendly feeling which existed between the commission and the Indians would be terminated by this event. The treaty strictly prohibits, "under any pretext whatever," any inhabitant of the United States purchasing or acquiring any Mexican captive. Hence I could not become a purchaser, and General Condé was, by the existing law of Mexico, prevented from doing so. Several conferences were held, and on one occasion *Ponce*, a shrewd and influential chief, got so excited that serious consequences were anticipated. Mr. Cremony, our interpreter, now set this man aside, and we held a talk with Delgadito, a more quiet chief. The result was favorable, the matter being so arranged that the captives should be retained by us and our friendly relations not be impaired.

In the present state of the boundary survey, this affair, had it not been amicably adjusted, might have proved a most serious obstacle to us in prosecuting our duties; and I was compelled to state to the chiefs, that, if they brought captives to our camp, or if they escaped and appealed to me for protection, I should be obliged to extend it to them, in order to fulfil our solemn obligations to Mexico: that the Americans always fulfilled their promises, and would do so to the Indians as well as to the Mexicans.

These Indians are now encamped about ten miles from the Copper Mines, with a large force. They visit us daily, and are apparently very friendly. Our mules, horses, and cattle are sent to graze in the valley of the Mimbres, eight miles distant, where they can have the benefit of good grass and water, and are completely in the power of these Indians, if they were disposed to drive them off. In promising

us their friendship, I have told them they must evince it by protecting our animals; and that if unfriendly or bad Indians should attempt to steal them, or they should wander from their herds, they must restore them to us. This they promised to do, and they have faithfully fulfilled their promise. In one instance some of our animals were stolen, and on several occasions they strayed away; in every instance the Indians have restored them to us. On one occasion Mangus Colorado, whilst on a hunting excursion, noticed some animal tracks, and, by the halter-trail, he knew they belonged to us. He followed them for miles into the mountains, secured them, and, abandoning his hunt, he, late in the day, travelled many miles further to bring them to us.

The members of the commission go where they please, for twenty or thirty miles around the Copper Mines, in small parties, or alone, and have never been molested. Our wagons, with stores, go unprotected to and from the surveying parties on the line, and the surveyors and their attendants are scattered along the line for fifty miles, in small parties, where the escort can afford but little protection. Hence the great importance to the success of the commission of maintaining friendly relations with the Indians. I have given the chiefs and their families presents, and, in a few days, shall distribute among the others a portion of the goods belonging to the commission, which were brought out for this purpose.

I am firmly of the opinion, which I have always entertained, that kind treatment, a rigid adherence to what is right, and a prompt and invariable fulfilment of all promises, will secure the friendship of the Apaches, a tribe of Indians which has the reputation of being the most hostile and treacherous to the whites of any between the Rio Grande and the Pacific. It is the intercourse of unprincipled traders and emigrants, who sow the seeds of intemperance and vice among them, which has created most of the difficulty heretofore experienced. These men defraud them of their property, and, on the slightest pretence, take their lives. That they feel the greatest hatred towards the Mexicans is true, and they certainly have reason for entertaining a strong antipathy to them. Acts of treachery of the grossest and most unwarrantable nature have been practised by the Mexicans towards them; and, though years have passed away since these events occurred, they are not forgotten by the Apaches. Revenge with them, or a desire of retributive justice, as in our own case we should term it, increases as the events recede which gave rise to the feeling or desire.

The Copper Mines Apaches occupy the country on both sides of the Rio Grande, and extend west to the Pimos. Their incursions extend far into the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and during portions of the year they reside there. On the north they do not extend more than four or five days north of the Gila. From the best information that I can gain, their numbers have been greatly reduced within the last five years. Omitting those east of the Rio Grande and those north of the Gila, it is not believed that they can muster two hundred warriors. East of the Rio Grande, between the Sacramento mountains and the Pecos, (or Puerco, as it appears on some maps,) are other Apache tribes, more numerous than those alluded to before. Those

Indians, it is believed, occupy the richest portion of New Mexico. The country is said to be well watered, the soil excellent and well timbered. They keep up a show of friendship with the settlements by sending their old men and women to trade and beg, but rarely do the warriors show themselves. I have no doubt but that a party of whites would be kindly received by them.

Circumstances having compelled me to speak of the 11th article of the treaty and its stipulations, I will take the present occasion to add a few words on the subject.

Since the arrival of the commission in this country, the questions involved in this article have frequently been brought to my attention; but having no instructions from the government in relation to it, I could neither give advice, nor use any measures towards enforcing or carrying out the stipulations referred to. The facts of continued aggressions by the Indians on the Mexicans and Americans on the frontier have been made known to me. They have occurred within one hundred yards of my own quarters. Yet, in not a single instance has an arm been raised to recover the property or chastise the offenders. It is known that the animals stolen have been taken from one portion of New Mexico and carried to another, and openly sold there; and an instance has been related to me by a respectable citizen of the State, that he had himself purchased of the Indians the property stolen from him, when it was exhibited for sale in the town of Manzana. The frontiers of Sonora have been the scene of murder and robbery by the Apaches beyond that of any portion of Mexico. Towns and villages have been depopulated, and the whole country laid waste. Three days before I crossed the Yanos road, which intersects Cooke's, (see his map,) a band of Apaches attacked a party of Americans, ten in number, who were emigrating to California from El Paso, with two wagons and much valuable property. One man was killed, and the rest escaped, after three had been badly wounded, leaving their wagons and property. They reached Yanos, when General Carrasco, who happened to be there, despatched two hundred of his soldiers in pursuit on the road where the attack was made. This detachment I met near the Guadalupe pass when returning from Sonora. With the remainder of his brigade General Carrasco took another road, in the hope of intercepting the Indians referred to. It was the intention of this officer to march to the Gila with his entire brigade of four hundred men, and attack the Indians wherever he could find them. It would be well if the United States could co-operate with the Mexican government at this time, as we could doubtless regain the many captives held by the Indians, near the Gila, and effect a treaty of peace with them.

In the treaty stipulation there is one serious omission—accidental, or resulting from a singular oversight. Article 11 is extremely stringent in its requisitions upon the United States to succor and restore to liberty Mexicans held in captivity by the Indians; but not one word is said relative to the protection of our own citizens, and it is in no way made obligatory on Mexico to release from similar bondage any Americans that may be found or known to be in the possession of the Indians. There is no reciprocity in the article; it seems to have been

ramed for the sole and exclusive benefit of one of the parties to the treaty.

I beg leave also to suggest that extreme caution should be used, and a nice discriminating judgment exercised, in the matter of granting licenses to trade with the Indians. No unlimited license (as to the number of the persons authorized to trade) should be granted, neither should one be issued to any but a responsible and trustworthy individual, that the number constituting a party may not be illegally increased; and to insure safety against unlawful and dishonest traffic and purchases, the regulation prohibiting the sale of liquors should be so amended as to forbid the sale or furnishing in any manner of intoxicating liquors to the Indians, inasmuch as the law is now virtually evaded and rendered null by the giving away of inebriating drinks.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

—

[To accompany despatch No. 18, dated July 5, 1851.]

Arguments between J. R. Bartlett, commissioner, through John C. Cremony, interpreter, with the chiefs of the Apaches, relative to the Mexican captives taken from them in July, 1851.

Mangus Colorado. Why did you take our captives from us?

Commissioner. Your captives came to us and demanded our protection.

Mangus Colorado. You came to our country. You were well received by us. Your lives, your property, your animals were safe. You passed by ones, by twos, and by threes through our country; you went and came safe; your strayed animals were always brought home to you again. Our wives, our children, and women came here and visited your houses. We were friends!—we were brothers! Believing this, we came among you, and brought our captives, relying on it that we were brothers, and that you would feel as we feel. We concealed nothing. We came not here secretly, or in the night. We came in open day, and before your faces; and we showed our captives to you. We believed your assurances of friendship, and we trusted them. Why did you take our captives from us?

Commissioner. What we have said to you is true and reliable. We do not tell lies. The greatness and dignity of our nation forbids us doing so mean a thing. What our great brother has said is true, and good also. I will now tell him why we took his captives from him. Four years ago we, too, were at war with Mexico. We know that the Apaches make a distinction between Chihuahua and Sonora. They are at peace with Chihuahua, but always fighing against Sonora. We, in our war, did not make that distinction. The Mexicans, whether living in one or the other State, are all one nation, and we fought them as a nation. Well; when the war was over, in which we conquered,

we made peace with them. They are now our friends; and, by the terms of the peace, we are bound to protect them. We told you this when we came to this place, and we requested you to cease your hostilities against Mexico. Well; time passed, and we grew very friendly. Everything went well. You came in here with your captives. Who were these captives? Mexicans: the very people we told you we were bound to protect. We took them from you, and sent them to General Garcia Condé, who will set them at liberty in their own country. We mean to show you that we cannot lie. We promised protection to the Mexicans, and we gave it to them. We promise friendship and protection to you, and we will give it to you. If we had not done so to Mexico, you could not have believed us with regard to yourselves. We cannot lie.

Ponce. Yes; but you took our captives from us without beforehand cautioning us. We were ignorant of this promise to restore captives. They were made prisoners in lawful warfare. They belong to us; they are our property. Our people have also been made captives by the Mexicans. If we had known of this thing, we should not have come here. We should not have placed that confidence in you.

Commissioner. Our brother speaks angrily, and without due reflection. Boys and women lose their temper, but men reflect and argue; and he who has reason and justice on his side, wins. I have no doubt that you have suffered much by the Mexicans. This is a question in which it is impossible for us to tell who is right, or who is wrong. You and the Mexicans accuse each other of being the aggressors. Our duty is to fulfil our promise to both. This opportunity enables us to show to Mexico that we mean what we say; and when the time comes we will be as ready and prompt to prove the good faith of our promises to you.

Ponce. I am neither a boy nor a squaw; I am a man and a brave. I speak with reflection; I know what I say. I speak of the wrongs we have suffered, and those you now do us, (very much excited.) You must not speak any more. Let some one else speak, (addressing Mr. Cremony, the interpreter.)

Commissioner. I want you to understand that *I* am the very one to speak; the only one here who can speak, (peremptorily.) Now do *you* sit down. I will hold no more talk with you, but will select a *man*, (beckoning to Delgadito.) Do you come here and speak for your nation.

Delgadito. Let my brother declare the mind of his people.

Commissioner. I wish to explain to our Apache brethren the reasons that have actuated us in this thing, and what we can do for the master of these captives. We know that you have not done this thing secretly, or in the dark. You came as braves, in open day, and brought your captives among us. We are obliged to obey the orders of our great chief in Washington, as much as you warriors are obliged to obey your commanders. The great chief of our nation says: "You must take all Mexican captives that you meet among the Apaches and set them at liberty." Now this, you must know, we cannot disobey. For this reason we have taken your captives from you.

Delgadito. We do not doubt the word of our brave white brethren;

the Americans are braves—*we know it;* and we believe a brave scorns to lie. But the owner of these captives is a poor man; he cannot lose his captives, who were obtained at the risk of his life, and purchased by the blood of his relatives. He justly demands his captives. We are his friends and relatives, and we wish to see this demand complied with. It is just; and as justice, we demand it.

Commissioner. I will now tell my Apache brethren what can be done for them. The captives cannot be restored. The commissioner cannot buy them; neither can any American buy them; but there is here in our employ a Mexican who is anxious to buy them, and restore them to their homes. We have no objections that this Mexican should do so; and if he is not rich enough, some of us will lend him the means to do it.

Delgadito.—The owner does not wish to sell; he wants his captives.

Commissioner.—I have already told my brother that this cannot be. I speak not with two tongues. Make up your minds.

Delgadito.—The owner wants twenty horses for them.

Commissioner.—The Apache laughs at his white brother! He thinks him a squaw, and that he can play with him as with an arrow! Let the Apache say again.

Delgadito.—The brave who owns these captives does not wish to sell. He has had one of those boys six years. He grew up under him. His heart-strings are bound around him. He is as a son to his old age. He speaks our language, and he cannot sell him. Money cannot buy affection. His heart cannot be sold. He taught him to string and shoot the bow, and to wield the lance. He loves the boy and cannot sell him.

Commissioner.—We are sorry that this thing should be. We feel for our Apache brother, and would like to lighten his heart. But it is not our fault. Our brother has fixed his affections on the child of his enemy. It is very noble. But our duty is stern; we cannot avoid it. It wounds our hearts to hurt our friends; but if it were our own children, and duty and the law said "part with them!" part with them we should. Let our Apache brother reflect and name his price.

Delgadito.—What will you give?

Commissioner.—If my brethren will come with me we will show them.

Here the council dissolved and repaired to the commissary's stores, attended by the Mexican purchaser, where goods to the amount of $250 were laid out, which they accepted, and the business was concluded.

[No. 19.] HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, New Mexico, July 7, 1851.

SIR: Mr. S. P. Sanford arrived here on the 24th June, bringing me your despatch of March 11; also from San Antonio, your several despatches of October 23, 1850, January 23, 25, and 30, February 13 and 22, 1851, with accompanying documents, and two volumes containing the records and letter-book of the commission, from Major W. H. Emory, all of which had been lying in the post office at San Antonio for the want of conveyance to El Paso.

In your despatch of October 23d last you recommend that, "with a view of establishing a system of responsibility and discipline throughout, the scientific corps on our side be placed under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, to receive from him such written and verbal instructions as he may deem necessary," &c. It gives me pleasure to state that the necessity of a systematic organization became apparent to me before the organization of parties for active duty in the field; and that, accordingly, I addressed a letter to Lieutenant Whipple, acting chief astronomer and surveyor, on the 10th of April, on the subject, (a copy of which was forwarded to the department) to which I beg leave to refer you.

I regret to learn from your despatch of March 11, that Congress has appropriated but $100,000 to defray the expense of running and marking the boundary line for the present year, the inadequacy of which must be apparent; and I fear that before the meeting of the next Congress, the want of means may retard and seriously affect the progress of the survey. We are in a country which produces scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the people; where there is no market except that growing out of the wants of the army, and passing emigrants to California. Hence there is no competition, and the seller may claim and exact the most exorbitant price. This high price for every article we require has greatly increased the expenses of the commission, and there is no prospect of a reduction in prices the present season.

Our outfit of wagons, horses, mules, oxen, &c., was attended with a great expense, and formed by far the largest item in our expenditures; but this shall not occur again unless accident should deprive us of them.

The injunctions given me in the same despatch, of March 11, to "reorganize and curtail the force employed to the lowest possible limit," meets my most hearty approval. They shall be carried out promptly, and the commission reduced as far as is consistent with the duties to be performed. I have long been impressed with this view; and it has been my desire to reduce it since its arrival in Texas. I have already made a great reduction; and a few weeks before the receipt of your despatch eight persons left, whose combined pay amounted to $5,000 per annum, by my aiding them to reach their homes. (See despatch No. 16, June 18.)

With respect to the original organization of the commission, I beg leave to lay before the department the following facts:

The appropriation of $135,000 made by Congress for the year beginning with July, 1850, had in view, in addition to the running and marking of the boundary line under the fifth article of the treaty, "the examination of the country on both banks of the Gila, in order to ascertain if it be practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway."

The subject of a railway, or military road, to California, had been occupying the attention of the United States government and the people since California had become a portion of the republic. Various plans had been submitted and routes suggested. The northern route, now chiefly travelled, *via* Salt Lake and Humboldt's river, is an indirect one and attended with many difficulties. That by the Gila was known to be more direct; but little was known as to the practicability of con-

structing a road along its banks. The commission for running and marking the boundary was at this time determined on, and the appropriation above referred to contemplated the examination and survey of the Gila, for the purpose named. A mere examination of the river's banks, it was believed, would not result in the acquisition of information such as might be available for the object required; and, after conversing with intelligent engineers, and obtaining the views of the late distinguished Secretary of the Interior, it was determined to make an accurate survey of both banks of the Gila, and of the country within three miles, at least, of each.

I then, on the 19th of June, 1850, addressed a letter to Lieut. Col. J. D. Graham, topographical engineers, whose long experience and high qualifications led me to believe that his advice, in the organization of the several parties necessary to carry on the desired work, would be of essential service to me. I requested him to give me a programme of "the force required to run and mark the boundary line, and of another to make examinations and surveys contemplated in the 6th article of the treaty." Col. Graham promptly replied to my request, on the 20th June, (see letter on file in department,) in which he observes, that "it is very important that the survey to be made under the 6th article of the treaty, for the route of a road, or canal, along the Gila, should be executed with all the accuracy requisite for determining the best route for so important a work, with an estimate of its probable cost;" and that "it can be accomplished at much less expense if carried on in conjunction with the boundary survey, than could be done under any other circumstances."

This programme of Col. Graham was my guide in the organization of the commission, and in the number of officers and assistants appointed; and a reference to the list of the present commission will show that I did not exceed the number stated by the Colonel as necessary, except in the mechanics' corps, which corps (as stated in my despatch of June 18) was organized by Brevet Lieut. Col. McClellan, late chief astronomer, and made unnecessarily large.

I beg leave also to call the attention of the department to the estimate contained in my letter of July 15, 1850, of the expense for making the surveys contemplated in the programme, including salaries, outfit, subsistence, transportation to Texas by water, Indian presents, &c., the aggregate of which was the first year $151,057 25. In two items my estimate fell considerably short of the cost, viz: the number of mules, horses, and wagons, their cost, and the pay of teamsters; also the forage of animals. It was therefore evident at the very onset, and before the departure of the commission, that the appropriation was inadequate.

I have to report the following resignations during the present month; which resignations have been tendered to enable me to carry out the instructions of the department to reduce the commission:

Robert A. Mathews, of Georgia, computer.
James T. McDuffie, of Kentucky, assistant surveyor.
Jesse E. Weems, of Virginia, do.
John B. Stuart, of Maryland, do.

S. P. Sanford, Rhode Island, assistant surveyor.
H. C. Cranston, do., do.
Thos. Dunn, do., do.

The survey of the boundary-line, I am happy to say, is progressing rapidly westward. The astronomers and surveyors of both commissions are working together, and their advanced parties have reached a point about thirty miles west of the Rio Mimbres. I found, on a recent visit to them, that the line will run from eight to ten miles south of Cooke's Spring, thus giving to the United States the whole of the road to the Copper Mines, and the only route by which they can be reached by wagons. It also gives us all the watering-places and the Rio Mimbres, until this stream loses itself in the plain. In a military point of view this is important. Starting from our military post at Doña Ana, on the Rio Grande, (which is near the initial point,) westward, the first water met is Cooke's Spring, fifty miles distant, and next the river Mimbres, twelve or fifteen miles. Here are two important points, where there are grass and water, where the military road runs, and where posts might be erected. South of this there is a desert for nearly a hundred miles, not susceptible of cultivation, and destitute of water. No military post, therefore, can be placed near us, nor could an enemy support himself there. The remainder of the country along the line, until it strikes the Gila, is unknown.

With high respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

[No. 20.] HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, N. M., August 2, 1851.

SIR: My despatch No. 18 made known to the department my efforts to carry out the stipulations contained in the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which I trust has met with its approbation.

Since the 5th ultimo, the day on which that despatch was written, other facts have come to my knowledge which show to what an extent the trade is carried on, under the imagined protection of a license, by certain people of New Mexico, with the Indians on the Gila, for mules, horses, and human captives. One party of these people have passed within three or four miles of the Copper Mines with one hundred and fifty animals, bought from the Piñol Indians, a tribe of the Apaches, and the same from which the female captive, now under my charge, was taken. Another from the Gila was coming through this place with animals, and a boy some sixteen or eighteen years of age, who had been stolen within a few months from a frontier town in the State of Sonora. Some person informed these men that I had seized some horses and mules, and detained a captive, a short time before, and that I would take their animals and captive boy if they passed through or near our camp at this place. With this hint they took another trail, and avoided the Copper Mines. This information was given me by a

Mexican who had been with the party, and left it for the purpose of seeking other employment.

I was strongly tempted to set off myself in pursuit of these men, more for the purpose of rescuing the captive than of seizing the animals; but they had got two days the start, and as our animals were grazing in the valley of the Mimbres, it would have required a day to get them in. I was therefore very reluctantly compelled to abandon the project of a pursuit.

It is of the utmost importance that measures should be taken by the government to put a stop to this nefarious trade, which is now carried on in the very face of the civil and military authorities of New Mexico. As long as the Indians can find purchasers for their plunder, as well as for their captives, they will continue their depredations on the frontiers of New Mexico. But it is a disgrace to the American character and government, that individuals claiming to be our own citizens are the instigators and abettors of these robberies.

It was my intention to lay before the government a plan for the enforcement of the 11th article of the treaty, referred to; but as I am about to leave for the Gila, and shall trace that stream to the Colorado, I shall be better able to do so at the completion of this journey, than at present. As our progress down that river will be slow, in order to make examinations and take astronomical observations, I purpose visiting such tribes as are contiguous, to ascertain whether they possess any Mexican captives. I shall also collect such statistical information as may be serviceable to the government; all of which will enable me the better to propose the plan referred to for carrying out the stipulations of the treaty, than I can at present. There will be nothing lost by the delay, as it will not be practicable to make a campaign on the Gila later than the month of October.

Our relations with the Apaches continue friendly, notwithstanding the occurrence of events which I feared would lead to hostilities. That the department may be advised of every circumstance connected with our intercourse with these Indians, it may not be uninteresting to relate the following:

On the 6th of July the Indians were in large numbers, accompanied by their chiefs, Mangus Colorado, Delgadito, and Ponce; they were scattered about, as usual, in the various houses and tents occupied by the commission. In one of those tents an Indian had some controversy with a Mexican *arriero*, or mule-driver, named Jesus Lopez, about the ownership of a whip, which the latter held under his arm. The Indian attempted to pull it away, when the Mexican seized his rifle, levelled it at him, when scarcely beyond the reach of the muzzle, and shot him, the ball passing through his body, just above his heart.

Alarm was instantly given, when the Indians seized their horses and fled, screaming, in all directions, under the impression that treachery was intended towards them, and that this act was but the commencement of hostilities. They assembled on the top of a hill and prepared for action. Several of our party now approached the head chief, Mangus Colorado, who showed no signs of alarm, and had not fled with the rest of his tribe, assuring him that the shooting of one of his band was not an affair in which the Americans were implicated, but a pri-

vate quarrel between a Mexican and the Indian; that the man had been arrested and should forthwith be examined, and, if guilty, punished. Mangus was satisfied that it was not a preconcerted scheme, and, followed by the other chiefs and many of the tribe, returned to the barracks occupied by Colonel Craig and the escort, when the prisoner was brought before us in chains. The testimony on the examination was conclusive that no provocation was offered by the Indian to warrant the prisoner in shooting him. After much talk, in which I assured the Indians that the wounded man should be taken care of, and in case of his death that the prisoner should be punished, they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and the conference ended in good feeling.

The wounded Indian lingered for nearly a month, when he died. He was attended by the surgeons of the commission and of the escort, and the best possible care taken of him. His wife and his mother were in constant attendance, and his friends had access to him at all times. The chiefs were in daily, and expressed their satisfaction with my course.

After the man's death, they came in in large numbers, accompanied by their chiefs, to come to some agreement regarding the disposition of the Mexican who had caused it. Mr. Cremony, the interpreter of the commission, being present, and the subject being opened by Ponce, I stated to them as follows:

"I feel sad, as well as all the Americans here, and sympathize with our Apache brothers for the death of one of their braves. We were all friends; the dead man was our friend, and we regret his loss. I know that this man committed no offence. I know that he is innocent of all crime; that he even did nothing to provoke an attack on him. But our Apache brethren must remember that it was not by the hand of an American that his death was caused. It was by a Mexican, though a man in the employ of the commission. For this reason it is my duty to see justice done you, and the murderer punished.

"I am here, as I have told you, in command of the party engaged in marking the dividing line between the United States, the country of the Americans, and Mexico. I have explained this to you fully before, which you now understand. Beyond this, I have no powers. The great chief of the American people lives far, very far, towards the rising sun. From him I receive my orders, and those orders I must obey. I cannot interfere in punishing any man, whether an Indian, a Mexican, or an American. There is another great chief, who lives at Santa Fe. He is the governor of all New Mexico. This great chief administers the laws of the Americans. He holds a court wherein all persons charged with crimes are judged. He alone can inflict punishment when a man has been found guilty. To this great chief, this governor, I will send the murderer of our Apache brother. He will try him, and, if found guilty, will have him punished according to American laws. Such is all that I can do. Such is the disposition I will make of this man. It is all that I have a right to do."

Ponce. "This is all very good. The Apaches know that the Americans are their friends. The Apaches believe what the Americans say is true. They know that the Americans do not speak with two tongues.

They know that you have never told them a lie. They know that you will do what you say. But the Apaches will not be satisfied to know that the murderer is punished at Santa Fe. They want him punished here, at the Copper Mines, where the band of the dead brave may see him put to death; where all the Apaches may see him put to death, (making the sign of being suspended by the neck.) Then the Apaches will see and know that their American brothers will do justice to them."

Commissioner. "I will propose another plan to the chiefs and captains of the Apaches. This plan is to keep the murderer in chains, as you now see him; to make him work, and to give all he earns to the wife and family of your dead brave. This I will see paid in blankets, in cotton, in beads, in corn, in money, or in anything that the family may want. I will give them all that is now due this man, and, at the end of every month, I will give them $20 more in money, or in goods. When the cold comes on, these women and children will then come in and receive blankets and cloth to keep them warm, and corn to satisfy their hunger."

Ponce. "You speak well. Your promises are fair. But money will not satisfy an Apache for the murder of a brave! No! thousands will not drown the grief of this poor woman for the loss of her son. Would money satisfy an American for the murder of his people? Would money pay you, Señor Commissioner, for the loss of your child? No! money will not bury your grief. It will not bury ours. The mother of this brave demands the life of the murderer. Nothing else will satisfy her. She wants no money. She wants no goods. She wants no corn. Would money satisfy me, Ponce, (at the same time striking his breast) for the death of my son? No! I would demand the blood of the murderer. Then would I be satisfied. Then would I be willing to die myself. I would not wish to live and bear the grief which the loss of my son would cause me."

Commissioner. "Your words are good and true. You speak with a heart full of feeling. I feel as you do. All the Americans feel as you do. Our hearts are all sad at your loss. We mourn with this poor woman. We will do all that we can to assist her and her family. I know that neither money nor goods will pay for their loss. I do not want the Apache chiefs, my brothers, so to consider it. What I propose is for the good of this family. My wish is to make them comfortable. I desire to give them the aid of which they are deprived by the loss of their protector. If this prisoner's life is taken, your desire for revenge is satisfied. Law and justice are satisfied. But this poor woman and her family get nothing. They remain poor. They have no one to labor for them. Will it not be better to provide for their wants?"

The chiefs now exchanged their views with each other, all having more or less to say; when Ponce, their principal speaker, said they had all agreed to leave the matter entirely with the mother of the deceased; that with her decision they would abide. She evidently desired the life of the prisoner. Her desire for revenge or justice was more to her than money and goods. The discussion was resumed.

Ponce. "If an Apache should take the life of an American, would you not make war on us and take many Apache lives?"

Commissioner. "No; I would demand the arrest of the murderer, and

would be satisfied to have him punished, as the Apaches punish those who commit murder. Did not a band of Apaches attack a small party of Americans, my countrymen, very lately, on the Yanos road? Did they not kill one of them, and pierce three others with their arrows? And did they not take from them all their property? Yes; you all know it to be true, and I know it to be true. I passed near the spot where it took place, three days after. The Apaches did not even bury their victim; they left him lying by the road-side, food for the wolves and crows. Why do not the Americans avenge themselves on you for this act? They are strong enough to do it. They have many soldiers, and in a few days can bring a thousand more here. But there would be no justice in this. The Americans believe this murder was committed by your bad men; by cowards. The Apaches have bad men among them; but you who are now with us are our friends, and we will not demand redress of you. Yet, as I told you before, you must endeavor to find the men who killed our brother and punish them. Our animals feed in your valleys; some of your bad men might steal them, as they have already done; but the Americans would not make war on you for this. We hold you responsible, and shall call on you to find them and bring them back, as you have done. While the Apaches continue to do this, the Americans will be their friends and brothers. But if bad Apaches take their property and you do not restore it, you can no longer be the friends of the Americans. War will then follow; thousands of soldiers will then take possession of your best lands—your valleys of grass and your watering-places. They will then destroy every Apache they find, and take your women and children captives."

The discussion continued in this manner for two or three hours, in which the chiefs showed much sagacity. The matter was finally settled very much to my satisfaction, and apparently to that of the Indians, by my paying to the mother of the deceased thirty dollars in money, being the amount due to the prisoner. I furthermore agreed to pay her twenty dollars a month hereafter—which sum is the wages due to him. Thus was this unfortunate affair settled, which at one time seemed about to destroy the harmony and friendship which had existed between the members of the commission and the Apaches. For its satisfactory termination I am greatly indebted to the firmness and decision manifested throughout this trying occasion by Mr. John C. Cremony, the able interpreter of the commission. The incident I have related is but one of many talks, or interviews, which have taken place between myself and the Apache chiefs, through this gentleman; in some of which they became much excited, but finally, through his firmness, became quiet and reconciled.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

P. S.—I enclose with this a copy of the argument, or detail of the "talk" with the Apaches, relative to the two Mexican captives taken from them, which document (if worthy of preservation) may accompany my despatch No. 18.

[No. 21.] HEADQUARTERS BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 9, 1851.

SIR: The Department of the Interior, under date of October 23, informed me that Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James D. Graham, of the topographical engineers, had been detailed as principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, to aid me in running, tracing and marking the line of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

On the 30th of June following, I received a letter from Colonel Graham, announcing his arrival at El Paso on the 24th of the same month, and, having heard that I was expected there, that he would await my arrival.

A few days subsequent Mr. Henry Jacobs, acting commissary of the commission, reached El Paso, and informed Colonel Graham that I had no idea of visiting that place; and by the first conveyance, in a letter bearing date July 1, I advised Colonel Graham that I had no intention of visiting El Paso, and no one was authorized to make a different statement; furthermore, that my duties required me here, and that it was absolutely impossible for me to leave in order to meet him at Frontera—eight miles from El Paso.

At the same time that Colonel Graham announced his arrival at El Paso, he ordered Lieutenant Whipple, then in charge of the party surveying the line of boundary west from the Rio Grande, in connexion with the Mexican commission, to report himself in person at Frontera. This order Lieutenant Whipple at once obeyed, and thereby suspended all further prosecution of the work on which he had been so actively employed.

This suspension on the part of the United States commission, without any notice or order from me, and without my knowledge—as it certainly would have been without my consent—when there was a joint understanding between the two commissions that the survey of the line should be made by the surveyors and astronomers of both, gave serious offence to General Garcia Condé, the commissioner on the part of Mexico, who sent a note to me protesting against the abandonment of the work by Lieutenant Whipple, thereby causing great delay and inconvenience to his party in the field, and to the Mexican government great expense. The letters referred to, as also my answer to General Condé, accompany this.

On the 2d of August instant Colonel Graham arrived at this place, being *thirty-nine* days subsequent to his arrival at El Paso, distant but about one hundred and seventy-five miles.

Considering the extreme length of time that had already elapsed since Colonel Graham was detailed for service here, I must say that I was greatly surprised that he should increase the delay in reporting

himself, still further, by acting on the vague rumor that I was about visiting El Paso. It was well known to all at the Pass—certainly to the principal gentlemen connected with the commission in that vicinity—that the headquarters were removed to the Copper Mines early in the spring, and consequently that *that* was the place for transacting business with the commissioner. There was no one at the Pass who possessed the knowledge which would have enabled him to announce my contemplated movements; and I am confident that it is the first instance under our government of an officer delaying for upwards of a month to present himself to the one to whom he was to report, upon the strength of a mere idle rumor. More than this, it appears to me quite reprehensible that an officer sent out expressly to assist another—not to direct him, or to act independent of him—should, without previous consultation with him, presume to issue orders, appoint to office, &c., &c.

There is but one reason other than the above offered by Colonel Graham for his delay, and that has reference to the latter part of the time, after his reception of my letter of July 1st, viz: that there was information which it was necessary for him to obtain at Frontera, and unless he then procured it he would be compelled to return there for it. To me this is by no means a satisfactory reason, for I consider that his presenting himself here was his paramount duty; and, moreover, it is to be presumed that the head of the commission could have furnished him with information and advised him of facts having as important a bearing upon the great business of the commission as anything he might gather elsewhere from subordinates, or by personal inspection of instruments, at this particular juncture.

I deem it my duty to make this statement, as the extraordinary delay in the arrival of the principal astronomer, with the instruments in his charge, has greatly embarrassed the commission.

I would observe that Mr. Gray, the United States surveyor, who came out with Col. Graham, arrived here on the 19th ultimo, being delayed somewhat, as I understand, by his enfeebled state of health. On his way up he was joined by the Mexican commissioner. A meeting of the joint commission was held at my office the day after his arrival, when the immediate survey of the Gila was unanimously determined upon. I immediately advised Colonel Graham of the decision, and requested him to send me such instruments as in his opinion would be necessary for the prosecution of the work.

On the 2d of August I received a letter from Colonel Graham, wherein he requests, as a preliminary step to the reorganization of the scientific corps, &c., "that the instructions of the Department of the Interior, of the 23d of October, defining his position and duties, may be officially made known to the corps."

To this, under date of the 4th instant, I replied that I had been enjoined by the Department of the Interior "to reorganize the commission at once, and contract the force employed to the lowest possible limit," &c.; and, desirous that this business should be attended with as little delay as possible, I would propose 11 o'clock this morning for Colonel Graham to meet me at my quarters, "to aid me in reorganizing parties and giving the necessary directions to subordinates." I added,

that, upon the reorganization being completed, I would take the necessary steps to make known to the heads of the several parties the instructions referred to, and through them cause his true position to be communicated to all under them.

On the same day, viz: the 4th instant, I had an interview with Colonel Graham, for the purpose of commencing the reorganization of the commission, when the question arose as to his position; this was discussed for several hours. The following day we again met; and Colonel Graham made such extraordinary claims as to the powers intended to be conferred on him by the department, in consequence of the phraseology, "head of the scientific corps," that I could not acknowledge the validity of his pretensions.

At the close of the interview, Colonel Graham desired an opportunity to be presented to the members of the scientific corps. I consented that they should be summoned to meet for the purpose, and appointed ten o'clock the following morning for the introduction. At that hour all of the engineers, assistant surveyors, the young men connected with those parties, and the clerks, were assembled, and by me severally introduced to Colonel Graham. After an hour spent in familiar conversation, I stated to them the object for which they had been assembled, viz: to be personally and officially introduced to Lieutenant Colonel Graham, of the topographical engineers, who had been detailed as principal astronomer, &c., to assist me in running, tracing, and marking the line of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

As a difference of opinion was still pending between Colonel Graham and myself, in relation to his connexion with the scientific corps, I deemed it improper to make any reference to this.

Colonel Graham urged my reading the instructions. This I declined, for the reason above given; stating that we differed essentially in the interpretation of the words "head of the scientific corps," and that it was not a proper subject for public discussion.

Colonel Graham again urged it; and I strenuously declined, deeming such proceedings undignified and improper.

This led to a correspondence, and a defining, as I understand it, of Colonel Graham's position as "head of the scientific corps." (See my letter of August 8, accompanying this.)

At the interviews already alluded to, Colonel Graham distinctly and emphatically claimed to be the head of all surveying as well as astronomical parties; to have the power to direct the movements of Mr. A. B. Gray, the United States surveyor, under the fifth article of the treaty, whenever he should go into the field as a surveyor; and that, in such cases, Mr. Gray must receive all instructions from, and make all reports to, him. Colonel Graham thus assumed to himself a position above that of an officer recognised by the treaty, who is bound to carry out the stipulations of said treaty according to his own views and deliberate judgment, and not merely, in reference to them, to echo the opinions, or follow out the instructions, or yield to the dictation, of an officer not even named in, much less at all empowered by, the treaty.

I regret my inability to give Colonel Graham's views in his own lan-

guage; but he declined a proposition which I made and *reiterated*, that we should have a mutual interchange of opinions in writing. Colonel Graham's reason for declining was, that the points under discussion were so explicitly defined, in the instructions of October 23, that they could not be misunderstood.

Colonel Graham pretended that Mr. Gray's position was merely a *diplomatic* one, and that it was never intended that he should do duty as a surveyor in the field, excepting under him; whereas Mr. Gray's commission designated him as "*surveyor* for running the boundary line between the United States and the republic of Mexico." It authorizes and empowers him "to execute and fulfil the duties of that office," and invests him with "all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining;" and the appointment is made in consequence of the confidence which government reposes in his "integrity and ability." His position is also as clearly designated in the third section of the fifth article of the treaty. Furthermore, that he is not subject to the orders or control of Colonel Graham is evident from the fact that Mr. Gray's instructions, bearing even date with those respecting Colonel Graham, viz: the 23d October last, say, "your future instructions you will receive from Mr. Bartlett"—not Colonel Graham. There cannot, therefore, be a doubt as to the true position of Mr. Gray; and the department, I am sure, never intended giving to Colonel Graham the extraordinary powers claimed by him over the surveyor.

When the nature of Mr. Gray's instructions was made known to Colonel Graham, he expressed surprise, stating that he did not know the existence of such a document; he immediately, however, remarked that his instructions were as late as 23d October, 1850, and no document of an earlier date would be deemed higher authority—a point which has also been dwelt upon in other connexions, although I cannot see the force of it. When advised, as regards the date, Col. Graham assumed that *instructions* in Mr. Gray's document meant quite a different thing from what he was contending for; that they did not refer to his duties as a surveyor, but meant that whenever there were to be meetings of the joint commission, I was to direct Mr. Gray to attend them.

This is so palpably absurd, that it hardly requires commenting upon.

Furthermore, if the surveyor was not, under the treaty, to act as a surveyor, why does that document state there shall be "a commissioner and a surveyor?" Why does it not say there shall be two commissioners appointed? Clearly because there was some duty to be performed rendering the qualifications of a surveyor important.

In the instructions, bearing date February 13, 1849, the duties of the several principal officers are briefly stated, viz: those of the chief astronomer and his assistants. When speaking of the surveyor, so cautious is the department lest his rights and duties may be infringed upon, nothing more is said than that "they are sufficiently indicated by the treaty itself."

Invariably, in every document issued by the department prior to that containing the instructions respecting Col. Graham, whenever the principal officers are mentioned or referred to connectively, they are arranged as follows, viz: the commissioner, the surveyor, and the

chief astronomer. The surveyor is never made subordinate to any one save the commissioner; and for the reason, undoubtedly, that he is a treaty-designated officer and therefore should not be, and cannot consistently be, subjected to the direction of one having no authorized voice in questions or business that may be, from time to time, before the commission. The absurdity is nowhere to be detected of his being directly or indirectly alluded to at one time as a superior, and at another as an inferior officer, so that he is liable at one moment to be called upon to report to an officer from whom he, at the next moment, requires a report to be made.

As stated to Colonel Graham, the whole difficulty relative to his claiming the right to direct and control the movements of the surveyor in the field, arises from the unquestionably accidental omission of the word *topographical* before "scientific corps," in line seven of the letter of instructions of October 23, 1850. With that prefix, there would not have arisen any question on the point now at issue between us; without it, difficulties will continually arise. This qualifying expression has been invariably employed in all preceding instructions; and the great importance of it is now made very evident.

In the instructions of the Hon. James Buchanan to John B. Weller, esq., the first commissioner under the treaty, (bearing date January 24, 1849,) Major Emory is designated as the "chief astronomer and head of the topographical scientific corps of the commission."

In my original instructions, under date of August 1, 1850, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McClellan is designated as "chief astronomer and head of the topographical scientific corps of the commission."

When Colonel McClellan was relieved from duty, by order of the department, dated October, 1850, I, in accordance with instructions, designated Lieutenant A. W. Whipple to discharge his duties "until the arrival of the officer to whom the office will be assigned."

When the officer is spoken of elsewhere by the department, as under date of November 21, 1849, he is spoken of as "astronomer and topographical engineer in connexion with the commission," &c., thus showing that his duties were in reference to the topographical corps, and not to the scientific corps at large. To the same effect, Major Emory, under date of May 9, 1849, signs himself "chief astronomer and topographical engineer, Mexican boundary survey." And again, on the 13th of May, 1849, "chief astronomer and topographical engineer, boundary commission."

After a careful examination of the instructions and other documents that have been referred to respecting the chief astronomer, &c., and the surveyor, my opinion is that Colonel Graham's duties as chief astronomer are to "determine all astronomical points, and to direct the mode of running all astronomical lines on the boundary; and as head of the *topographical* scientific corps, to take the immediate charge of, and to give written or verbal instructions to, all parties of that corps on duty in the field, aiding the United States surveyor or his party, and to the parties of that corps stationed at astronomical observatories, or elsewhere; the great object had in view, and steadily to be kept in view, being "to aid me in running, tracing, and marking the line of boundary."

As already remarked, the omission of the word *topographical* before the words "scientific corps" is, in my opinion, an unintentional and accidental one on the part of the department. I cannot for a moment believe that it was the intention of the department to give to Colonel Graham the additional powers claimed by that gentleman in consequence of the omission of that qualifying word, by which he claimed to be the head of all scientific parties of every description.

In connexion with the rights and duties of the "head," I would state that whilst I acknowledge the propriety of the subordinates making their reports to Colonel Graham, I maintain that these, with whatever pertains to them, should be by him transmitted to me as commissioner, and disposed of in no other manner, I being the only legitimate organ of communication with the government.

Again: my instructions say, Colonel Graham "will meet with the joint commission of the two governments, and will aid you in digesting and arranging (in concurrence with the Mexican commissioner and his associates) the plan of operations in the field, (taking care to observe the terms in the treaty,") &c. In this instruction there is no difficulty with the precautionary clause, in my movements and doings "to observe the terms of the treaty."

By virtue of the above, Colonel Graham asserts a right to sit at the meetings of the joint commission, though he claims no right to vote. This is preposterous. The treaty virtually designates who constitutes the commission, and clearly points out whose acts and decisions shall be binding. General Garcia Condé, the Mexican commissioner, has stated, in terms the most positive, that he could recognise the right of no one to a seat at the meetings save those authorized by the treaty. On two occasions, since I have been commissioner, the principal astronomers of the commission have attended meetings, but in both instances by special direction, in order that they might be consulted in reference to certain plans of operation.

As United States commissioner I should, as a matter of course, often call on Colonel Graham to present his views to me—not, however, as one who has the right to direct and control my movements, or as one having final action, and from whose decision there is no appeal, but as one recommended for me to advise with.

As regards originating plans, &c., the duty unquestionably devolves by treaty on the commissioners and surveyors, and on no one else. In respect to the details of the plans, the digesting and arranging of them, the aid and advice of other officers (according to their qualifications for the purpose) would naturally be sought for; and this is in consonance with the course heretofore pursued by the joint commission. They have in two instances decided to have certain reconnaissances made; and they have *then* called upon the principal astronomer to draw up and submit such a plan as, in their judgment, would the most surely, accurately, and expeditiously accomplish the object had in view. When submitted to the joint commission by report, if approved, resolutions in accordance have been passed; but never before has the idea been suggested, or the claim set up by Colonel Graham been contended for, that the astronomers have a right to attend the joint-commission meetings unrequested, and to take part in originating plans, &c. Even

the volunteering and sending in a written plan in one instance was indignantly reprehended as a course of conduct interfering with the prerogatives of the treaty-named officers, which should not for a moment be tolerated.

In the letter of instructions there are several other important matters which require commenting upon, and shall be taken up at the earliest possible moment; among them I would especially name the organization, responsibilities, &c., of the quartermaster's and commissary's department, and the subject of retrenchment.

I regret to say that there is an evident attempt on the part of Colonel Graham (one too plain not to be noticed by myself and others) to assume authority in and over almost everything, and to require most individuals to be subjected to his power and control. He also claims a controlling power over me, or at least a co-equal power with myself, to admit individuals into and remove them from the commission—a power which I deem belongs solely to myself. The right of suspension, in case of misconduct or neglect of duty, I should cheerfully grant him, but final action in the case should rest with me.

The attempt and claim alluded to are certainly not in accordance with either the letter or spirit of the instructions, wherein Colonel Graham is mentioned not as an executive but mainly as an advisory officer; and the instructions are chiefly suggestive and recommendatory, not peremptory, thereby indicating that while the wishes of the department are made known, the commissioner is expected, in reference to them, to exercise some judgment and discretion. Sufficient has transpired, and is daily transpiring, to convince me that there should be, and can consistently be, but one responsible head, and that he must have a final revising and adjudicating power. That there should be but one common superior officer has already been declared by the department, in language that cannot be mistaken. In a letter from the department to A. B. Gray, esq., under date of October, 1850, the commissioner is spoken of as the "common superior" of the surveyor and the astronomer. Again, in the same letter, it is remarked: "I am assured that you will recognise the necessity for a single head in an expedition such as that upon which you are employed."

That the same sentiments are still entertained by the department, I have no reason to doubt.

To the wise consideration and final action of the department I submit the whole matter, believing that it will do what I thus far have done, and trust, so long as I retain my present position, I shall continue to do, viz: whatever can legally and equitably be done, expeditiously and amicably to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and the republic of Mexico.

In conclusion, I would advise the department that the present matter at issue between Colonel Graham and myself will not arrest the operations of the commission; for perfect harmony exists between the commissioner and surveyor, notwithstanding some difference of opinion relative to the initial point; and they will proceed immediately, unless insuperable obstacles are designedly thrown in their way, to carry out the views of the joint commission, as decided upon at the meeting held

prior to Colonel Graham's arrival, viz: to trace the river Gila to its junction with the Colorado, &c., &c.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 22.] Headquarters Mexican Boundary Commission,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 13, 1851.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th of June last, advising me that "Colonel Graham drew on the department for $30,000, in favor of Lieutenants Burnside and Tillinghast, upon which, however, requisitions will not be issued until advices are received from you, [me,] as it is possible that he was not aware of your [my] orders, which Major Bartlett is now engaged in fulfilling."

In reply, I beg leave respectfully to forbid the payment of the drafts referred to, as Colonel Graham had no authority for, and entirely transcended the bounds of his duty, by drawing as stated. By my instructions I am made the *sole disbursing agent* of the commission, and am held responsible for all the expenditures on its account. In your despatch of 11th March, I am advised of the drafts already made on the appropriation for the present year, in addition to which I am informed that an additional amount "will probably be advanced to Colonel Graham on his estimates for the astronomical and surveying branch of the service." In this there is not the most distant allusion to advances to be made to Colonel Graham for the quartermaster's and commissary's department. Furthermore, Colonel G. has never informed me that he had made the large draft on the department mentioned by you, which is a matter of great surprise to me, inasmuch as he must have been aware that so great an inroad in the appropriation as one-third, without giving me any knowledge of it, would embarrass me exceedingly.

Lieutenants Tillinghast and Burnside were directed to report to me. The latter did so on the 19th July. The former has not yet done so, as he remains at an observatory near El Paso.

You observe that Colonel Graham may not have been aware that Mr. Bartlett, the late commissary of the commission, was executing orders in the United States for the commissioner. The Colonel must have been aware of this, as he met Mr. B. in New Orleans; and, after the arrival of the provisions brought up by Mr. Smith in a train which accompanied Colonel G., Mr. S. was directed by him to return, agreeable to the contract between Mr. S. and Mr. Bartlett, for the provisions the latter went to purchase.

I have not yet been informed for what purpose the $30,000 has been, or would be, expended. A year's experience in the commission, and eight months in Texas and New Mexico, has given me an opportunity to learn much relative to the quartermaster's and commissary's department, which cannot but be valuable to one just coming here; but *nothing* has been said to me on the subject, and it is of course impos-

sible for me to conjecture why so large a draft has become requisite. Not only has the indebtedness, whatever it may be, been contracted without my knowledge, but mainly prior to the quartermaster having reported to me, or advised with me in any manner whatsoever. For this, however, Colonel Graham is probably responsible, as he is virtually quartermaster and commissary, the gentlemen detailed fulfilling his orders in a great measure automatically. His orders he deems peremptory and final; and to such an extent is this assumption carried, that he requires my requisitions, before they are answered, to be presented to him, and in one instance even countermanded it, upon which ground the quartermaster declined answering it.

With the Apache Indians our relations continue friendly. A large band of Navajoes are now on the Gila, and may be disposed to trouble us. A number of that tribe have been to the Copper Mines; our interview with them was friendly.

I have just heard that all of our mules at the astronomical observatory at Frontera, eight miles above El Paso, were run off towards New Mexico, it is reported, by the Indians; but, in my opinion, by New Mexicans. Colonel Craig has sent Lieutenant Green, with a small detachment of soldiers, in pursuit; and a few days since nearly thirty of the best mules belonging to the escort, and several of the commission horses, were stolen within three or four miles of the Copper Mines. The Mexican herder in charge of them also disappeared at the same time. The robbery, I am strongly inclined to believe, is the work of the people of New Mexico, who gain their livelihood by buying mules of the Indians, and, when they cannot obtain them in this manner, run them off themselves. Colonel Craig has gone in pursuit of them.

The absolute necessity of having a stronger escort has induced me to make an application to Colonel Sumner, commanding the ninth military division [department] at Santa Fe, for an additional company. (See my letter to that officer.)

Since my despatch No. 19, I have continued to reduce the commission, agreeable to the instructions of the department. I have now to report the following resignations and removals:

S. H. Kettlewell, assistant astronomer.
Thomas F. Moss, mining engineer.
Alexander A. Camp, computer.
George P. Ihrie, sub-assistant surveyor.
R. L. Griffin, do. do.
F. D. Keller, do. do.
Joseph Hoban, do. do.
William B. Yerby, do. do.
C. N. Simms, do. do.
L. C. Houghton, clerk to Colonel McClellan.
M. Gassaway, shoemaker.
Samuel McPherson, mason.
H. Miller, butcher and overseer.
Charles Rainy, laborer.

The aggregate salaries of the above fourteen persons is $8,488 75 per annum. Further reductions will be made, in order to bring the expenditures, as far as possible, within the appropriation made for the service. I feel it my duty, however, to state that some recent appointments, made by Colonel Graham or the department, with large salaries, will counteract, to a great extent, all my efforts to curtail the expenses of the commission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

[No. 23.] HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, N. M., August 15, 1851.

SIR: My despatch No. 21 will apprize the department of the unpleasant position of things growing out of the extraordinary pretensions of Lieut. Col. Graham, principal astronomer, &c. The letters accompanying it, which have passed between Col. Graham and myself, will give the particulars of the difficulty between us better than I can convey them in an official despatch.

Lieut. Col. Graham still insists upon being received, as he chooses to understand the term, as "head of the scientific corps," giving thereby an interpretation to the instructions of the department such as I think was never intended. Mr. A. B. Gray, the surveyor under the treaty, claims certain rights under his commission, and under the 5th article of the treaty, of which he would have been deprived had I acknowledged the pretensions of Col. Graham.

As my letters to Col. Graham will show, I acknowledged my willingness to receive him, as I interpreted my instructions relating to him, giving him direction of all the astronomical and topographical parties on the line, leaving to the United States surveyor the charge of the linear survey alone. Under any circumstances, (even if not authorized by his instructions so to do,) I should award to so high an officer as the United States surveyor, under the treaty, the privilege of transmitting his report through me to the government, rather than to a subordinate officer; and one, too, not recognised in the treaty.

Col. Graham has taken offence because Mr. Gray has selected from among the members of the boundary commission a few persons who are to aid him in his duties, viz: two assistant surveyors, one chain bearer, and one instrument carrier; leaving *all* the other members and sub-assistants at the disposal of the principal astronomer. He asks "by what authority Mr. Gray takes upon himself the organization of surveying parties," &c. The long delay of Col. Graham obliged Mr. Gray to commence the organization of his assistants, so that, in the arrival of Col. Graham, that officer might complete the organization by adding an astronomical and topographical party to it.

Col. Graham refuses to issue the *surveying* instruments applied for by Mr. Gray, the United States surveyor, through me, and on my requi-

sition. He requires, first, that "the heads of parties shall report to him for instructions." Mr. Gray, as the head of the party for the linear survey, is therefore deprived of the instruments necessary for his duties as surveyor.

I have applied to Lieutenant Burnside for transportation and subsistence for the parties of Mr. Gray and myself, about to set out for the Gila, which he has declined to furnish, except by permission of Col. Graham. The latter consents to comply with my request, as far as the individual parties of Mr. Gray himself are concerned; but he refuses them to the surveying parties which it is necessary should accompany us. Notwithstanding the serious impediment thrown in my way by the extraordinary stand taken by Colonel G., in refusing me the necessary *surveying* instruments, subsistence, &c., I have determined, in connexion with the United States surveyor, Mr. A. B. Gray, to start in three or four days for the Gila, to meet the Mexican commissioner, agreeable to appointment, and, with such means as we shall have at our command, proceed to trace that river to its junction with the Colorado. In consequence of the withholding of animals from us, most of the party will be compelled to perform the journey on foot. I beg leave to refer the department to my letter to Colonel Graham, dated August 12, asking for the instruments referred to, and of my desire that he should organize such a party as he deemed proper to perform the astronomical duties in the contemplated survey.

On the 15th inst., between nine and ten in the evening, I received a letter of forty-two pages from Colonel Graham, in reply to mine of the 9th, defining his position, as I understood it, by my instructions from the Department of the Interior, dated 23d October last. My official duties prevented me from replying to it in a single day, and this morning he writes me that he now closes his correspondence with me on this subject until it can be referred to the department at Washington. I shall take the earliest opportunity to examine and reply to the letter referred to.

I informed Colonel Graham that, in case we did not agree, I would send a messenger to Washington, and that I would transmit by him anything he wished to forward. Notwithstanding this, he has sent one himself, no doubt at a great expense. I hope, therefore, that the department will not charge the commission with this unnecessary expenditure.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

P. S.—I would call your particular attention to Lieutenant Burnside's letter to me, of this date, by which you will perceive he denies all responsibility to me. I have no time to comment on the above.

J. R. P.

[No. 24.] HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 16, 1851.

SIR: I sent off, this morning, a bearer of despatches to the department with important letters and documents.

I informed Lieut. Col. Graham that I would send one in case we did not come to any agreement. My intention was to send a competent engineer, who should be able to lay before the department the actual condition of the commission, point out its necessities, the force required to accomplish the duties assigned to it, to propose plans for bringing its expenses within the appropriation, and to hasten the completion of the boundary survey. I also informed Colonel Graham that the person I would send would be the bearer of any letters or documents he might have to send.

Notwithstanding this, Colonel Graham is about to send off Lieut. Burnside, the quartermaster and commissary of the commission at this place, a very efficient officer, who cannot be spared. The responsibilities of a quartermaster and commissary are great; on him depend, more than on any other officer, the comfort and safety of our parties; and to leave at this time may not only embarrass my movements, but may cause a great additional expense to the commission. I have, therefore, protested against his leaving, although, as he does not acknowledge my authority over him, it is not probable that he will pay any regard to my protest. He recognises no authority above that of the military officer to whom, in my letter from the department, of March 11, 1851, it is observed, "*it would seem proper* that their reports should be hereafter made;" an opinion which the department, much to my regret, will see is not confirmed by the course of recent events.

Lieut. Burnside also claims to make his returns directly to Washington, countersigned by Lieut. Col. Graham; and this, too, when *I* am immediately responsible to government, and Lieut. Col. Graham directly responsible to me. I have never been consulted on any of the important business matters of the quartermaster's and commissary's department. I have never been made acquainted with their transactions; and although by my instructions I am made sole disbursing officer, I am told virtually that I am not responsible for the public property in the quartermaster's hands, purchased by me, or my order, paid for by me and turned over to him by me, or my order; and am furthermore in truth told, if I wish to know anything about his accounts, I must go or send to Washington. More than this, I am refused by him the very property purchased by me, long before he came out here, expressly to be used on the Gila trip, and for which purpose I have in vain applied for it.

As I understood, by the communication from the department, under date of March 11, 1851, the new commissary and quartermaster are first to report themselves to me, (and otherwise, of course, I could not recognise them.) Lieut. Burnside did present himself, and was at once officially recognised; the other gentleman to this day has not done so, or communicated with me in any way, and I have no cognizance of his acts, and therefore can take no responsibility of them.

Lieut. Burnside says that the department, "in the most positive

terms, both verbal and written," ordered him "to report to Lieut. Col. J. D. Graham," &c. These orders have never been shown me; and when called for, I am told by Lieut. B. that he "believes" they are "at Frontera!"

My so-called "threat," by reference to my letter and the one to which it is a reply, it will be seen is a remark confirmatory of Lieut. Burnside as to his responsibility.

In justice to Lieut. Burnside, I would state that, prior to the arrival of Col. Graham, and when he was, in consequence, influenced by his own judgment and good sense, he conducted in every way in a highly acceptable manner; but subsequently a material change has taken place in him as regards his official (not individual) capacity. During the former period *he* in fact discharged the duties of quartermaster: during the latter he has become an automaton. I should desire no better quartermaster, were he instructed to recognise and obey my legitimate orders, as head of the commission; but I do not admit that requisitions by me made, and for which I am responsible, are to be submitted to another individual, to be by him approved before the quartermaster shall answer them.

I would simply allude to another singular feature in the transactions relating to the quartermaster's department. The very faithful and competent clerk, who of late, as assistant commissary, has had charge of that department, and who, by his business habits from early childhood, and by his experience here, is admirably qualified for the situation, and would be an excellent and trustworthy individual to leave in charge whenever an emergency requiring the absence of the quartermaster should arise, is forthwith dismissed, a subordinate being taken from the astronomical party at Frontera, and put in his room; and now, when the quartermaster sees fit to absent himself, another member of the astronomical party, by some means and authority to me unknown, is called to act for him.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

P. S.—As Lieutenant Burnside is determined to go, notwithstanding my earnest protest against the procedure, I have thought best to avail myself of the opportunity to communicate with the department, seeing no impropriety in so doing, and not intending thereby to countenance his course.

J. R. B.

[No. 25.] HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, N. M., August 20, 1851.

SIR: I had the honor of addressing you on the 16th instant by Mr. Radziminski, bearer of despatches, and on the following day by Lieutenant Burnside, quartermaster and commissary in the commission,

who was sent by Lieutenant Colonel Graham. On the latter day, finding that the transportation and subsistence for Mr. Gray, the United States surveyor, and myself, with our respective parties down the Gila, was not to be furnished, as appeared by the letter of Lieutenant Burnside, (a copy of which was sent to the department,) I deemed it my duty to make increased efforts to effect that object. I had made an engagement to meet General Condé and the Mexican commission on the Gila, and was exceedingly anxious to fulfil it. I therefore invited Mr. Gray, with the principal engineers and other officers of the commission, to meet at my quarters to consult on the proper measures to be taken. The result was, that I made a formal demand on the acting commissary, Lieutenant Smith, to surrender immediately to me all the quartermaster's and commissary's property in his possession. No attention was paid to my request. I then directed a note to Lieutenant Colonel Craig, calling on him to aid me with the escort under his command in obtaining possession of the commission property. This Colonel Craig positively declined doing.

In this emergency, Colonel Graham called on me with Colonel Craig, and stated that my requisition should be complied with; furthermore, that it had never been presented to him for his approval. I replied that I had made my requisition on Lieutenant Burnside, the quartermaster and commissary, and could apply to no other person; recognising no one's authority to examine my requisitions, and direct the quartermaster whether or not to answer them, as the examiner may feel disposed. The following day the acting commissary and quartermaster, Lieutenant Smith, called on me to renew my requisition, which he said he would fill.

On the afternoon of that day a descent was made by a band of Indians on our herd of mules, while grazing in charge of the herders, about six miles from the Copper Mines, and nearly fifty of the best of them were driven off. Our men secured as many as possible by driving them into the corral, or yard. Word was immediately brought here, and Colonel Craig, with great promptness, started off about midnight in pursuit, with all the men whom he could mount, as it would have been useless to attempt a pursuit with foot soldiers. Unfortunately we possessed few good horses, and there was no alternative but to mount the soldiers *on mules*. It is unnecessary for me to comment on a pursuit of Indians mounted on the most spirited horses, by soldiers unused to the saddle, mounted on mules. Nevertheless, should Colonel Craig succeed in finding the camp of the Indians, he will not hesitate to give them battle, notwithstanding any disparity in numbers.

From the friendly feeling manifested by the Apaches, I doubt whether they are the robbers of our animals. There are three or four hundred Navajoes temporarily encamped near the Gila, and it is more than probable that these are the depredators. I shall endeavor, however, to secure some of the principal chiefs of the Apaches, and hold them till our mules are surrendered, unless I have evidence that they were not concerned in the plunder.

The loss of so many animals at this particular juncture is a most serious additional impediment to the movements of the commission; besides, Colonel Craig, with all the force he thought it prudent to take,

is absent. Nevertheless, it is my intention, if we can procure more animals, to start without waiting for the escort.

I have spoken of the absolute necessity of a company of mounted men for the protection of the commission; of my application to Col. Monroe, the officer late in command at Santa Fe, for another company, declining to grant it. My recent application to Colonel Sumner has met with no better success. His reply accompanies this.

I cannot refrain from again expressing my regret at the course pursued by Lieutenant Burnside in quitting his post at this pressing juncture. Nothing but a case of the most extreme urgency can justify it, and no such case, to my knowledge, exists; if there does, it seems, for some unknown reason, to be studiously kept from my knowledge.

I duly advised Colonel Graham of my intention to send an express to Washington, if unhappily we failed in satisfactorily adjusting the matter at issue between us, and that he could avail himself of the same conveyance. Notwithstanding this, the evening before Lieutenant B. left, about 7 o'clock, he came and announced his intention to leave the following morning at 10 o'clock. This course superseded the necessity of my waiting longer; and Colonel Graham having cut me off from all further communication with him, I early the ensuing morning despatched Mr. Radziminski with my documents for the department.

I remonstrated to no purpose against Lieutenant Burnside's (so important an officer) starting off as an express, when any other individual would do as well, as a mere bearer of despatches. My surprise was the greater because he knew how very important it was for me to be fitted out for the Gila trip with the *least possible delay*. Furthermore, Colonel Graham had himself decided that it was important for Lieutenant B. to *accompany* us on the trip, to make the necessary arrangements, purchases, &c., &c.

As regards the qualifications, &c., of his substitute, I know nothing; and it was not considered of any consequence to consult me in making the selection, nor to obtain my approval of this or any other act or operation in the commissary's or quartermaster's department.

It must be evident that the having four different individuals at the head within the short space of less than two months, is not the surest means of expediting the boundary-line business. Indeed, at this very time, when we are on the eve of starting on a three-months trip, which, under the most favorable circumstances, cannot but prove an arduous one, it is announced that there is not a sufficiency of several articles to issue the requisite rations, and it will be necessary to send down to the other commissary's depot, (for, under the double-headed system, *two depots* are established,) one hundred and seventy-five miles distant, to obtain the necessary supplies; and this, too, although from the onset it has been known that the articles would be wanted. In justice to the original quartermaster and commissary, I must say that these annoying delays would never have occurred under their arrangements.

As respects the mules, the loss of which is seriously felt at this time, had my requisition on the quartermaster last week been answered,

the animals would have been brought in here, and consequently would now be safe.

With high respect, I remain your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH DEPARTMENT,
Fort Union, N. M., August 3, 1851.

SIR: Your communication of the 25th ultimo, applying for a company of dragoons, as an additional escort to the boundary commission, has been received by Brevet Colonel Sumner, the commanding officer of this department; and I am instructed by him to reply to you that the military instructions of the department will not permit them, even if he felt himself authorized, to increase the escort which has already been assigned to the commission by the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner, &c., &c., Santa Rita del Cobre, N. M.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 16, 1851.

SIR: I hereby require you to surrender immediately all the quartermaster and commissary property now in your hands, belonging to the commission, to Mr. Henry Jacobs, for which I hold myself responsible, and for which I will give my receipt.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

To the ACTING QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY
of the U. S. Boundary Commission.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 16, 1851.

SIR: By virtue of the power vested in me, under my commission from the President of the United States, and approved by the Senate, I am under the necessity of requesting you, as commander of the escort of the United States boundary commission, to take possession of and retain, subject to my order, the commissary and quartermaster property belonging to it at this place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Bvt. Lt. Col. L. S. CRAIG,
Third U. S. Infantry, Commanding Escort U. S. B. C.

CANTONMENT DAWSON, NEW MEXICO,
August 16, 1851.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, received a few moments since, I have the honor to inform you that I, as commander of the escort for the United States boundary commission, object positively to interfere with the commissary and quartermaster's property, in the hands of the acting commissary and quartermaster of the United States boundary commission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. CRAIG,
Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Commanding Escort U. S. B. C.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
Commissioner, Present.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 17, 1851.

SIR: My object in addressing you is to apprize you that between forty and fifty of the mules belonging to the boundary commission were stolen a few hours since by a band of Indians, directly in the face of the men who were herding them, a few miles from this place.

This robbery may prove a disastrous obstacle to the operations of the commission, as we have no means to pursue the Indians, except with the infantry under Colonel Craig.

I lay these facts before you as the commander of the nearest military post, leaving it with you to take such steps as in your judgment the present exigency demands.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Major SHEPHERD,
Third Infantry, Commanding at Doña Ana.

[No. 26.] HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, New Mexico, August 21, 1851.

SIR: Since my despatch No. 24, I have been busily engaged in making preparations for the immediate survey of the river Gila; but as the instruments which Mr. Gray required for making the linear portion of that work have not been furnished by Colonel Graham, who is charged with the distribution of them to the heads of parties, some inconvenience may result therefrom.

Anxious to arrange matters between Mr. Gray and Colonel Graham, so that the former might obtain the instruments he had asked for—that harmony might be restored, and the important work before us be no longer delayed—I requested these gentlemen to prepare plans for carrying it on, which request they assented to; but instead of a plan, Colonel Graham submitted a document, of which the accompanying

(marked A) is a copy, which, it will be seen, is a mere reiteration of his former position. Mr. Gray of course declined assenting to it, and proposed in its stead the paper marked B, which has been shown to Colonel Graham, and rejected by him. I also enclose Mr. Gray's letter, (marked C,) which accompanied his document. The proposition therein contained appears to me unexceptionable in its character.

My determination is still to proceed down the Gila, as soon as a few mules can be procured; and, should any imperfections or delay result in the work from the deficiency of instruments, the responsibility must fall upon the individual withholding them.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

A.

Copy of the paper presented to the commissioner by Colonel Graham, on the 19th day of August, 1851, for his and the surveyor's approval.

The following system is adopted in conducting, on the part of the United States boundary commission, the surveys for defining the said boundary, viz:

Lieutenant Colonel Graham, as head of the scientific corps, will prescribe the system of conducting the said surveys, embracing the forms of the note-books and the system of laying down the topography, which shall be uniform in manner and style throughout the work; and he shall issue such instructions to the heads of parties as shall conduce to a full understanding of the said system, taking care, however, that the lines run shall, in all cases, conform strictly with those which the joint commission of both nations shall have adjudged and decided to be the true line of boundary, under the 5th article of the treaty.

The reorganization of the scientific corps directed by the instructions, of the 23d of October last, to the United States commissioner, shall be immediately perfected in the manner therein directed. So soon as this is done, the parties shall be organized as also therein directed; and they shall be assigned to the various portions of the work, according as those various portions may be directed by the board of joint commissioners to be put under survey. The heads of these parties shall then report to the head of the scientific corps for such written and verbal instructions as he may deem necessary to a full understanding of the duties to be performed by those parties. They shall report their work to him, from time to time, as he may direct; and he shall make report to the United States commissioner, as often as he may desire, of the operations that are going on and their progress; and the said head of the scientific corps shall be held responsible to the said commissioner for the successful prosecution of the scientific departments of the work.

The head of the scientific corps will be charged with the distribution, to the heads of organized surveying parties, of such instruments as he may deem necessary to the performance of their duties.

In case A. B. Gray, esq., should choose to head a surveying party in the field, that party shall be governed, like others, by the foregoing regulations. He shall be consulted as to the organization of his party, and shall be supplied with the necessary instruments for the same.

It shall be the prerogative of the commissioner and the surveyor, as a board, at all times to require and receive such information from the head of the scientific corps, in relation to the field-work, as shall satisfy them that it is accurately and faithfully done, so that they may be enabled to authenticate the maps showing the line agreed on, under the treaty, and the said head of the scientific corps shall, at all times, render to them full information on this point.

B.

Copy of paper submitted by the surveyor, in returning Colonel Graham's paper submitted to the commissioner, somewhat similar, only modified.

The following system will be adopted in conducting, on the part of the United States boundary commission, surveys for defining the said boundary, viz:

Lieutenant Colonel Graham, head of the scientific corps, as understood by our government, may prescribe a system of conducting the said survey, embracing the forms of the note-books and a system of laying down the topography, to be uniform in manner and style throughout the work; and he shall issue instructions to the heads of such parties as the United States commissioner may place under him, all of which shall conduce to a full understanding of the system adopted, taking care, however, that the lines run shall, in all cases, conform strictly with those which the joint commissions of both nations have adjudged and decided to be the true line of boundary, under the 5th article of the treaty.

The reorganization of the scientific corps directed by the instructions of the 23d of October last, to the United States commissioner, and as interpreted by him and the head of the scientific corps, shall be immediately perfected in the manner therein directed. So soon as this is done, a reorganization of parties shall take place, as the commissioner shall prescribe, (taking care to observe the terms of the 5th article of the treaty) and they shall be assigned to the various portions of the work, as the commissioner may direct. The heads of all parties placed under the head of the scientific corps shall receive from him such verbal and written instructions as he may deem necessary to a full understanding of the duties to be performed by those parties. They shall report their work to him from time to time, as he may direct, and he shall make reports to the United States commissioner, as often as he may desire, of the operations that are going on and their progress; and the said head of the scientific corps shall be held responsible to the said commissioner for the successful prosecution of the scientific departments of the work placed under him. The head of the scientific corps will be charged with the distribution, to the heads of organized parties, of such instruments as, under the

circumstances which we are now placed, he shall deem necessary to the performance of their duties.

In case the United States surveyor, commissioned under the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, shall choose to head a surveying party in the field, that party shall be governed, like others, by the foregoing regulations. He shall be consulted as to the organization of that party, and shall be supplied with the necessary instruments for the same. It shall be the prerogative of the commissioner and surveyor, on the part of the United States, as a board, to require and receive such information from the head of the scientific corps, in relation to the field-work, as shall satisfy them that it is accurately and fathfully done, so that they may be enabled to authenticate the maps showing the line agreed on under the treaty; and the said head of the scientific corps shall, at all times, render them full information on this point.

That the surveyor, under the fifth article of the treaty, shall take the direction of the party for the linear surveys of the Gila river, under the above system; and Lieutenant Colonel Graham, principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps, shall issue all instructions to such astronomical party as he may deem necessary to accompany the commissioner. He shall further have charge of all astronomical and surveying parties on the Rio Bravo del Norte, to issue such instructions and such orders as he may deem necessary for carrying out the stipulations of the fifth article of the treaty; it being believed by the American commission that the survey of that river should be prosecuted with all vigor and despatch, and that they shall immediately, on joining the Mexican commission on the Gila river as per agreement, procure their consent for the same.

The whole subject to be modified by any orders from the President of the United States hereafter; or, in the absence of such orders, as shall be judged by the commissioner for the benefit of the public interest.

Under the circumstances existing in the American commission from a difference of opinion relative to the construction to be placed on the instructions of the 23d of October last from the department, the foregoing is deemed necessary to carry out the faith of the government with a foreign commission, and to create a harmonious spirit of co-operation and concert of action on the part of officers of our government, whose commissions emanate from the President.

C.

Copy of a letter from the surveyor to the commissioner, accompanied by a copy of Colonel Graham's paper, and a somewhat similar paper modified, relating to a system for conducting the boundary survey.

SANTA RITA DEL COBRE,
August 19, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I received your note about an hour ago and hasten to reply to it, consistent with due reflection. I return you the programme

of the system to be adopted on the survey of the boundary, as submitted to you by Colonel Graham for our opinion and agreement. I also send a copy of the same with some few alterations in the language, and additions which are consistent with the views expressed yesterday at your office, and such, I am sure, all parties will be satisfied with. I know the Colonel and yourself cannot but say that it is fair and just under existing circumstances, and which cannot be said, now or hereafter, as conflicting with our respective commissions and respective duties to our government.

The unpleasant misunderstanding which has lately existed relative to our positions and duties I hope, by this, may be settled, and that no obstacle may be thrown in the way to prevent the pushing forward the public interest. It cannot be said that I am too exacting. You, as the commissioner, however, must decide; and by your decision, if, in your opinion, it does not conflict with my duties under my commission, will I agree to what I have written.

My entire object is, and always has been, that of a spirit of conciliation and co-operation, based upon a fair construction of my duties.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

A. B. GRAY,
United States Surveyor.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
United States Commissioner.

[No. 27.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, August 25, 1851.

SIR: I have appointed Mr. Henry Jacobs (who has filled the place of assistant commissary to the commission since its organization, and acting commissary since the departure of Mr. G. F. Bartlett to New York) to the place of assistant secretary and clerk to the commission during my absence on the survey of the Gila.

Mr. Jacobs will remain here until the party under Colonel Graham leaves for the survey of the Rio Grande. He will then take up his quarters at El Paso, and continue near the field of operations on the Rio Grande, to attend to the duties which belong to me as paymaster and disbursing agent during my absence.

Should unforeseen circumstances prevent me from returning during the fall, or compel me to go to Washington *via* Panama, I have directed Mr. Jacobs to forward to the department copies of all documents of importance which he may receive connected with the commission, and to keep it informed of the progress of parties.

The vouchers for expenditures during my absence, after being approved by Colonel Graham, the commissary, or the quartermaster, will be forwarded by Mr. Jacobs to the Fifth Auditor, through the Department of the Interior.

I shall leave the following requisitions on the treasury with Mr. Jacobs, to be used by him when required:

One dated August 25, 1851, in favor of Mr. J. W. Magoffin, for	$3,000
One dated August 25, 1851, in favor of Henry Jacobs, for	1,500
One dated August 25, 1851, in favor of Henry Jacobs, for	2,000
Total	6,500

Making altogether six thousand five hundred dollars.

Very little will be required for the commissary's department, as we now have on hand, and paid for, about four months' supply of every article except flour, and have on the way at least six months' additional supply. We have, besides, between ninety and one hundred head of excellent fat cattle, and more than three hundred sheep. As all these have been paid for, the demands for the commissary's department will be very small for twelve months to come.

Our outfit of wagons, mules, horses, and equipments was full and complete for a year to come, but the severe losses we have met with during the past month from robberies by the Indians will require an additional outlay; and I may with great truth add that, unless we have the increased escort for which I have made such earnest and repeated demands, we may at any moment lose all the valuable property that remains, and find our operations suddenly suspended.

I have given Mr. A. B. Gray, at his request, a requisition, dated August 22, 1851, for two thousand dollars, ($2,000) for expenses connected with the linear survey of the Gila; this I have charged to him. When the proper vouchers, with his certificate of approval, are rendered, they will be credited and forwarded to the Fifth Auditor.

The parties under Mr. A. B. Gray, United States surveyor for the linear survey of the Gila, of Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, for the astronomical and topographical portion of the work, and that with myself, will embrace a majority of the commission. The pay of the officers and men belonging to these parties, and all other expenses attendant on the duties referred to, I shall attend to myself, and transmit the vouchers for the same from San Diego.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

[No. 28.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
In Camp at Santa Cruz, Sonora, September 27, 1851.

SIR: I beg leave to call the attention of the department to the following facts connected with the commissary department of this commission, and the individual exercising the duties temporarily as commissary.

The documents already transmitted by me to the department, viz: my requisition on Lieutenant Burnside, commissary and quartermaster, dated August 13, 1851, for ninety days' provisions for the parties about to survey the Gila, and the reply of that officer, declining to issue on my requisition, unless approved by his "commanding officer," will show the position in which I was placed by the assumption of authority exhibited in Lieutenant Burnside's letter. A copy of my letter to Lieutenant B., dated August 16, protesting against his leaving his place to be absent for months, at a moment when his services were of more importance than at any period since the departure of the commission, was also transmitted to the department.

After his departure, Lieutenant Colonel Graham informed me that, having sent Lieutenant Burnside to Washington on special service, he had appointed Lieutenant W. F. Smith, of the topographical engineers, acting quartermaster and commissary. The latter then informed me that there were not provisions enough at the Copper Mines to answer my requisition for the parties about to be sent to the Gila, and that he must send to the depot near El Paso for more.

I then wrote to Lieutenant Smith, acting commissary, urging the immediate departure of our wagons for additional provisions, and expressing "regret at the deficiency of supplies in the commissary department," and that they should have been brought up to the Copper Mines, where the demand existed for them for the Gila parties. This, a proper complaint from me of neglect in the commissary department, was construed by Lieutenant Smith into a personal reprimand; and a letter of a most insulting character was sent me in reply, (see Lieutenant Smith's letter of August 21, a copy of which has been forwarded to the department,) in which he says, "You have not the slightest right to reprove any one to whom you cannot give an order."

The tenor of my letter to him shows that my complaint was against the commissary department, and not against him individually; and I do not now see to whom I could make such a complaint, except to the officer then acting in the capacity of commissary. I therefore replied to Lieut. Smith, that, in consequence of the insult offered to me as United States commissioner, I could no longer recognise him as acting quartermaster and commissary, nor in any capacity whatever in the commission; and that I should take the earliest opportunity to make a statement of the case to the government.

I was compelled subsequently, for the want of any other person through whom I could transact my business with the commissary's and quartermaster's department, to receipt to him for the articles furnished me for the Gila survey.

With this statement of facts and the documents referred to—copies of which have been forwarded to the department—I submit the matter for its consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

[No. 29.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
In Camp at Santa Cruz, Sonora, September 27, 1851.

SIR: In my despatches Nos. 25 and 26 I apprized the department of the great difficulties I had to encounter in getting the parties ready for the survey of the Gila. The first of these was the insufficiency of provisions, the commissary having retained the larger portion at the astronomical observatory near El Paso, where there were less than ten persons belonging to the commission. I was, therefore, compelled either to await the arrival of more from the lower depôt, and break my engagement with General Condé, who was awaiting my arrival near the Gila, or go with twenty days' provisions only. Believing that the requisite quantity might be received at the Copper Mines in a week or ten days, I decided on the latter course, and left orders for them to be sent to me as soon as they arrived. The other obstacles were the loss of a large number of our animals, and the refusal of Colonel Graham to furnish Mr. Gray with the surveying instruments required by him.

In addition to these difficulties, Colonel Craig, commander of the escort, was absent on an expedition against the Indians, who had stolen our animals, assisted by Captain Buford of the dragoons, who promptly came to our rescue with his company as soon as I apprized Major Shepherd, the commanding officer at Doña Ana, of our losses. The day after this party left, the Indians made another incursion, and succeeded in driving off every animal, both mule and horse, belonging to Colonel Craig's command, save two mules. Among these were the best horses of that officer. They also took eighteen mules belonging to Captain Buford, which he had used to transport the provisions and baggage of his company to the Copper Mines. This daring act was committed in broad day, within half a mile of our camp and the garrison. A report was also brought us that twenty-two head of cattle, belonging to Mr. Hay, who was engaged in digging gold about four miles off, were stolen at the same time. Our camp was thrown into great consternation by this news, as it was furthermore reported that all the cattle belonging to the commission were also run off; but this latter proved untrue, as all our cattle were driven in soon after. At this juncture, as Colonel Craig was absent with as many men as he could equip and mount, some fifteen or twenty persons attached to the commission, including Lieutenants Whipple and Smith, set off in pursuit. At the place where Mr. Hay was at work they were joined by him with five or six men, and after a pursuit of some thirty miles, they came in sight of the Indians just at dark. The Indians, as soon as they knew that they were discovered, leaped from their animals and sought the woods, leaving a mule and a horse, which were secured, also the cattle belonging to Mr. Hay, referred to, which were driven back. Those with the stolen mules had two hours the start of the party in pursuit, and could not be overtaken.

In consequence of this loss, Lieutenant Green, of the escort, informed me that it would be impossible for Colonel Craig to furnish the escort required for the protection of the Gila party, as he was deprived of all means to transport their provisions and camp equipage, even though the men should walk. After the return of Colonel Craig, who might

be absent two weeks, it would be necessary for Lieutenant Green to go to the towns on the Rio Grande to purchase a new outfit of mules and horses. In this state of things, it was evident that if I waited for the escort I must delay my departure at least a month, thereby deranging the plans of the Mexican commission, and retarding our own work to so late a period that it might be impossible to complete the survey of the Gila before winter set in.

In the midst of all these difficulties, I determined to push forward with the work, and accordingly left the Copper Mines, (*i. e.* Santa Rita del Cobre,) on the 27th of August, accompanied by Mr. Gray with his party for the linear survey of the Gila, and Lieutenant Whipple and his assistants for the astronomical and topographical portion of that work. The programme of these parties has already been transmitted to the department. The number of persons, including those with me, the engineers, assistants, sub-assistants, mechanics, laborers, and herdsmen, amounts to about fifty-four.

I have to state that Lieutenant Colonel Graham accompanied us, agreeable to his intention made known to me in his letter of the 15th of August, "that he should visit General Condé at his camp, to pay his respects to him and his friend Mr. Salazar," and "unofficially acquaint these gentlemen with the internal organization which the honorable Secretary of the Interior, by authority of the President of the United States, had thought proper to prescribe for the scientific corps on our side, and also of the ample supply of instruments of the best kind, both astronomical and surveying, which he had prepared and brought here by their authority," &c.

It did not seem to me necessary for the "principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps of the United States commission" to make a visit of courtesy to General Condé for the purpose above stated, for, at the least calculation, it would require two weeks to perform the journey and return. In the mean time, the party intended for duty elsewhere, under him, would remain idle. I therefore addressed a letter to Colonel Graham, on the 23d of August, requesting him to organize a party for the survey of the Rio Grande, to perform the duties necessary for the linear survey as well as for the astronomical and topographical portion of the work. I urged upon Colonel Graham the necessity of commencing that work *at once*, as the season most propitious for field work was now far advanced. Notwithstanding this, Colonel Graham accompanied me, and now, after a lapse of thirty-one days from the Copper Mines, and seventeen since his interview with General Condé and Mr. Salazar, he is still absent from his field of duty, having seen fit to come to this place, instead of returning from the camp of General Condé directly to the Copper Mines, (Santa Rita.) From this place it will take him two weeks to reach his party at the Copper Mines, making a loss of six weeks in an unnecessary visit to the Mexican commission. This, with the previous delays on his part, will consume more than a year between the day of his appointment and that of his commencing work in the field. I regret to speak of an accomplished and distinguished officer in this manner, or to add to the complaints already made; but as the government holds me responsible for the performance of the important work before me, it is but doing justice to myself to

make known the causes of the delays which have taken and continue to take place.

After leaving the Copper Mines, we went due south to Ojo de Vaca,* when we struck out across the desert or unexplored region, taking, as nearly as possible, a westerly course. After a march of five days, we reached the spot where we were to meet General Condé and the Mexican commission; here I found a note, stating that in consequence of the diminution of water, General C. feared there would be an insufficiency for us both when all our mules and cattle arrived, and in consequence he had proceeded further westward. He also stated that he would encamp wherever he found sufficient water, and there await our coming. We overtook the General and the Mexican commission about twenty miles east of the San Pedro river and near the western termination of the boundary line, which extends three degrees west from latitude 32° 22′. The final arrangements for the Gila surveys were here completed, and the Mexican commissioner also agreed to co-operate with Colonel Graham in the survey of the Rio Grande, as ordered by me, by sending Mr. Salazar, surveyor and chief astronomer of that commission, there.

At this place I introduced Lieutenant Colonel Graham officially to General Condé and the several officers of the Mexican commission as "principal astronomer and head of the scientific corps of the United States boundary commission." At the first meeting of the joint commission, at the particular request of Colonel Graham, I read all that portion of the instructions of the Department of the Interior of the 23d October last which relates to that officer and his position in the commission. It was my desire to be saved the mortification of a refusal from the Mexican commission to receive Lieutenant Colonel Graham in the capacity that he insisted upon, claiming as he did the right to a séat at the board of the joint commission. General Condé, the Mexican commissioner, had told me at the first meeting of the joint commission at El Paso, in December last, that he acknowledged the right of no one to a seat at the board of the joint commission except the officers named in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. That with regard to the chief astronomer, an officer not recognised in the treaty, he should be most happy to consult with him when occasion required; in which case that officer would be invited to attend the meetings by a resolution of the board. Such an event occurred twice during the winter, when Lieutenant Whipple, then acting as chief astronomer, was invited to be present.

Before the arrival of Colonel Graham at the Copper Mines, in fact before the instructions of the department of the 23d October reached me, it was currently reported at El Paso, where Colonel Graham then was, that he was to have a seat at the board of the joint commission; and I may add, that all the instructions to me relating to that gentleman were promulgated publicly prior to the despatch from the department reaching me. Being thus spoken of, they doubtless reached the ears of the Mexican commissioner; for at a meeting of the joint commission at the Copper Mines, on the arrival of Mr. Gray, General Condé

* See maps of Colonel Cooke and Major Emory.

again stated, in the most explicit terms, that he could not consent to the admission of any person to the meetings of the joint commission, except those authorized in the treaty.

On the arrival of Colonel Graham, when discussing the instructions referred to, he insisted on his right to a seat in the board with the joint commission. I told him that it was impossible, as the 5th article of the treaty acknowledged but the commissioner and surveyor. I told him, furthermore, that General Condé had stated at the meetings of the joint commission, that he would, under *no circumstances*, acknowledge the right of any other individual to a seat in that board, unless by resolution, should an occasion occur where the board desired an opinion or advice on any matter before them. Notwithstanding all this was duly made known to Colonel Graham, he persisted in having the subject brought before the joint commission.

On reading that portion of the instructions of the 23d October, wherein it is stated that Lieutenant Colonel Graham "will meet with the joint commission of the two governments," &c., General Condé stated he could receive no instructions from the United States in regard to the joint commission, and would acknowledge the claim of *no one* to attend the meetings, excepting the commissioner and surveyor, who were the only officers named in the 5th article of the treaty, and consequently the only ones recognised by him. That as an officer of distinction, and a gentleman of high scientific acquirements, he would be most happy to meet Colonel Graham and consult with him, should occasion require, in carrying out the resolutions of the joint commission.

General Condé, at this camp, stated that he was nearly out of provisions, and that before going to the Gila he should be compelled to go to the nearest Mexican settlement to procure them; and as Santa Cruz was the nearest, he should proceed there forthwith. I was in the same predicament, having, as before stated, been furnished with provisions but for fifteen days, (except live cattle, which we had for ninety days,) and there was no alternative but to accompany him for the same object. One day's march brought us to the Rio San Pedro.

Being the first party of which we have knowledge, which has crossed the unknown region lying east of the San Pedro, and south of the Gila, I will here take occasion to say that we made the journey in twelve days: three of these we stopped, making but nine travelling days; and I should add that two of these were journeys of but twelve miles each day, in consequence of heavy rains. I am now enabled to state, with great satisfaction, *that the direct route travelled by the commission, nearly west from Ojo de Vaca, is a route far more practicable for a road or railway than that known as Cooke's road; that the distance from water to water is less; that the hills and mountains to be crossed are infinitely less in height and easier to pass; and, lastly, that there is a saving in the distance, between this route and Cooke's, of more than one hundred miles.* I say this with confidence, having twice been over Colonel Cooke's road, nearly to the San Pedro.

I will furthermore observe, that I have no doubt a practicable route may be found *entirely north of the line of* 32° 22′ *north latitude.* I ascertained by observation that several of our camps were north of this parallel; and, when we diverged south, it was for the purpose of get-

ting easily across a mountain range, and hastening our march westward. To show the practicability of our route for wagons, I will state that Lieutenant Whipple had one wagon, Mr. Gray and myself another, and Colonel Graham three, making five in all, which came through without difficulty.

Leaving Mr. Gray and Lieutenant Whipple encamped with their parties on the banks of the San Pedro, I started for Santa Cruz with a party of five persons and attendants, taking also with me the captive girl Inez Gonzales, whom I had brought with me from the Copper Mines. The family of this girl resided in Santa Cruz, and it was a singular circumstance that I was obliged to seek this place, together with General Condé, in order to obtain a supply of provisions.

General Condé, the morning after our arrival at the San Pedro, called to say that he should leave immediately for Santa Cruz; that it was but a short distance, and that he would sleep there that night. I left in the afternoon, and followed his wagon-trail, as there was no road. For twenty-five miles our course was south, which I believed was right. The second day the trail turned short to the west, and then northwest. I continued to follow it for eight or ten miles, expecting every moment that it would resume a southerly direction. Finding it continue northwest, I halted my party, telling them that the course we were following would certainly take us to Tucson; at least a hundred miles out of the way, while Santa Cruz lay due south. We accordingly turned south once more, when I directed my course along an open valley to the west of a range of mountains, where there seemed to be a passage through. Two days' journey brought us here; but on setting out the following day, it was found to be impassable. I then sent Mr. Thurber out with two others to seek the town of which I was in search, and send me assistance, being nearly out of provisions. Colonel Graham with his party overtook me the second day after, having followed my trail. From his small supply of provisions, part of which he obtained at our camp on the San Pedro, and which he divided with my party, we had half the usual allowance of flour and meat for six days. The remainder of our subsistence was *purslain*, which we boiled, and found to be a palatable food. After an absence of three days, Mr. Thurber returned, unable to find Santa Cruz, which he himself believed near, but was separated by a range of mountains. I now retraced my steps to within a day's march of our parties on the San Pedro, and sent there for some sheep, which gave us a plentiful supply of food once more, excepting flour.

While the messenger was absent a courier arrived in camp, sent by General Condé from Santa Cruz, informing me that after eight days wandering he had reached that place; that he and his party had suffered much for the want of food, having subsisted for five days on unripe peaches and the bean of the mezquite tree. We now set out again, and a day-and-a-half's journey brought us in safety to the place we had been seeking. It appeared that the course I originally took was correct, but being led eight or ten miles west, and then turning south, brought me to a spot closely hemmed in between two mountains, which was impassable and on the wrong side of the mountains. The

spot where we were detained proved to be within twelve miles of Santa Cruz.

At this place I had the happiness to deliver Inez Gonzales, rescued by the commission from the men who had purchased her from the Indians, to her parents, on the anniversary of her capture. It is unnecessary for me to speak of the joy manifested on this occasion, or of the gratitude of her parents for the unexpected restoration of their daughter, of whose rescue they had only been advised a few days before by General Condé. I am informed that it is very rarely the case that boys are ever released from their captivity by the Indians, and females never; that the latter, being forced to marry, have families, and have no desire afterwards to return.

The delay which has taken place by my being compelled to come here for provisions to make up what were not furnished me on leaving the Copper Mines, and the continued refusal of Colonel Graham to furnish Mr. Gray, United States surveyor, the few instruments required by him, compelled me to change somewhat the plan of operations agreed upon by the joint commission. This was necessary in order to accomplish our work on the Gila before the winter set in. On making known the serious obstacle placed in my way by this extraordinary refusal of Colonel Graham to furnish Mr. Gray with instruments, he placed at my disposal such as he could spare from his limited supply, without which it would have been impossible to have carried on the linear survey. I enclose Mr. Gray's late application for the instruments required by him, and Colonel Graham's reply refusing to supply them.

In speaking of the unfortunate difference of opinion between Colonel Graham and Mr. Gray, I cannot forbear protesting in the strongest terms of the continued refusal of the former to furnish the latter with instruments. Like other portions of the instructions of the department of the 23d October last to me, I conscientiously think that the principal astronomer has entirely mistaken their meaning. They are perfectly clear to me, and should be carried out as *I* interpret them, not as Colonel Graham has chosen to. That officer is "charged with the distribution [of the instruments] to the assistants and surveyors, as he may deem necessary for the performance of their duties, they being accountable to him for the same." There is nothing in the above which leaves it optional with Colonel Graham to *give* or *withhold* all instruments, as he chooses; and his positive refusal in this case carries the inference with it, that for the performance of the duties of Mr. Gray, in the linear survey of the Gila, he did not deem any instruments necessary, or that he was determined to prevent the survey being made.

When a large sum was placed at the disposal of the principal astronomer, at his request, for the purchase of instruments, and as many months were spent by him in procuring them, on the plea that they were absolutely necessary for the survey, and when it is known that they were purchased for the very work we are now engaged upon, it appears to me that the position assumed by this officer, who is merely "charged with their distribution to the surveyors," &c., and they made

"responsible to him for the same," is one highly reprehensible, and deserving of a severe reprimand.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

[No. 30.] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Ures, Sonora, Mexico, October 6, 1851.

SIR: In my despatch No. — I apprized the department that Mr. Gray had objected to the initial point on the Rio Grande, as fixed by the joint commission, and that I had advised the Mexican commissioner of the same. I considered even that notice to the department premature, believing that Mr. Gray should first present his objections to the joint commission, or at least that the subject should be brought before it; but as Mr. Gray had determined to send a copy to the department, I could do no less than to allude to it, as stated.

The survey of the line which was going on so actively under the direction of Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, conjointly with Mr. Salazar, on the part of the Mexican commission, and which had then been traced from seventy-five to one hundred miles, was suspended in consequence of the withdrawal of Lieutenant Whipple by Colonel Graham from the work—Lieutenant Whipple having been ordered to report himself in person at Frontera, near El Paso, on the — day of June. As there was no one left to continue the work, and as the country over which the line was then running was destitute of water and grass, the party removed some ten or fifteen miles north, and encamped on the river Mimbres. On the — July, finding that Lieutenant Whipple did not return, nor Colonel Graham, the principal astronomer, arrive; and learning, moreover, that the party, in its state of inactivity, was suffering from sickness and disorganization, and had lost eleven of its mules, I ordered it up to the Copper Mines, where the sick could be provided for, and the animals protected. On the 2d of August Lieutenant Whipple and Colonel Graham arrived. As the Mexican commission had continued on with its survey of the line, I did not deem it proper to order Lieutenant Whipple to resume his work. Such is the history of the suspension of the survey of the line on our part—a course which, as I stated to the department in my letter of July —, (accompanying the protest of General Condé,) I deeply regretted.

The first meeting of the joint commission held after Mr. Gray had presented to me his objections relative to the initial point, took place near the San Pedro river, where I joined the Mexican commission on the 6th of September. Mr. Gray then stated that he believed the point was not correctly fixed, but did not present in writing, or state verbally, his objections, observing that it had been referred to the government for its decision, and that he would abide the result.

General Condé stated that the point having been agreed upon

and marked by the joint commission, conformably to the treaty, he should not consent to any change, excepting by the orders of the two nations; that he had continued the surveys to the western extremity of the line, which, from latitude 32° 22′ north, runs west 3°; that he should connect this point with the Gila, when the duties of the Mexican commission on the boundary connecting the Rio Grande and Gila would be completed. This would require the labor of Mr. Salazar, chief astronomer and surveyor, but a week or two; when that gentleman would retrace the line, and co-operate with Lieutenant Colonel Graham in his survey of the Rio Grande.

General Condé, with the engineers of the Mexican commission, and Mr. Gray, with Lieutenant Whipple, on the part of the United States, are now engaged in the survey of the Gila, on which river I shall join them as soon as I can procure the necessary provisions and mules.

As Mr. Gray has himself forwarded to the department a copy of his letter to me, stating his objections to the initial point as established, I do not send one. It is my intention, as before stated, as soon as I can obtain the necessary maps and books of reference, to reply to Mr. Gray's objections, when I shall be able satisfactorily to show their fallacy, prove that the line as agreed upon by the joint commission is correct, and should be maintained.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

NOTE.—My letter-book and papers being left with my baggage on the Gila, I am unable to insert the dates referred to. J. R. B.

[No. 31.] URES, STATE OF SONORA, MEXICO,
November 12, 1851.

SIR: I arrived at this place on the 13th of October, for the purpose of procuring provisions for the surveying parties on the Rio Gila, the commissary at the Copper Mines not having furnished the requisite quantity. I was unfortunately taken sick of a fever a few days before my arrival here, and since that time have been confined to my bed, although, I am happy to say, I am now convalescent. For the funds necessary to purchase the provisions required, I sent Dr. Thos. H. Webb, secretary of the commission, to Guaymas to negotiate a draft with the American consul, Juan A. Robinson, esq. I have just heard from Mr. Robinson, who can only negotiate one draft of one thousand dollars, and for this he requires a draft in the usual form instead of a requisition, not being able to use a requisition among foreign merchants. I have accordingly made a draft on you in the form required by him, for $1,000, in triplicate, which, under the circumstances, I respectfully ask may be duly honored.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

[No. 33.*] MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Mazatlan, Mexico, January 10, 1852.

SIR: My last despatch was sent from Ures, in Sonora, where I was detained by illness. I am happy to say that I had so far recovered as to be able to leave that place on the 29th of December for Guaymas, the nearest point on the coast.

My physicians at Ures, after consultation, as early as November, decided that it would not be proper for me to attempt the overland journey to the Gila, and thence to San Diego, at this inclement season, after so long an illness, and which had left me in such an extreme state of prostration. The party that accompanied me therefore left; and, under the direction of Dr. T. H. Webb, secretary of the commission, hastened to rejoin the surveying parties on the Gila. I remained with a single attendant, and was taken into the family of Dr. Campbell, an American physician, for twenty years a resident in Sonora, from whom I received the kindest and most attentive treatment. I cannot refrain, also, to speak of the kindness extended to me by Governor Cubillas, as well as by the ex-governor, Señor Don José de Aguilar, to both of whom I shall ever feel under the deepest obligation.

I am now on my way to San Diego, and intend taking the first steamer for California. I hope to arrive there as soon as the surveying parties. Before leaving the Copper Mines, I arranged with many who were attached to these parties that they should be discharged at San Diego. This will give me an opportunity to reduce the commission very considerably, without any detriment to the work yet to be done which work will now be confined to the survey of the Rio Grande.

In my despatch No. 29, from Santa Cruz, it will be remembered that I made mention of General Condé's visit to that place for the purpose of procuring provisions. Soon after I left, a fever broke out, which attacked the General and upwards of fifty of his men; six of the latter died. There being no physician in the place, the General, after five or six weeks' confinement, was removed to Arispe, three days' journey distant. The fatigue consequent on his removal aggravated, or, rather, renewed the disease, and, after suffering till the 19th of December, he died. General Garcia Condé was 47 years of age; had served as an officer in the army of his country; as an engineer in many important works; was Secretary of War in 184–; and for several years latterly was a member of the Senate of the Mexican republic from the State of Sonora, which place he held at the time of his decease.

General Carrasco, commander of the army of the frontier, of whom I spoke in the account of my previous visit to Sonora in May last, died suddenly, during the past summer, of cholera. The plans he had arranged for an extensive campaign against the Apache Indians on the Gila have not been carried out, his successor, General Blanco, not having yet arrived from the capital. Some skirmishes, of little moment, have taken place between small parties of the Mexican troops and the

* This despatch should doubtless be numbered 32, as none of that number has been received, and, from the language of this despatch, No. 31 seems to have been the one which immediately preceded it.

Apaches, in which some fifty or sixty of the latter have been killed or made prisoners.

I made a requisition on the department for $1,500, in favor of John P. Brodie, of Hermosillo, Sonora, on the 5th instant, to repay moneys loaned me by Governors Cubillas and Aguilar to purchase provisions and mules, which requisition I request may be honored. In November I also drew a *draft* on the department for $1,000, in favor of Thos. H. Webb, secretary, an explanation of which I sent at the same time.

With high respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

[No. 84.]

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
San Diego, California, February 16, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to report my safe arrival at this place on the 9th instant, entirely recovered in health.

Mr. A. B. Gray and Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, who had been charged with the survey of the river Gila, with their respective parties, arrived here on the 10th of January, having completed the survey of that river to a point about sixty miles above its junction with the Colorado. At that point they were compelled to suspend their labors in consequence of a want of provisions, having barely sufficient to take them, with rapid marches, to the nearest settlement. These gentlemen inform me that they could have completed the survey in ten days but for this, and they deeply regret that circumstances entirely beyond their control prevented the consummation of the work.

On the arrival of the gentlemen referred to, at San Diego, they severally addressed the department, giving full particulars of their journeys and of their labors in the survey of the Gila. To their communications I beg leave to refer the department. They are now engaged in preparing maps, showing the manner in which the work has been performed. These will be forwarded to the department by the next mail.

As regards the movements of the party sent forward under the charge of Dr. Webb, he advises me as follows, viz:

"SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, *February* 14, 1852.

"SIR: I have the honor to announce that I arrived here with the little party under my direction on the 11th instant, all in good health and spirits, notwithstanding we had to encounter numerous difficulties, undergo some hardships, endure many privations—to be exposed to the hostile attacks and depredations of Indians, and subjected to the loss of most of our animals and much of our clothing, &c., and were necessarily placed on short allowance—compelled to walk a large portion of the distance, and be our own escort and night-guard.

"The mail closes so very soon that it is impossible for me to render, in detail, a report of the trip at this time. I can only state, in brief, that the party consisted of twelve individuals and twenty-seven riding and pack-mules.

"The animals, which were mostly feeble at the outset, and consequently not suited for such a journey, soon gave convincing proofs that they could not hold out, and daily, after leaving the Pimos villages, became reduced in number—sinking under the combined influence of excessive heat, deficiency of grazing, and destitution of water. Of the twenty-seven, but three were in a suitable condition to be brought in; five more I left at Williams's rancho, about fifty miles distant, to recruit, and the remainder sank under their loads at various places on the desert, and were necessarily abandoned to their fate, which was either to fall into the hands of roving Indians, who, like so many hungry vultures, were constantly hovering around, anxiously awaiting an opportunity to avail themselves of any accident or misfortune that might occur, whereby they could gain possession of any of our property; or, should they elude the Indians, their fate most inevitably was, in their enfeebled state, to become an easy prey to the hungry wolves, which in great numbers were constantly prowling about, making night hideous by their howlings; and not unfrequently, so impatient were they to seize upon the poor animals, that they could be seen skulking close to our camp in broad daylight.

"The loss of pack-mules of course occasioned a sacrifice of much other property, as we had no relief-mules with us. Most of our cooking utensils we dropped, from time to time, at various places on the route. We also had to *cache* all of our camp-stools and other furniture, some of our bedding, much clothing, books, paper, &c. Eventually we were compelled to abandon our tents, so that, rain or shine, wet or dry, we had to stop at the end of our day's journey in the open air without any means of protection by day from the scorching heat of the sun; and at night we stretched out upon the ground, unsheltered from the inclemency of the weather, and the cold, searching blasts and chilly atmosphere; though at mid-day the dry, brain-burning heat was almost too much to bear. Soon after sunset an icy feeling, nearly as intolerable, would pervade us; the variations between night and day often amounting to sixty and seventy degrees of temperature.

"Twelve days of the journey I walked, having relinquished my riding-animal for pack-mule purposes before we reached the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers; subsequently others followed the example, until, at length, but two retained possession of animals.

"We had no escort, and therefore, after walking all day, we were obliged to take our turns in standing guard at night. Our provisions became so diminished in quantity as to compel me to put the whole party on short allowance. We lived principally on meat, mush and mutton, without any vegetables. But one sheep (long, lank, raw-boned animals) was allowed to twelve men for four days, and even then our last meat was consumed a week before our arrival; and we were forced to deprive ourselves of a portion of our mush to furnish food to our animals, owing to the entire absence, for several days on our route, of all grass, shrubs and trees.

"Much is said by travellers respecting the desert of Sahara; but, in barrenness of verdure, destitution of water, tremendous storms of sand, &c., &c., it is doubtful if any tract of ground can surpass the jornada which we crossed. Indeed much of this country, that by those residing at a distance is imagined to be a perfect paradise, is a sterile waste, utterly worthless for any purpose other than to constitute a barrier or natural line of demarcation between two neighboring nations.

"Notwithstanding our many perils, privations, and sufferings—mostly attributable, when traced to the true source, to our imperfect outfit at the Copper Mines—from the negligence, wilfulness, or some other unjustifiable cause on the part of those whose duty it was to attend to the business; notwithstanding the many additional obstacles thrown in the way; notwithstanding the continued succession of disappointments which we encountered in numerous shapes, and of varied hue, where the doing or neglecting to do depended upon the will of man, thanks to the protecting care of a divine and overruling Providence, we escaped unharmed from the many dangers with which we were surrounded and the difficulties in which we were involved, and have brought in our little party in the enjoyment, as already observed, of good health and excellent spirits.

"I remain, sir, very respectfully, yours,

"THOS. H. WEBB,

"*Secretary to Boundary Commission.*

"Hon. J. R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner, &c.*"

It is necessary that our remaining animals should have time to recover from their fatiguing journey before they set out on their return march. They are now placed, for this purpose, at a rancho about thirty miles from here, where there is good feed. In the mean time I shall proceed to San Francisco, to purchase such outfit and provisions as will be necessary for the surveying parties. Additional mules and horses must also be procured from the ranchos in the neighborhood. I hope to have all in readiness to take our departure during the first week in March for the mouth of the Gila. After completing the sixty miles yet to be surveyed of that river, the parties will proceed with all possible expedition to El Paso.

Although the entire boundary along the Gila was not completed, it is a source of peculiar satisfaction to me that we have accomplished so much. It is more than the most sanguine in the commission expected to perform in so short a space of time, surrounded as the operating parties were with so many serious difficulties. To cross a wilderness, such as it may with truth be called, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean, a distance of more than seven hundred miles, would, at any time, be a labor of difficulty. But when this whole line is through a desolate region; with a scanty supply of grass for the animals; with large tracts destitute of water; with no means of supplying ourselves with provisions; and, furthermore, when we are surrounded nearly the whole distance by hostile Indians, the work is one for the near completion of which we cannot but be thankful. All have come through in good health, and with the loss of but one man, Thomas Harper, an attendant on instruments in Lieutenant Whipple's party,

who was unfortunately drowned whilst bathing in the river Colorado. The amount of public property lost or necessarily abandoned in the journey is not large, and can easily be replaced in this country.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Commissioner.*

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, October 10, 1850.

SIR: In reference to the letter from the Hon. Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, I have the honor to report that I do not think it would be proper to interfere with Brevet Major Emory's present position and duties, and that, as a better arrangement, it is recommended to send Brevet Lieut. Col. Graham to relieve Brevet Lieut. Col. McClellan.

But allow me to say that it will be extremely difficult for any officer to be of much service, if reports are correct of present arrangements of the commissioner, of numbers and baggage in the field.

That part of the boundary under immediate attention is where the southern boundary of New Mexico intersects the Rio Grande north of the town called El Paso; thence westwardly, along the southern boundary of New Mexico, to its western termination; thence northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila, or, if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to a point on said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same.

The commission having agreed upon the point on the Rio Grande intersected by the southern boundary of New Mexico, and the point which forms the western termination of that boundary, the engineer has to determine these points geographically, and to survey and mark out the intermediate line. He has then to survey his due-north line, in order to establish the connexion with the branch of the Gila, which will probably require a previous reconnaissance of that supposed branch. For these purposes, exclusive of other considerations which may be involved in the necessity of an escort, it appears to me that one engineer in charge of the scientific operations, with about six subordinate assistants, and about thirty men as laborers and mechanics, are all that the service will require, or that can be usefully employed.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Major General W. SCOTT,
General in Chief Commanding U. S. A., Washington.

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Magoffin's Rancho, near El Paso, Texas, February 9, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, on the 6th inst., Mr. Geo. F. Bartlett received a letter from the commissioner, brought by a party

of Mexican traders, dated at Ures, in the State of Sonora, November 30, 1851.

From this letter I learn that the commissioner has been very ill with a slow fever. He was taken ill soon after leaving Santa Cruz, and had been confined to his cot for two months; also a majority of the members of our commission and a large number of the Mexican commission had been ill with the fever, and, in consequence, the work had been suspended on the Rio Gila.

At the time of writing, Mr. Bartlett was convalescing, and intended, as soon as able to travel, to go to the coast, his physicians having recommended sea-air. The members of the commission were mostly recovered, and are probably now again in the field.

The commissioner represents the country as very unhealthy. All foreigners are attacked with the fever.

From Mr. Salazar, the Mexican surveyor, I learn that his commission has sustained a severe loss, General Pedro Garcia Condé, the commissioner, having fallen a victim to the fever. He expired at Arispe.

Mr. Radziminski arrived at this place, on the 27th ultimo, with despatches from the department for the commissioner.

Since the receipt of intelligence from the commissioner, I have been endeavoring to obtain the services of a trusty Mexican courier, in order to forward to Mr. Bartlett copies of the despatches. I shall probably be enabled to send them in a couple of days.

Major Emory is actively engaged in the discharge of his duties here. He has two parties in the field—one under Lieutenant Michler, who starts from Eagle Pass for the survey of the Rio Grande down from that point, and one under Mr. Maritz Hippel, who starts from this place and runs down the river to Lieutenant Michler's line.

Major Emory has also an astronomical observatory at Frontera, (his present quarters,) and one at San Elizario.

As disbursing agent for the commissioner, during his absence from this point, I have experienced much difficulty for want of money; and although, up to the present time, the work has not been seriously retarded on this account, I am fearful that such will be the case soon, unless some provision is made. The requisitions left with me by the commissioner I have expended, and am now entirely without funds to meet the demands upon the commission.

The vouchers for the last quarter I am unable to forward at present, as they require the commissioner's approval before sending to the Fifth Auditor.

Information has been received at this place that the mail carriers from San Antonio, that should have arrived here on the 20th ultimo, have all been murdered by the Indians, and the mail lost.

I have the honor to remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

HENRY JACOBS,

Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner U. S. B. C.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO DEL NORTE,
November 16, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that the surveys of the Gila and Rio Grande are now progressing satisfactorily, by parties organized and acting under my direction, and I have now reason to hope the survey of this whole boundary line will be completed by the end of the year 1852.

The length of the Rio Grande portion of the line is estimated by those best acquainted with the sinuosities of the river at from eighteen hundred to two thousand miles.

The line across from the Rio Grande to the Gila can be run and marked, in my opinion, by three or four months' work the ensuing spring and summer.

The officers of topographical engineers attached to my command on this duty, are: 1st Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, 2d Lieutenant Wm. F. Smith. Lieutenant Whipple is now engaged upon the survey of the Gila, and Lieutenant Smith is to co-operate with me in the astronomical work on the Rio Grande.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
Major Top. Eng., Bvt. Lieut. Col.

Col. J. J. ABERT,
Chief Top. Engineers, Washington.

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Santa Rita del Cobre, New Mexico, October 10, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you documents of the commissioner, embracing his correspondence up to the 27th August last.

The commissioner, United States surveyor, and Lieutenant Colonel Graham, left this place with their parties on that date, to join the Mexican commissioner upon the Rio Gila.

Colonel Graham left with the intention of returning to this place in ten or fifteen days; he has now been gone forty-five days, and nothing has been heard from him. Colonel Craig sent out a party of fifteen in search of him; they returned without accomplishing their object.

It is supposed that Colonel Graham has gone on with the two commissioners and the surveyors to the mouth of the Rio San Pedro.

The Indians have assumed a very hostile attitude, and we find our escort altogether insufficient to protect our animals from their depredations.

Preparations are now going on to remove the depôt of the commission from this place to Frontera, six miles north of Paso del Norte.

I have the honor to remain, with high regard, your obedient servant

HENRY JACOBS,
Asst. Secretary to the Commissioner, U. S. B. C.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO,
January 22, 1852.

SIR: Enclosed is the copy of an order given by me to Lieutenant Tillinghast, instructing him to draw on the department for ($3,000) three thousand dollars.

The necessity for this is explained in my letter of the 8th January, and previous ones.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major, &c.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO,
January 22, 1852.

SIR: You are authorized and instructed to draw upon the Secretary of the Interior for three thousand dollars, to be applied as follows; taking for each item the usual vouchers:

1st. The payment of Mr. Hubbel for lumber	$173 00
2d. The payment of Mr. Hoppin for 100 fanegas corn	350 00
3d. The payment of Mr. McGoffin's bill for transportation	550 00
4th. Hire of laborers by Lieut. Smith in erecting observatory,	26 50
5th. The sum paid by my order to the herder Juan	25 00
6th. To be advanced to Mr. Edw. Ingraham on his receipt for the expedition west	1,000 00

The balance to be held by you and paid out on my orders.

Mr. Ingraham will make his disbursements under my orders; and if you choose to do it, to save him the necessity of opening an account with the treasury, he can make the disbursements in your name and exchange with you when he returns the vouchers for his receipts.

The condition of the finances of this commission precludes the possibility of receiving money here in any reasonable time sufficient to pay ten per cent. on the debts of this commission; and although a matter of sincere regret, I feel compelled, under the circumstances, to take the course which I now do in confining payments to such expenditures as are absolutely necessary to keep the work from stopping and falling into a state of disorganization.

Mr. James McGoffin, now absent, kindly offered to cash the draft for the above amount, and informed me he had instructed his agent to do so.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major U. S. Army, &c., &c., &c.

Lieut. O. H. TILLINGHAST,
Boundary Commission.

P. S.—If it is not convenient for Mr. McGoffin's agent to give the thousand dollars in cash, a letter of credit to Mr. Ingraham for five hundred dollars of the amount might answer the purpose.

W. H. E.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO,
January 22, 1852.

SIR: The individual responsibility which necessarily falls upon every assistant on surveys of magnitude, is such that it has become a fixed principle in surveying, that no service is available in an assistant unless it be a *willing service.* The principle is specially applicable to this survey, where so many difficulties and dangers and inconveniences of every kind surround the operator in the field, and where the distance is so great as to be out of reach of the strong arm of the government. I therefore, as a power necessary to keep the work in the activity I have given it, and to sustain my authority, request that I shall have the power of removing at once unwilling or incompetent assistants. If the person be an officer of the army, I consider that I have now the power of granting him leave to return to his regiment or corps; but if wrong in this, I respectfully request to be instructed, at as early a period as practicable.

The power of removing and changing the civil assistants, I could, no doubt, obtain after an interview with the commissioner, as your instructions direct him to confer with me on that subject; but an interview with the commissioner, at any time within the next six months, is very improbable, though I shall make every attempt to have one.

I request, as a matter of simple justice to the officers on duty with the escort, that they be placed, in all respects as regards allowance for personal expenses, on the same footing as other officers attached to this commission.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major U. S. Army, &c., &c., &c.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

CIMALANKE SPRINGS, MEXICO,
January 30, 1852.

SIR: I reached this place on my way west to have an interview with the commissioner and for other purposes, where I received by express the enclosed communication (No. 1) from Charles Radziminski, esq., principal assistant surveyor and bearer of despatches from Washington.

Seeing the principal object of my expedition likely to end in nothing, I have concluded to turn back and resume the immediate charge of the work, and send forward Mr. Edward Ingraham for the purposes stated in the letter to him, and to Lieutenant Whipple, corps of topographical engineers, copies of which (marked 2 and 3) are herewith sent.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Bvevet Major U. S. Army, &c., &c., &c.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

[No. 1.] DOÑA ANA, NEW MEXICO,
January 26, 1852—8 *a. m.*

MAJOR: I understand from Skillman, whom I met nine miles from this place, that you intended to start on yesterday morning from El Paso in search of Mr. Bartlett; and I send this letter per express after you, to say that I have very important despatches from the Department of the Interior for the heads of the commission—no small portion of them being for you. Being responsible for their safe delivery, I fear to intrust them to the express-man, and shall keep them, subject to your orders.

I would respectfully advise your return to the headquarters of the commission, from the fact that, previous to my departure with despatches from Washington, Mr. Bartlett had ordered me to return to San Diego, where, after the reconnaissance of the Gila river, it was his intention to proceed. After waiting my arrival there some reasonable time, the commissioner expected to return by the isthmus to Washington or to El Paso, and there is strong probability of your arriving there too late to meet him.

Previous to my departure from Washington I advised the department of the commissioner's orders to me relative to my journey back, and the Department of the Interior thought proper to modify them by instructing me to return to the headquarters of the commission; and I take this to be an additional reason for taking the liberty to suggest your return to the Pass.

I shall wait your orders; and have the honor to remain, Major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. RADZIMINSKI,
Bearer of Despatches.

Major W. H. EMORY,
Chief Astronomer U. S. and M. Boundary Commission.

I certify that this is a true copy.
G. CLINTON GARDNER, *Clerk, &c.*

[No. 2.] CIMALANKE, MEXICO,
January 29, 1852.

SIR: Having received notice by a special courier from Washington that Mr. Bartlett, the United States commissioner, has gone to Washington by the way of San Diego, on the Pacific, and that there is no possibility of my overtaking him, I have determined to abandon the expedition in pursuit of him.

But I am extremely anxious to recover Lieutenant Whipple's party and instruments, before passing into California, in case that officer should determine to go out also by the way of San Diego.

Reposing special confidence in your activity and intelligence, I charge you with delivering to Lieutenant Whipple the enclosed order for his return to Fort Fillmore, in the most direct route, as soon as he shall have completed his survey of the Gila river. After delivering the order, you will return here with all possible despatch.

You will take one wagon, fourteen mules, five men, and ninety days' provisions from the commission property. Lieutenant Green will furnish an escort of one non-commissioned officer and six privates, with suitable transportation, making in all thirteen men. On arriving at Corraletas, or Yanos, you will leave your wagon in charge of some responsible person and go on with packs. If you think proper you can employ a guide.

You will go as far as Pimos Village; and from there, should you hear nothing of Lieutenant Whipple, you will return to this place.

I charge you with two official despatches to the commissioner, and one private letter to him from the commissioner's brother, G. F. Bartlett, esq. The despatches have been opened and read by the latter, for reasons which are endorsed on the back by him. It is not likely you will meet Mr. Bartlett; and if you do not, bring the despatches and letter back to me.

I am, with great regard, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major, Top. Eng., Chief Ast'r and Top'r,
Scientific Corps, Boundary Commission.

EDWARD INGRAHAM, Esq.,
Assistant U. S. Boundary Commission.

CIMALANKE, MEXICO,
January 29, 1852.

SIR: The orders of Lieutenant Colonel Graham to you give you authority, in case neither commissioner returns to the vicinity of El Paso by the direct route, to return there by the way of San Diego and Mazatlan.

General Condé is dead, and I have notice that Mr. Bartlett intends going out by the way of San Diego. I know the Mazatlan route, and know it to be impracticable for the transportation of the instruments in your custody. Those instruments are absolutely necessary here to run out the parallel of latitude agreed upon for the boundary. Your services here are also required, as soon as you have completed the work on the Gila river.

I have therefore to direct that you will neither go yourself nor allow any of your party to pass into California, and that you will, on the completion of the survey of the Gila to its mouth, return to Fort Fillmore, on the Del Norte, above Frontera, in the most expeditious and direct route. You will leave your party in the vicinity of the Fort, and report to me in person at Frontera or San Elizario.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major U. S. A., &c., &c., &c.

Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE,
Corps Topographical Engineers.

FRONTERA, TEXAS, (8 MILES FROM EL PASO,)
January 8, 1852.

SIR: Enclosed is a copy of an estimate, addressed to the commissioner, of funds required by the parties under my immediate direction, engaged in the survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and also the copy of a letter to accompany it. I send the copy to the department, as Mr. Bartlett says, in one of his letters quoted in a previous despatch, "he may go to Washington *via* Panama;" and should I find him in my contemplated expedition west, it will be several months before the nearest mail could be reached, and the reception at the department of the estimate would in all probability be too late for its action.

The amount asked does not include the commissioner's estimate, but it is for surveys alone, and is necessary to sustain parties now in the field; and if given, it will be possible to finish the field work of the survey by the 1st of January, 1853, or the spring following. But an indispensable condition is the assent of the commissioner to the proposition submitted for his concurrence, that no portion of the amount be expended without the written approval of the person conducting the operation. This is in conformity with the practice on all surveys of magnitude, and is necessary to a proper control over the employés and a knowledge of the means, that the work may be expanded or contracted, to suit them.

My letter of the 8th December informed you that on that day Col. Graham completed to me the transfer of instruments. It also apprized you of the embarrassed state of the funds of the commission, the ignorance on the part of the commissioner's special agent at this place of where I could find him, and the course to be pursued, which, under the circumstances, was deemed by me most in accordance with your instruction and the views of the department.

My letter of the 18th December informed you I had organized and set in the field all the persons found here unoccupied over whom I had any control, this control being derived from certified transfer lists, bearing dates, severally, August and September, 1851, signed by Colonel J. D. Graham, and approved and countersigned by J. R. Bartlett, esq., United States commissioner.

There was transferred to me a letter from the commissioner, dated San Pedro, September 9, 1851, stating that at a meeting of the joint commission, held on the 7th, it was agreed that the survey of the Rio Grande should be conducted by the chief astronomer on the American side, and Mr. Salazar, chief astronomer and surveyor of the Mexican commission; that the survey of the river will commence at 32° 22′ north latitude, in accordance with the above, and urging its speedy execution.

To do this, no funds or means of raising them were found to rest with the person left here by Mr. Bartlett as his deputy, as appears more particularly by his letter sent with my despatch of the 8th December, and by his letter, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, marked A.

Under these circumstances I have been compelled to assume some

responsibility to carry out the duties devolved upon my predecessor by the action of the joint commission, as stated in the preceding letters, of which an account will be rendered by me, or see the work relapse into inactivity.

That the Secretary may see the whole ground, I desire to state the condition and progress of the work as found on my arrival here on the 25th November, 1851.

Official reports already in your possession show the line determined by me, from the Pacific to the Colorado, to have been run out from the beginning to the end, all the topography taken, and the monuments erected, and that the same has been officially accepted by the Mexican commission. This left unfinished all the work from the mouth of the Gila to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte, on the Gulf of Mexico. In the completion of this, I found the progress made was the following:

1st. The determination of the latitude 32° 22′ north, where the line leaves the Rio del Norte.

2d. The running of that line one degree of longitude west, about fifty-eight statute miles.

3d. An observatory here in the course of erection by Lieutenant Colonel Graham, who informed me no satisfactory determination of this place had been made.

4th. I found that on the 27th September last Lieutenant A. W. Whipple was at Santa Cruz, Sonora, *en route* for the survey of the Gila, and two surveying parties were in the field between El Paso and 32° 22′ parallel of latitude—one having commenced on the 10th of November and the other on the 19th of November, a few days before my arrival here—and that the two last mentioned parties had accomplished a partial survey of the river for about fifty miles. This was the state of the work as I found it.

I completed the erection of the observatory, and on the 28th December mounted the instrument; and the establishment is now, under my immediate direction, in full and successful operation.

I renewed the instructions to the three parties above named, and organized from those remaining under my control three other parties, and set them to work, as follows:

1st. A party under Lieutenant W. F. Smith, corps topographical engineers, to operate in the vicinity of San Elizario;

2d. A party under Lieutenant Michler, corps topographical engineers, to work in the vicinity of Eagle Pass, Fort Duncan, on the Rio Grande;

3d. A surveying party, distinct but subordinate to Lieutenant Michler, to operate in the same quarter;

4th. The establishment of a depot of provisions at Presidio del Norte, two hundred and fifty miles below here;

For all which I have the written concurrence of the chief astronomer and surveyor of the Mexican commission.

These things being accomplished, and the whole put in active operation, I design now making such arrangements that my temporary absence will not be injurious, and start west along the limits of the unfinished boundary in search of the commissioner.

It will be seen a small portion of the extensive work from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf of Mexico was then accomplished, and that a portion of those under pay of the government were unemployed.

A very small additional expense was necessary to fill these parties, and put the whole force over which I had control in full activity; and this I have taken the responsibility of ordering, looking to my justification in your expressed wishes to see this work progress with rapidity; and in the fact that, having no authority to discharge unemployed persons, it puts in useful employment those under the pay of the government who otherwise could be doing nothing.

Finding that various persons were drawing on the Secretary of the Interior to enable those at the head of the work to act understandingly, I have, to insure uniformity in this and other respects, issued the circular, to those under my command of which the enclosed is a copy, marked B.

Holding the opinion that this work is a public one in all its parts, and that the government alone is entitled to the labors of every individual on the work, I have addressed the following circular (Marked C) to every person holding the rank above mechanic under my orders, and I doubt not for a moment that the same will not only be approved by the commissioner, but will be extended by him to every part of the commission.

Until I can see the commissioner I shall continue this as the principal observatory and depot of supplies, as it is the practical centre of the unfinished work, it being necessary to draw all supplies for the party working west from the valley of the Rio Grande.

The most difficult portion of the work extends only a few degrees west; and any attempt to draw supplies from the Pacific coast for this line, or for the survey of the Gila—now a comparatively easy work—will involve an expense of time and money much greater than is necessary.

This country cannot be traversed by persons in parties of less than twenty, who require twice as many animals, with all the attending outfit of arms, saddlery, harness, provisions, &c. The Secretary will therefore see how severe a draft my movement west will make on our limited resources, and appreciate the reluctance with which I move in search of the commissioner. I had fixed on the 1st of January as the day of starting; but I have been officially informed by that part of the Mexican commission which is at El Paso that the other portion was expected here by the beginning or end of January. I have but little confidence in the realization of this expectation; yet wishing to avoid the outlay, if possible, I have determined to wait until the 24th, hoping they may bring some definite intelligence of our commission. The road by which the Mexicans will come is not the road by which I can go; and therefore, when started, I have no expectation of meeting them on the way.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major, Chief Astron., and Head S. C., B. S.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO,
January 1, 1852.

SIR: Upon application to your agent, Mr. Henry Jacobs, I find no money, or ways of getting it, to carry out the resolution of the joint commission for the survey of the Rio del Norte from 32° 22′ to its mouth, as conveyed in your letter dated San Pedro, Sonora, September 9, 1851, and that, too, with every disposition on Mr. Jacobs's part to raise means. I have caused to be made out the enclosed estimate of funds from this date to the 1st of January, 1853, which I submit for your concurrence.

The parties now already made up were organized from the unemployed persons here belonging to the commission, with the exception of the head to one surveying party, whom I took the responsibility to appoint, as there was no one here unoccupied capable or willing to take charge of it.

The estimate has been carefully reviewed, and cannot be reduced without cutting down the parties now in the field and delaying operations.

Before the reception of this or any other money for this work since my arrival, and before the possibility of personality can be attached, I respectfully submit, for your concurrence, this proposition: that the agent, to whom you may delegate the disbursement of this money, shall be placed under my orders, and expend no portion of it without my written approval. It is a power conceded as necessary on every survey of magnitude, and here, in the absence of all law and military authority, it will no doubt occur to you as a condition indispensable to my control over the employés, and necessary also to enable me to expand or contract the work according to the resources on hand.

Fearing you may not receive this in time to relieve our necessities here if I content myself with sending it westward, and seeing by your instructions to Mr. Jacobs that you "may go to Washington, *via* Panama," I send a copy to the department, to meet you in Washington should you go there.

I do not find the medical officer and attendant on the transfer list signed by you; but you will see I have estimated for him, as he was transferred to my command by Colonel Graham.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Chief Astron. and Head of S. C., Boundary Survey.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
United States Commissioner.

PASO DEL NORTE, TEXAS, *January* 1, 1852.

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions of December 24, 1851, I beg leave to submit the following estimate of funds necessary for the pay, subsistence, and transportation of all the employés of the United States boundary commission under your direction, for the year commencing January 1, 1852:

For the party under the immediate direction of the chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps operating near Paso del Norte.

Pay of chief astronomer, &c.	$2,400
Pay of clerk to chief astronomer	1,000
Pay of four computers at $60 per month	2,880
Commutation allowed chief astronomer in lieu of subsistence and expenses	2,920
Commutation for clerk to astronomer	1,460
Pay of eight men employed as laborers, teamsters, &c., at $25 per month	2,400

For party now operating on the Rio Gila.

Commutation in lieu of subsistence, &c., for chief of party	1,460
Pay of four assistants and computers	2,840
Pay of laborers, teamsters, &c., (fourteen men,) at $25 per month	4,200

For party now observing near San Elizario.

Commutation allowed the head of party for subsistence and expenses	1,460
Pay of one assistant	800
Pay of ten laborers, teamsters, &c	2,500

For astronomical and surveying parties now in the field near Fort Duncan, Texas.

Commutation allowed head of party in lieu of subsistence, &c.	1,460
Pay of three assistants	2,920
Pay of fifteen laborers, teamsters, &c	4,500

For surveying party now on the Rio Grande below San Elizario.

Pay of head of party	1,500
Pay of one assistant	600
Pay of twelve laborers, teamsters, &c	3,600

For surveying party near Presidio, Rio del Norte.

Pay of head of party	1,000
Pay of one assistant	600
Pay of twelve laborers, teamsters, &c	3,600

For medical department.

Pay of surgeon and hospital steward	2,100
Pay of cook and servant	600

Meteorological department.

Pay of principal and assistant observer	$1,800
Pay of cook and servant	600
Pay of geologist and botanist	1,200

Quartermaster and commissary department.

For the purchase of animals	5,000
For the purchase of corn	8,000
Commutation allowed quartermaster and commissary in lieu of subsistence and expenses	1,460
Pay of five mechanics at $60	3,600
Pay of laborers, teamsters, herders, &c	6,000
Pay of one clerk and assistant	1,000
For six months' subsistence, (there being six months' provisions on hand,)	12,000
For the purchase of two whale-boats for the mouth of the Rio Grande	500
Contingent expenses not embraced in the above enumeration	5,000
	94,960

In submitting the above estimate, I deem it proper to state that all the items are based upon a minimum calculation, and at least five per cent. should be added to the whole estimate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. TILLINGHAST,
First Lieut. First Art., Q. M. & Com'y, B. C.

Brevet Major W. H. EMORY,
U. S. Topographical Engineers, Chief Astronomer, &c.

Approved, and submitted to J. R. Bartlett, esq., U. S. commissioner.

W. H. EMORY,
Bvt. Maj., Chief Astron. and Head of S. C., B. S.

A.

U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Magoffin's Rancho, near El Paso, December 10, 1851.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry in your communication of the 8th instant, I have to inform you that I have not sufficient money in my hands to enable me to comply with your request to furnish you the means to pay off "four men, temporarily employed," or to furnish Lieutenant Michler with twenty-five hundred dollars, to "commence operations at Eagle Pass," or "to send an express to the Pimos villages." With regard to the party under Lieutenant Michler, although I cannot furnish him with money, I think it possible that you and myself can make some arrangement which will enable him to obtain pro-

visions, &c., for his party from the quartermaster and commissary stationed at Eagle Pass.

Mr. George F. Bartlett arrived yesterday and is stopping at my quarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY JACOBS,
Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner U. S. B. C.

Brevet Major W. H. EMORY,
Chief Astronomer, &c., U. S. B. C., Frontera.

B.

Instructions for the government of officers of the army, and all other persons under the orders of the chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps, on the survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

The appropriation for the survey of the boundary being limited, and the operations in the field depending wholly, for their character and extent, upon the means now on hand, and on the appropriation hereafter to be made by Congress, it is necessary, to enable persons at the head of these oparations to conduct them properly, to know with exactness all the available means of the commission. I have, therefore, to direct that no draft or order shall, in any event, be made on the commissioner or Secretary of the Interior by any person under my orders, without the assent, in writing, of the chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps, and that no provisions, camp equipage, wagons, animals, or property of any description, mess furniture excepted, belonging to the commission, in the custody of these officers, be issued, except on a written requisition on the quartermaster and commissary, approved by the chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps, except in cases growing out of his absence, which will be specially provided for when such absence takes place.

No purchase or contract, pledging the money appropriated by Congress for the survey and demarcation of the line, shall be made by any officers or other persons under my command, except through the quartermaster and commissary of the commission, and then only after such purchase or contract shall have received the approval of the chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps, except where an officer is on a detached service, and receives authority to make purchases or contract debts, and in that case it will be his duty promptly to report such expenditure or debt contracted, to the quartermaster or commissary, who will immediately report the same to the chief astronomer.

Quarterly returns, commencing on the 1st of January, 1852, will be rendered, addressed to the quartermaster, showing in a simple form the property on hand, that on hand at last return, the loss or gain, how incurred or how acquired. Estimates for the support of each party, including pay, transportation and subsistence, will be made by its chief at the commencement of each quarter for the ensuing three months, and forwarded to the quartermaster and commissary. These will be

consolidated by him, and form the basis of a general estimate of funds to be submitted to the chief astronomer for his approval, and forwarded to the Department of the Interior *through the commissioner.*

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major U. S. A., Chief Astron., and Head S. C.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO,
December 24, 1851.

C.—[*Circular.*]

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO,
January 8, 1852.

1. On the last day of each month the chief of each party, astronomical, surveying, meteorological, magnetic, geological, and botanical, and every person holding the rank above mechanics under my orders, will make a report to the chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps, showing the amount and character of work done. If astronomical, the number and character of the observations; if surveying, the amount and character of the work done, showing where the work commenced and where it ended; if in other branches, a brief summary of the objects of attention or occupation. If the chief of a party, he will report direct; if a subordinate, he will report through his chief.

2. At the end of each quarter he will make out an accurate copy of his notes made during the quarter, exhibit them for approval to the officer under whose immediate order he is, if there be one, who will send the original with his own notes, by the first safe opportunity, to the chief astronomer and head of the scientific corps, and retain the copy until called for. These are to be filed away and form the vouchers for the accuracy and fidelity of the work done on the survey.

3. A monthly return of instruments will be made as above by all persons having charge of them, to be transmitted through the officer next above him, in cases where there is one.

4. As the government claims the labors of those under its pay, a failure to comply with the first and second articles of this circular, or to furnish a sufficient excuse for not doing so, will be considered a resignation on the part of the individual failing to comply, and the disbursing officer of the commission will be notified accordingly.

W. H. EMORY,
Chief Astronomer, and Head of Scientific Corps, U. S. B. C.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO,
February 8, 1852.

SIR: I had the honor to enclose you, on the 30th January, a correspondence with Mr. Radziminski, which explains why my plans were changed, and the course I thought it best to pursue in consequence of his letter to me.

I send you to-day copies of a correspondence with Mr. Henry Jacobs, assistant secretary and clerk of the commissioner, and with Mr. George

F. Bartlett, by which, I am grieved to say, it will be seen that the commissioner was sick at Ures, November 30, 1851, and directed by his physicians to go to the seacoast. Thence it was proposed to embark for San Diego.

Ures is in Sonora, about one hundred and twenty miles south of the line, and near the Gulf of California; and, although I think the attempt worth making, there is much doubt if he can be reached by an express before sailing.

In any event, I see no prospect of obtaining an interview with the commissioner for many months. In the mean time, all the authority in regard to money and means being vested in him, and no provision being made for his absence, I have been compelled to assume some responsibility or see the large number of persons now under my orders, and the whole work itself, fall into inactivity and disorganization.

I have undertaken and projected no work whatever, except that already projected by the joint commission, and conveyed in a letter of the commissioner to my predecessor, Colonel J. D. Graham, and have incurred no expense whatever, except the very small sum necessary to give employment to persons already in the pay of the government.

I have written the commissioner, and doubt not he would concur in all I have done, but I see no prospect of communicating with him in any reasonable time, and therefore request I may be at once informed from Washington what course to pursue.

On the whole line of our present operations there is no law, civil or military. The men of the commission are almost without arms, and until very recently the commission was without credit.

In this state of things, with no powers except implied powers, the Secretary will perceive how precarious my authority is, and how urgent the necessity of my being armed with some authority in the absence of the commissioner.

I have notified the gentlemen concerned of the new order stopping the commutation allowance for personal expenses, &c., and request the estimate, forwarded through the department to Mr. Bartlett, may be altered by striking out the several items estimated for this commutation, amounting to some eight thousand dollars.

It is a source of gratification to me to have anticipated your instructions, by prohibiting all persons under my control from drawing on the Secretary of the Interior without permission to do so, and by directing all assistants to give monthly accounts of their work.

I sincerely regret the necessity which compelled me to direct the quartermaster to draw on you for three thousand dollars, and hope it will not embarrass the department or the commissioner. But the necessity was urgent, and I doubt not, when the circumstances become known, the act will be approved by yourself and receive the concurrence of the commissioner.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major, &c., &c.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO,
February 8, 1852.

SIR: I regret sincerely to hear of your illness, and hope it will only be temporary. Other communications will explain that I was on my way in search of you, when stopped by Mr. Radziminski.

The despatches which you will receive by the same conveyance that takes this, will inform you of the various changes made since your absence.

Under these circumstances, not contemplated by the department and entirely unexpected to me, and in view of the fact that you cannot be expected here for some time, I have addressed the letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, to the Secretary of the Interior.

Should you receive this in time to afford the relief asked of the Secretary, I desire you will do so and inform the Secretary of the same.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major, &c.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner.

U. S. BOUNDARY COMMISSION, MAGOFFIN'S RANCHO,
Near El Paso, February 5, 1852.

SIR: I have been informed by a party of Mexican traders, who arrived at El Paso a few days ago from Ures, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, that the commissioner and a portion of his party are at that place, detained by sickness. In my instructions from the commissioner, I am directed, should despatches of sufficient importance arrive here from the government, to send them to him, if possible.

Despatches of importance have arrived by the hands of Mr. Radziminski, and I propose to send the commissioner copies of them, (deeming it unsafe to send the originals) and I would like to have your opinion, before taking final measures to send them, as to the practicability of the step, and any advice that you may be pleased to offer on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY JACOBS,
Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner U. S. B. C.

Major W. H. EMORY,
Principal Astronomer and Head of the Scientific Corps, &c.

I certify this to be a true copy.
G. CLINTON GARDNER, *Clerk.*

MR. HART'S MILLS, NEAR EL PASO,
February 6, 1852.

SIR: In answer to your letter of this date, delivered in person, I have to say I consider it of much importance that the commissioner should

receive the despatches sent here by Mr. Radziminski, and you have my approbation for the expenses that may be incurred in sending an express to him.

The person who brought the information of Mr. Bartlett states that it was the commissioner's intention to pass from Ures to Guaymas, and thence by sea to California.

It is, in my opinion, practicable to communicate by letter with the commissioner; and I would suggest that the person or persons employed be directed to follow the trail of Mr. Edward Ingraham, from Corralitas, as far as he goes on the route to Ures.

At Corralitas Mr. Ingraham abandons his wagon, and takes pack animals.

The road to Ures diverges from the track which I have directed Mr. Ingraham to follow, at or near the crossing of the San Pedro river by the Santa Cruz road.

Any despatches you may think proper to duplicate and send by Mr. Ingraham he is hereby directed to deliver to the commissioner if he meets him, but it is not in my power to direct Mr. Ingraham to go to Ures or Guaymas.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major, &c., &c.

HENRY JACOBS, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner U. S. B. C.

MAGOFFINSVILLE, *January*, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday afternoon Colonel Condé very kindly brought me a letter from my brother, which had been handed him by one of the party of Mexican traders which arrived at El Paso a few days ago from the State of Sonora.

My brother writes from Ures, under date November 30th. About a week after leaving Santa Cruz he was taken sick, and with great difficulty reached that place; and for two months was confined to his bed with typhoid fever. At the time of his writing he was so weak and prostrated by the disease that he had not strength to walk without assistance, and could only write with a lead pencil. He says he was improving slowly; appetite pretty good; though he is quite helpless. All the party were or had been sick.

Brother speaks of having left General Condé sick at Santa Cruz. He had heard from there since, when the whole of the party were down with fever. The General had sent to Ures for assistance and a physician, which could not be procured. He was to be removed to Arispe or Ures. I presume the news of his death reached Ures before we heard of it.

The physicians, three in number, who were attending my brother, had forbidden his going with the party to the Gila, and recommended his taking the shortest and most direct route to the coast, which he intended doing so soon as he was able to travel. He says: "We have

heard nothing of the parties of Mr. Gray or Lieutenant Whipple since we left them." The party had been very short of provisions.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. F. BARTLETT.

Major W. H. EMORY.

P. S.—I have omitted to inform you that my brother wrote that he expected to meet Mr. Radziminski at San Diego, with despatches from the government. G. F. B.

I certify this to be a true copy.

G. CLINTON GARDNER, *Clerk*, &c.

FRONTERA, NEAR EL PASO,
February 6, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I this day received your letter dated Magoffinsville, January, 1852, by the hands of Mr. Radziminski.

I regret very much to hear of the indisposition of the commissioner, and hope the next accounts we receive will give intelligence of his restoration to health.

I have already stated, in a letter to Mr. Jacobs, my opinion of the practicability of sending the despatches to Mr. Bartlett by the way of Ures and Guaymas.

In a postscript to your letter you state that the commissioner "expected to meet Mr. Radziminski at San Diego, with despatches from the government." Mr. Radziminski must be governed by the instructions he received from Washington, and any facility which is in my power to extend I will cheerfully grant, thinking it of every importance that the commissioner should receive these despatches as soon as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY.

GEO. F. BARTLETT, Esq.

Excuse me for calling your attention to the date of your letter.

Correspondence relating to the Quartermaster's department, between James Myer, quartermaster, and John R. Bartlett, commissioner—June 25, 1850, to February 10, 1851.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Washington, June 25, 1850.

SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that you have been appointed quartermaster to the commission for running the boundary between the United States and the republic of Mexico.

As the party of which the commission will consist must be at El Paso del Norte, in the province of Chihuahua, on the first day of November, early measures will be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

You will therefore be required to proceed to Texas with all possible haste, and there purchase for the use of the commission one hundred mules and forty horses, suitable for the transportation of the stores and the conveyance of the party. These you will concentrate at some convenient point on the coast near Port Lavaca, advise me of the precise point, and there await the arrival of our party and its stores. If it is possible to procure transportation by water for our party and stores on their arrival on the coast, to Victorio or Texana, in order to avoid detention in the unhealthy region about Lavaca, you will make arrangements so to do. It is of the first importance to preserve the health of the men.

Whatever subsistence may be required for the animals, you will procure it at New Orleans, or in Texas, as may be most convenient.

There will be placed to your credit with the firm of Messrs. James Robb & Co., New Orleans, for the purchase of the animals named, six thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; and one hundred and fifty dollars in cash will be given you on account of personal expenses.

To aid you in purchasing and collecting the mules and horses required, Mr. Edward Clarke, who has been appointed assistant quartermaster, will accompany you, or meet you in Texas. If your purchase can be facilitated by having additional aid, you are at liberty to secure it.

As the trust now committed to your care will involve the largest expenditure of the commission, it is hoped that economy will be exercised, and that the animals required may be procured on the most favorable terms.

You will please make your returns to me as often as convenient, and make up your accounts every quarter.

I remain yours, very respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

TO JAMES MYER, Esq.

NEW YORK, *July* 20, 1850.

SIR: By the annexed circular, which has been addressed to all persons attached to the boundary commission, you will perceive that the

commission will sail from New York on Saturday, the 3d of August, in the steamer Galveston, and will probably reach Lavaca about the 15th of that month.

As this is the time when you thought you would be in readiness for us with the mules and horses, I hope there may be no disappointment, but that you will be ready for us on our arrival. We are obliged to leave on the day named, or resort to a sailing-vessel.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

To Mr. JAS. MYER,
Care of R. M. Forbes & Co., Lavaca, Texas.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
Victoria, Texas, September 18, 1850.

SIR: Having been informed by you that sixteen or eighteen mules, purchased by you for the boundary commission, are disabled by the journey from Indianola to this place, or are in other respects unfit to continue the march with us, you are requested to dispose of them on account of the commission; also, dispose of any lumber or property useless to us.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster, &c.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, *August* 21, 1850.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 3d August is now at hand, and contents observed. The mules and horses are purchased and ready. In order to give all possible despatch to the commission, by the Galveston, I had made arrangements to have them landed at the town of Victoria, on the Guadalupe river, where there is good grass and a plenty of water—*such not being the case at this point.*

But as I have received this day an order from Lieutenant Strain, I shall leave, immediately after the mailing of this letter, for the mules and horses, reserving such as will be for you, which will be left in charge of Captain Coburn, quartermaster at this point. You could not for some time overtake the party by any other route than by Indianola.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. Boundary Commission.

HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. AND MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
San Antonio, Texas, October 2, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there is in store, for transportation to El Paso, 23,057 lbs. of commissary stores, &c., for the use of the commission; that there is yet one wagon unloaded, the weight of which is estimated at 3,500 lbs., or more; the total amount unprovided for being 26,557 lbs.

In addition to the above I wish to transport 500 or 600 bushels of corn from the military station at the head of the Leona, for the purpose of foraging the public animals on the road.

To complete the arrangements for transportation there is required sixteen carts and one large ox-wagon; for the purchase of these, and the making of necessary and immediate disbursements, this department will require ten thousand dollars in cash, without which (and in accordance with the above estimate) I shall not be able to move from this point, with all the necessary appointments required for the long and arduous journey before us.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. Boundary Commission.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. AND MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
San Antonio, Texas, October 3, 1850.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit an estimate for funds, required for the use of this department, as you will please find, therein set forth; the same being required for immediate use.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. Boundary Commission.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner.

Estimate of funds required for the service of the quartermaster's department at San Antonio, Texas, and while on the road to El Paso.

Due Mr. Pollard for three wagons and teams	$1,200
Estimated cost of two wagons and teams, to be purchased here, $425 each	850
For sixteen Mexican carts	8,200
For thirty gentle mules, to cost from $50 to $60 each, (highest price)	1,800

For forage here and at Leona, &c.	$2,750
For incidental expenses	1,250
Due Messrs Capers & Howard	1,100
Due Joseph Allen	800
For teamsters' services	500
For extra horses yet to be purchased for the commission	1,000
For the services of Mr. Stoddard to date, and two horses, &c.	375
	14,825
Cash on hand to my credit with James Robb & Co., New Orleans	2,000
Total amount required	12,825

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
San Antonio, Texas, October 10, 1850.

SIR: You are hereby fully authorized to make all the arrangements you may deem proper and necessary for the complete organization of the quartermaster's department.

It is desirable and all-important that the wagons and animals should be in proper order before leaving this place, and when in readiness you will report the same to Colonel Craig, the commanding officer of the escort which accompanies the train, and to Colonel McClellan.

The train, and all things and persons appertaining to your department, will remain under your own personal superintendence and direction, each day's march to be regulated as you may judge most advantageous for the public service, taking particular care that the animals are not taxed beyond their strength.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
October 10, 1850.

SIR: In conversation a few days past, you mentioned to me to make a contract with some persons to transport such supplies as we are at this time in need of, and that may hereafter arrive at Indianola for the boundary commission, from that place to El Paso. I am left here without any order from you to make the contract, or any statement or data by which I may be governed as to the probable quantity in weight.

Therefore I make this despatch, that you may make such orders in the matter as may be deemed necessary. It is necessary that I have an

order from you to make the contract for the transportation. Hoping that you are well,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. B C.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner.

IN CAMP, NEAR SAN ANTONIO,
October 11, 1850.

SIR: In reply to yours of yesterday, I authorize you to make arrangements to have the subsistence and other property remaining at Indianola forwarded to the commissioner at El Paso, by the earliest and most speedy conveyance.

I do not deem it advisable, at present, to make contracts for the forwarding of property yet to arrive. I have written to the Department of the Interior in relation to future supplies, &c.

The quantity will be small in comparison with what we brought with us. The department will probably order them sent with other government stores to New Mexico, as I have desired.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster Mexican Boundary Commission.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. AND MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.
San Antonio, Texas, October 12, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you a requisition made upon me this morning for additional transportation to be furnished immediately, and which appears to be absolutely necessary to the advancement of the expedition.

I find the funds I have on hand inadequate to meet this further demand by $3,000 or $3,500; and, in order to guard against contingencies that may arise on the way, I feel it to be my duty to request of you an additional sum of $5,000—making in the aggregate $8,000.

It is hoped that no such contingency may arise; but, travelling, as we will be, through a section of country infested with Indians, and the stealing of animals their principal object, it may be that circumstances will render it necessary for me (as has been the case with the government train on the same route over which we pass) to send to Mexico for additional animals. I therefore consider it absolutely necessary that a draft for $8,000 be furnished me by the return express, to enable the expedition to reach you at El Paso with certain safety. In order to show more clearly the amount of my present liabilities, and that you may see the pressing necessity for the requisition I make upon you,

please notice the rough estimate which follows, and is as near the exact amount as possible:

To Mr. Burdsell, for ox carts and wagons	$5,000
To Mr. Prym, for corn	3,000
To Messrs. Capers & Howard	3,000
To Mr. McFadden, for fodder	250
To Mr. Joseph Allen, for money borrowed of him and paid on account quartermaster's department	800
To Mr. Jas. Allen, for services and ox teamsters, due	200
To Mr. Lapping, for keeping the commissioner's horses, &c.	120
To Mr. Childers, for saddles, &c., for the commission	350
To Mr. Groesbeck, for sundries, harness, &c.	700
	13,420
By available means in hand	9,840
Deficit	3,580

You will please take into consideration those contingencies which may arise on the road from here to El Paso, &c., as well as the increase of expenditures arising from the mounting of the fifteen men, as per requisition of Captain Barry, duly approved by Colonel J. McClellan, &c.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and Mexican B. C.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner.

IN CAMP, NEAR SABINE CREEK,
October 13, 1850.

SIR: I was greatly surprised last night to receive your letter making an additional demand for eight thousand dollars, ($8,000;) and, without a more satisfactory estimate than the one sent, I cannot comply with the request. Your estimate given me in San Antonio embraced several items which are repeated and increased in this: for instance, corn and fodder required at San Antonio, &c., $2,750. You now ask, in addition to this, $5,200 for the same. I wish to give you all you require; and, after giving you the last $8,000, I supposed you would have a surplus of $5,000 after paying all demands mentioned in the previous estimate. At the same time I sent to the Department of the Interior a memorandum of your expenditures, and said no more would be required. I do not see where we are to stop, at the rate we are now going on in your department, and fear that I shall be censured for it. I see no additional items in your estimate beyond what was given first. You had an item of $1,000 for horses; and the requisition of Captain Barry and Colonel McClellan for horses or mules for fifteen men can-

not materially increase this—particularly if Spanish horses, at $25 to $35, are furnished, which I deem the best.

I have written to Colonel McClellan a letter on this subject, and have directed him to furnish you with additional requisitions for money, which I have placed in his hands, on your presenting him with satisfactory estimates for additional purchases in your department. It appears to me that I shall not be justified in complying with the increased demands without understanding more fully their necessity, which is not apparent from your last estimate. Colonel McClellan is authorized to promote your wishes as far as necessity requires.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster Mexican B. C.

CAMP WEBB, ON THE SABINE,
October 13, 1850.

SIR: I received last night by express a letter from Quartermaster Myer, in which he asks me for $8,000 more, to be furnished immediately, as absolutely necessary to the advancement of the expedition. I am perfectly astounded with the additional demand of Mr. Myer, as I gave him $7,000 on our arrival in San Antonio, when he stated to me that $12,825 would be necessary to make all the purchases he required, agreeable to the next estimate.

Thinking this estimate very large, I gave Mr. Myer $8,000. Just before leaving, Mr. Myer said he should be deficient yet, and requested more money, and the least he said he could get along with was $8,000, which I gave him in a requisition. This I thought very large, but could meet any emergency that might occur. You may imagine my astonishment, then, at an additional demand for $8,000. (See Mr. Myer's estimate.)

It appears to me that many of these items are embraced in the former estimate, particularly corn and fodder. In the first estimate it is $2,750, and now $3,250 additional. Sixteen Mexican carts in the first, and now $5,000 additional for a similar purchase.

I have written to Mr. Myer, in reply, that I cannot see the necessity of his large demand from the estimate he has sent, and have referred him to you. I send you a requisition for $3,000, and a second for $2,000, one or both of which you are at liberty to give Mr. Myer, in case his estimate is satisfactory, and the property required necessary. I also enclose you a copy of my letter to him.

Yours truly,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. MCCLELLAN.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. AND M. B. C.,
Head of the Limpia, November 24, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this place of the mule train of the commission, after a trip of thirty-nine days from San Antonio.

In consequence of not being able to bring a very large supply of corn with me, the animals have suffered considerably, and many have been abandoned as worthless, having broken down in service in consequence of the little time allowed on the road for the recruiting of the animals. They are now in a very jaded condition, notwithstanding every possible care and attention that could be afforded.

I now beg leave to request that from forty to sixty bushels of corn meet me at Eagle Springs, or where the road strikes the Rio Grande, with a further necessary supply at San Elizario, on as early a date as possible, with wagons, or other animals to assist the present animals with the train to get into El Paso: this I deem absolutely necessary.

Hoping this request will meet with your early attention, and referring you to Mr. Sheldon and Capt. Barry for further particulars relative to our trip thus far,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster.

Hon. J. R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, December 12, 1850.

SIR: The great expense of foraging mules and animals at Socorro renders it necessary that only such shall be retained as will be actually necessary for the wants of the commission. I would therefore recommend that the horses be sold, reserving from six to ten of the strongest and best adapted for the service required of them.

The mules we shall require in the spring. I wish, however, to know the number we have.

I also wish to know what number of animals have been lost on the journey from San Antonio.

The teamsters should be discharged, retaining such only as are necessary to take care of the mules. Mexican herders, which can be had at half the expense of our teamsters, should be employed in their stead.

I recommend your sending corn to the animals with Col. McClellan at San Elizario, as it will cost thirty-three and one-third per cent. less for us to forage them, than to have it done at the military post by the United States quartermaster. An opportunity will present itself soon to send to the United States. I therefore request that you will, at as early a day as possible, furnish me with your vouchers for expenditures, in order that I may transmit them to the Fifth Auditor.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq., *Quartermaster.*

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. AND M. B. C.
Socorro, Texas, December 16, 1850.

SIR: Your favor of 12th instant has just been handed me by Mr. Murphy.

Your directions in relation to the mules and horses shall be complied with. I desire, however, your further order as to whether you wish a sufficient number of mules kept up, and corn fed, as will be required to move the wagons in the spring, or only the number required for the present wants of the commission, and the balance put out to herd.

I am much embarrassed for the want of funds to discharge the teamsters, &c.

Herewith will be handed you a bill which I paid in San Antonio at the request of Col. McClellan; also three other bills for saddles, bridles, &c., due Mr. Childers, which were got by Messrs. Coffee, Dalton and Stone, which I did not feel authorized to settle without your orders.

All returns and vouchers shall be made to you at the earliest possible day.

Mr. Sheldon will hand you this, who will give you all particulars as to the wants of this department, &c.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. B. C.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, El Paso, Texas.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, December 16, 1850.

SIR: I have yours of this morning enclosing sundry bills, the first of which is Mr. Childers' for saddles and horse equipments, made, as you observe, at the request of Col. McClellan.

By the order of the Colonel, which you send me, it appears that Mr. Coffee, secretary to Col. McClellan, G. W. Dalton, the Colonel's servant, Capt. Dobbins, a guide by him employed, and C. M. Stone, hunter and teamster, were directed to procure saddles and equipments. This is very well; but the extravagant price paid for them will not justify me in paying the bill. There is certainly something incorrect in it. I bought an excellent saddle for myself in San Antonio for $18, and several for the engineers at from $11 to $18. If I am not mistaken, too, most of the saddles purchased by you cost about $16; but I have not your vouchers yet, and am not certain as to the price. Although Col. McClellan may have requested you to pay this bill, I think he must have done so without knowing the particulars, as I feel sure that he could not countenance such charges.

The second bill enclosed me is that of Major Capers, which you say you paid in San Antonio at the request of Col. McClellan. This bill surprises me much, and for your sake I regret to say that I cannot pay it, for the following reasons:

This bill was presented me in San Antonio by Mr. Coffee, who said that Col. McClellan had instructed him to make the purchase. I requested him to get the Colonel's approval, when I would pay it. This I did, as I knew that we had a sufficiency of all the articles named, and did not see the necessity of purchasing more at such high prices.

The next day (not hearing from Mr. Coffee) I called on Col. McClellan, who denounced the bill in toto, and all the parties concerned—said the prices were too high, and that Mr. Coffee was not authorized to make the purchase.

He said much more in relation to it, which, for the sake of the parties concerned, I do not think proper to name. I perceive that Mr. Capers signed the receipt in blank.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed to me with regard to the employment and direction of the mechanics. It appears to me that they properly come within the quartermaster's department, as in the army. I have directed Lieut. Whipple to make a demand on you for any laborers or mechanics he may require, when you will please comply with his request at once, giving him every facility to carry on the several objects necessary in his department.

Mention has been made to me about buying wood, which is furnished to the government here at eight dollars a cord. I am unwilling to purchase any wood when an abundance is to be had in the vicinity without cost. I therefore request that you will direct the laborers, and such mechanics as are not required by Lieut. Whipple, to cut what wood is necessary, and have the same drawn to the several quarters by our wagons, supplying all who want it. I have now been here more than a month, and have supplied myself and party in this manner.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster, &c., Socorro.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. AND M. B. C.

SIR: A special express from the ox-train has this moment arrived, and I hasten to forward the letter addressed to you, and likewise another for your attention and perusal, addressed to me from Mr. T. B. Wakeman, the person in charge of the ox-train.

A history of the unfortunate affair which will come to your knowledge, is briefly made in the letter of Mr. Wakeman. I presume that the accompanying letter, supposed to be from Dr. Johnson, will fully explain the difficulty, which I fear will tend to embarrass the ox-train to a considerable extent.

Requesting the return of Mr. Wakeman's letter at your earliest convenience, with your advice as to the best and necessary steps for relief,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, El Paso, Texas.

CAMP ON THE LIMPIA, TEXAS,
December 12, 1850.

DEAR SIR: As the condition of the ox train makes it necessary to send an express to the quartermaster, I conceive it to be my duty to inform you of an unfortunate altercation which took place on the evening of the 8th instant, between Captain Dobbins and Mr. Wakeman, the wagon-master, which resulted in the latter receiving two balls from a six-shooter: the first entering about three inches above the inferior extremity of *os femores* anteriorly nearly on a median line, passing out the internal lateral condyle of the *tibia;* the second entering anteriorly, nearly on a line with the former, about four inches from the inferior extremity of the *tibia*, and passing out near the articulating surfaces of *fibaca*, fracturing the bones severely in both instances. I have extracted a considerable portion of crushed bone and other extraneous matter; but, in the absence of a surgical case, being without a probe, I shall have to depend on nature to expel what remains in. I consider his condition a very critical one. I have just been informed by Mr. Cleveland, the acting wagon-master, that it will be impossible for him to go further than the head of the Limpia, which is twenty-seven miles distant, as the oxen are in a bad condition, where he expects to remain till relieved by a train from El Paso. Would it not be advisable to send a spring-wagon from El Paso to carry Mr. Wakeman in? At the present time he is as comfortable as the circumstances will admit. I should like to have a surgical case, if one can be had. A pocket-case will answer the purpose, and some lint.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. H. JOHNSON,
Surgeon of Escort.

J. R. BARTLETT, Esq., *Commissioner.*

P. S.—The impression of those who witnessed it is, that Captain Dobbins was compelled to fire in self-defence.

DECEMBER 12, 1850.

SIR: I have the opportunity of writing to you by the doctor's express, as I understand he starts in the morning, by giving you information of one of the most dreadful affairs that ever happened in a camp of mine. I will give the circumstances as they occurred, the night after we reached the "Limpia." I was hunting oxen until eight or ten o'clock at night, and found some parties gambling. I ordered the stopping of gambling, and to put the guards on as usual. Captain Dobbins replied, that I had better try stopping it in his tent, it being the first time that he had refused to obey orders. I told him I did not expect to enforce it; if he was a mind, he could play all night. He replied that he would blow my damn brains out. He came rushing out of his tent, when I was sitting by the fire on a stool, aimed his six-shooter in my face and partly knocked me off, and passed by me about six steps, wheeled, and fired on me twice: one ball about three inches

above the knee, and coming out below; the second in the shin-bone, coming out by the ankle, breaking all the bones before it. I am in much misery, and a sorry chance of recovering; and the doctor has no instruments to work at me with. I think I shall remain on the head of the "Limpia" for eight or ten days; and, if you send, send immediately. I think it your best plan to come after us. It is so hard to be confined, not able to move a limb or straighten a muscle. I am not able to write; therefore I will close. I had to get one of the men to write.

U. B. WAKEMAN.

J. MYERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Socorro, Texas, February 5, 1851.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the letter received by me, and which came by an express from the "Limpia," at the time of the attack upon Mr U. B. Wakeman by Captain Dobbins, who had been left with the ox train under charge of Mr. W. by Captain J. McClellan, brevet lieutenant colonel topographical engineers.

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster United States and Mexican B. C.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, December 18, 1850.

SIR: I have just received yours of yesterday, announcing the sad disaster to our ox train. In brief, my advice is that all the wagons we can fit out should be sent immediately to the assistance of the train, taking the necessary corn for the animals, and if additional ones can be hired it may be well to send them. With this relief, the train will no doubt be able to proceed to El Paso.

You will oblige me by stating the reason in writing for leaving the ox train behind.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster Mexican Boundary Commission.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Socorro, January 6, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this place of Captain Barry and Messrs. Seaton and Jones, who report that the mule train will reach here to-morrow evening, with the greater portion of the freight which was in the ox train.

Strict orders have been given that nothing be taken from the train,

until its arrival at this place; and the ambulance, containing baggage, &c., for yourself, will be forwarded immediately to headquarters.

The ox train is reported to be in as good condition as circumstances would permit of, and will rest for a day or two at the first encampment on the Rio Grande, reaching this place about the 10th or 12th instant.

Mr. Wakeman died ten days after the departure of the express, and Captain Dobbins is ready to deliver himself into the hands of the civil authorities.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. & M. Boundary Commission.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. AND M. B. C.,
Socorro, December 20, 1850.

SIR: Yesterday I turned over to Lieutenant A. W. Whipple one team of five mules, wagon and harness, complete. He has now this and one other team of six mules, wagon and harness, and one ambulance, with four mules and harness complete. Also, upon his requisition, I turned over twelve mechanics, viz: Jonathan Chamberlin, James Lynch, Madison Gassaway, James Shackelford, C. M. Litchfield, Patrick Carpenter, Samuel McPherson, James L. Roane, —— Mankins, Samuel Moe, and R. M. Tuttle.

This division of the mechanics renders the part remaining here almost useless for the want of tools to work with, there being only one set of carpenter's tools, and no wheelwrights' tools, with the commission here, as I am informed, which has gone down to San Elizario.

I have thought proper to mention this to you, not knowing but that there might be some tools at El Paso that might be spared to come down here, for the use of the wheelwright here; if not, I fear that it will be difficult to procure them here. The tools most needed are: one saw, a set of planes, one hand-axe, shaving-knife, one ½-inch, one ¾-inch, one 1-inch, and one 1¼-inch augers, some chisels, and a brace and bits, &c.

I am much in need of two or three hundred feet of lumber, to make a bench for the tailors, shoemakers, and saddlers to work on, if there is any on hand.

Yesterday I despatched eight teams to the relief of the ox train, Captain E. Barry in command, with full powers to take charge of the ox train and all connected with it, pertaining to this department.

I have not been able, since my letter to you of the 18th instant, to make any further negotiations of my drafts on New Orleans for cash funds to discharge further the obligations of this department. It is now much embarrassed, as considerable is due for corn, purchased of the poor Mexicans in this vicinity, besides the teamsters, &c.; and they are making applications for their money hourly to this department.

I desire that if in your power to place me in sufficient cash funds,

I may be enabled to discharge these small debts, particularly those due the teamsters, in order that their pay and rations may be stopped.

I despatched two wagons and teams to El Paso yesterday, in accordance with your order, received the evening before; and intended to have written a few lines by them; but, being much occupied in despatching the train to the relief of the ox train, they left before reporting to me.

Hoping that it may be in your power to give me some cash funds, to relieve the embarrassed condition of this department, which is of the utmost importance, and begging your early reply,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. & M. Boundary Commission.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, El Paso.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 31, 1851.

SIR: Having been informed by you that there are a number of mules and horses unfit for service, you are hereby authorized to dispose of the same in such manner as shall be most to the advantage of the commission; also, to sell any other property in your department which is not required.

The commissary proposes leaving for San Antonio on the 8th of February. You will please give him an ambulance and four mules for his conveyance. He has made his arrangements for a teamster—one of his party expressing a desire to drive him. You will also please furnish him with the necessary quantity of corn for his journey.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster, &c., Socorro.

EL PASO, *February 3*, 1851.

SIR: Mr. Daguerre has just presented me an order from you in his favor for five or six hundred dollars, which I requested him to retain a day or two, till I heard from you.

When Mr. Sheldon presented me your requisition for four thousand dollars on the —— ultimo, I hesitated paying it on account of the large amount, and told him it would be more satisfactory to me if you would make a written application for it, and state the objects for which so large a sum was required; which he said he could do.

You will remember that when I saw you, about the 1st of January, on my asking you what would be required to pay all the teamsters and bills against your department, you said that $6,000 would cover

all. As you have already exceeded this, I shall be glad if you will furnish me with your estimate now.

It is absolutely necessary that your voucher should be given me for expenditures, your pay-roll of teamsters, &c., before the train leaves on Saturday next.

You will therefore oblige me by furnishing them, together with your account-current since your appointment. I asked this of Mr. Sheldon, which he promised to give me. I enclose you Childers's bill.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Mr. JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT U. S. & M. B. C.,
Socorro, Texas, February 8, 1851.

SIR: Your favor of the 3d instant, requesting me to give the statement of the objects for my various expenditures in this department, and requiring a requisition for the funds that may be wanted, was duly received.

To explain the disbursements prior to this date, permit me to refer you to the abstracts and vouchers of mine in your possession by the reception of this.

I shall require for the disbursements of this department up to the 1st of March next (besides the eight hundred and sixty-four dollars, balance due on the receipt for $4,000, of 27th ultimo) the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars; which amount does not include rent of houses at San Elizario—there being no memorandum of their occupation or disoccupation in this office, not having been rented or known by the quartermaster's department.

The expenses of the department at present will average about $110 per day; but when the commission will be moving above, it will necessarily reach near to $150 per day.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. Boundary Commission.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
United States Commissioner, El Paso.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. & M. B. C.,
Socorro, Texas, February 4, 1851.

SIR: Yours of yesterday's date was this moment handed me. Mr. Sheldon is not at home, he being in pursuit of "Young," the man that killed Mr. Clarke, in company with Captain Barry and Mr. Morehead. I look for his return this evening or during the day.

Mr. Daguerre's draft, presented by him, is for grass furnished me

for the public animals. I recollect when you were here, which was about the 5th or 6th of January, I think I told you that the wants of this department at that time would require from $6,000 to $7,000 in funds; now near one month has elapsed, and consequently the expenditures have increased also. As soon as possible I will make up and furnish you with a full statement of all accounts as you have wished, and require.

I shall be compelled to give other drafts on you to meet expenditures in this department, as I have no available means in my hands otherwise. As soon as Mr. S. returns, your wishes in every respect shall be complied with, asking only a reasonable time to make up the accounts and estimates. I have been myself to work for some days past at the accounts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. & M. Boundary Commission.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
United States Commissioner.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, February 10, 1851.

SIR: In order to lessen the very heavy expense incurred in keeping our mules and cattle at Socorro, where the grass is poor and very limited, I have determined to remove our provisions and other stores, necessary for the surveying and exploring parties, to the Copper Mines near the Gila, together with the mules and oxen not required by the parties near this place. With this view I have to request that you will have in readiness, by the beginning of next week, the ox-carts and six or eight mule teams. These I propose to fill with our provisions, baggage, camp equipage, &c.

Dr. Webb, who visited the Copper Mines at my request, to ascertain the capabilities of the place as to grass, water, wood, timber, &c., has reported favorably; and I think it will be greatly to the interest of the commission to have as much appertaining to your department there as possible.

With regard to the wall-tents drawn for me at San Antonio, Mr. Whipple informs me that he has received but one from you, and that without the "fly." There remains, therefore, three more wall-tents, complete with flies, poles, pins, &c. Mr. Whipple thinks Mr. Chamberlin took charge of them. Will you have the goodness to look them up and send me the two before alluded to, as I am entirely unprovided?

Mr. Chandler is about entering the field, to carry on some surveys between San Elizario and the observatory at Frontera, and will require aid from your department. You will please furnish him with any facilities he may require.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster, &c.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. & M. B. C.,
Socorro, Texas, February 10, 1851.

SIR: I have been unable, from the press of business in this department attendant upon the arrival of the ox-train, the discharging of teamsters, and other important matters, to give that immediate attention to the charges preferred against me by Captain McClellan, brevet lieutenant colonel topographical corps, and transmitted to me by your direction, as, under the circumstances, should have been given to them. At present, I am only permitted to say that I am ready and desirous of an immediate investigation of the same, either by a court of inquiry or otherwise, as may be deemed most advantageous for the interest of the government, holding myself in readiness to disprove the same.

Knowing their untruthfulness, and the spirit which prompted them, I am still more anxious for an investigation, and at as early a period as may be deemed proper and convenient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. & M. Boundary Commission.

HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
United States Commissioner.

Correspondence between Brevet Lieut. Col. J. McClellan, chief astronomer, &c., and James Myer, quartermaster of the Mexican boundary commission, on the march from San Antonio to El Paso, in relation to charges made by Colonel McClellan against Mr. Myer.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. AND M. B. C.,
Camp on the San Felippe, Texas, October 31, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of the sore condition of the oxen, they being very tender-footed and much fatigued, it will be necessary for them to remain over a day or two at this place previous to moving forward to the last crossing at the Devil's river, distant from here sixty-seven miles.

The grazing at the various encampments we shall make between this and the second crossing on Devil's river, forty-six miles distant, is very bad, and the road of a rough character. Prudence as well as experience will suggest that they be again rested for a day or two at this place.

It also becomes necessary to make an exchange of loading, by placing some bales and boxes of goods that are liable to be damaged from rain into the ox wagons, which have good and secure covers, and removing from thence some barrels of pork and such portion of the heavy freight of the commission as will not be likely to receive injury from dampness, &c.

I would call your attention to the ox teams—a very important part of the means of transportation at our command—upon the care and safety of which our safe arrival at El Paso is mostly dependant.

It is impossible, and cannot be expected, that oxen will move with heavily-loaded wagons as rapidly as mules, or perform the service required of them without resting one day in every four or five. Should they fail, our distance from the settlements will render it impossible to supply their places, without delaying the movements of the expedition and hazarding its success. We have as yet but commenced our journey to El Paso—a distance from this place of about five hundred and seventy miles—and it becomes absolutely necessary that the trains be moved in such a manner as will not break down the animals and render them useless.

Requesting your early attention to the foregoing, I remain, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. B. S.

Brevet Lieut. Col. McCLELLAN, *&c., &c., &c.*

PAINTED CAVES, TEXAS,
Camp U. S. and M. B. C., November 1, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully protest against the movement of the train and public animals from the usual place of encampment connected with the command of Lieutenant Colonel Craig, which

change of ground has placed in an insecure position the property of the commission in my charge, and for which I alone am responsible; and had I not have had every reason to believe that I would have been forced to move the train, by the military command of Colonel Craig, I could not have permitted it to have been thus moved to this encampment. *As we are now with the wagons packed under your directions, and being distant a full half mile from the encampment of the escort,* we are deprived of its immediate protection.

The public animals are not sufficiently protected by the change in the arrangement, and I cannot hold myself responsible beyond the means within my command.

Asking your early attention, I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. B. C.

Brevet Lieut. Col. J. McCLELLAN,
Chief of Astronomical Corps.

PAINTED CAVES, TEXAS,
Camp of U. S. and M. Boundary Commission.

SIR: I have just received your note of this evening protesting against my order that the train of the commission be moved to the position selected by me for its encampment to-night, and giving as your reason for the protest that you are responsible for the public property in the train.

I know not how you became thus responsible; but of this I am convinced—that I am responsible for the whole command, including the train; and I know that no responsibility you suppose yourself to be under can excuse disobedience of orders, of which you have been guilty twice in the last three days.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Captain T. E.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster M. B. C.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. AND M. B. C.,
Painted Cave, Texas, November 1, 1850.

SIR: Your note of this evening, in answer to my protest against the exposure of the animals and property of the commission, has been duly received.

In reply I will state, for your better information, relative to the amount and extent of my responsibility, and the source from whence it is derived, that my bonds are now on file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior; and by my oath of office, as the quartermaster this commission, I am compelled to render faithful account

moneys and property placed in my hands, and to see that the public service does not suffer by a careless administration of the department intrusted to me.

Your experience, as well as my own, will prove that in case of loss or injury of public property the government only looks to the proper accounting officer, or to his securities, for a reimbursement, unless there be full and proper certificates or responsible orders to support and explain such loss or injury to the public interest.

I am not aware of any other person having given bonds to the government for the performance of the quartermaster's duties, or the security of such property as is generally intrusted to his care, besides myself.

You will readily perceive, then, how improper it would be for me to allow that part of the public interest intrusted to my care to be hazarded in any manner, either to my own injury or to the injury of the government, without using all the means in my power, and, as a last resort, recording my dissent to such proceedings as must prove injurious. In conclusion, I beg leave to refer you to further and more recent authority (a copy) annexed hereto, which covers all the ground in question, and which authority shall guide me in my future efforts to protect myself, as well as those interests with which I am intrusted.

Annexed please find special instructions from the honorable commissioner, John R. Bartlett, esq., relative to a portion of my duties, as they might present themselves on the march from San Antonio to El Paso.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and Mexican Boundary Commission.

Brevet Lt. Col. J. McClellan,
Chief of Astronomical Corps.

U. S. and Mexican Boundary Commission,
San Antonio, Texas, October 10, 1850.

Sir: You are hereby fully authorized to make the arrangements you may deem proper and necessary for the complete organization of the quartermaster's department.

It is desirable and all-important that the wagons and animals should be in proper order before leaving this place, and, when in readiness, you will report the same to Col. Craig, and likewise to Col. McClellan.

The train, and all persons and things appertaining to your department, will remain under your own personal superintendence and direction; *each day's march to be regulated as you may judge most advantageous for the public service*, taking particular care that the animals are not taxed beyond their strength.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

James Myer, Esq., *Quartermaster.*

CAMP AT THE SECOND CROSSING OF SAN PEDRO,
November 2, 1850.

SIR: I beg leave to inform you that the long and unexpected march of yesterday brought the mules of the train into camp much jaded, and some of them are broken down entirely; that it is indispensable for the future safety and advance of the train that the lading of the wagons be reduced some three or four thousand pounds.

The object of the change of lading in the ox and mule trains, at San Antonio, was to render the wagons, moving in the advance with the escort, as light as possible. Previous to this change the freight in the wagons was quite sufficient for the strength of the animals without any further addition of seven or eight thousand pounds, which was the result of the alteration proposed.

There were two things which tended to keep us from carrying out the first intention. First, the very small amount of freight permitted to be taken from the mule train, not exceeding fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds. Second, the large amount mentioned above, composed of forage for the public animals and thirty days' rations for one hundred and twenty-five men, which was made to overload the wagons, as we find them at present. While the mule train has been thus overloaded, the ox train in the rear is capable of carrying from four to five thousand pounds of freight more than it has at present; and this is the result of circumstances over which I have not been permitted to have a just and fair control.

I would now respectfully ask that proper orders be immediately issued for the taking out of the mule train the proper amount of transportation necessary for the lightening of the wagons, and leaving the same at this place, to be taken up by the ox train, which will arrive here to-morrow morning.

Conceiving this to be the only plan which will insure our safe arrival at El Paso in the desired time, and asking your immediate attention, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. B. C.

Brevet Lt. Col. J. MCCLELLAN,
Chief of Astronomical Corps U. S. and M. B. C.

CAMP RUSK, SECOND CROSSING OF SAN PEDRO,
November 3, 1850.

SIR: On account of ill health, Colonel McClellan has requested me to reply to your communication of the 2d instant.

He has as great a desire as yourself that the teams should not be too heavily loaded; the average weight for fifteen wagons, as estimated by a competent person, is now less than 1,400 pounds each; but it is decided to leave ten of the members of the commission as an escort for the ox train, conducted by Mr. Weightman. Their personal baggage, tents, and subsistence for twenty-seven days, will probably vacate one wagon.

You will then please cause the remainder of the baggage, subsistence, and forage, to be distributed, as nearly equally as possible, among the baggage-wagons. It is hoped that this reduction will be satisfactory to you, and answer the proposed end.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. U. S. Topographical Engineers.

Mr. JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster.

CAMP RUSK, SECOND CROSSING OF SAN PEDRO,
U. S. and M. Boundary Commission, November 3, 1850.

SIR: After my communication of this same date, handed you this morning, I am surprised at the character of the reply to the same by your authorization and in consequence of your illness. Notwithstanding the estimate of 1,400 pounds to each of my wagons, by "competent persons," I must state that my own judgment will not permit me to receive the estimate of any persons unknown to myself, especially as the examination was made by them without a proper knowledge of the contents; and it is deemed that anything of so much importance in connexion with my department should have received my own personal attention, if properly informed of the fact in time.

Referring you to my letter of this date, the estimate you will find therein is that which still governs me in my opinions set forth relative to the transportation; and I will add, that should the train move from here without a further change than the limited one alluded to, it must be without my consent and contrary, in my opinion, to the interest of the commission.

There are but eleven wagons for the transportation of forage, provisions, and the baggage of about one hundred or more men, while four wagons are appropriated for the transportation of the astronomical instruments, one for the surgeon and medical department, one ambulance and one wagon for yourself, and one wagon for Lieutenant Whipple, which gives you a full statement of nineteen wagons and ambulances that constitute the full amount of the means of transportation in the mule train now under my charge.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. B. C.

Bvt. Lt. Col. MCCLELLAN,
Chief of Astronomical Corps.

CAMP RUSK, *November* 4, 1850.

SIR: Your communication to Colonel McClellan, dated November 3, is this morning received. The Colonel continues too ill for the transaction of business, and has requested me to answer your letter.

A reduction of the baggage further than was indicated in my reply of yesterday, cannot be made. You will therefore please at once attend to the proper distribution of the loads, and be ready to proceed upon our journey early this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. U. S. Topographical Engineers.

Mr. MYER, *Quartermaster, &c.*

CAMP ON RIVER SAN PEDRO,
Morning of November 5, 1850.

SIR: On account of the extreme illness of Colonel McClellan, it is necessary that we should remain here to-day.

Will you be so kind as to give directions to that effect to those in your department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Lieut. U. S. Topographical Engineers.

Mr. MYER, *Quartermaster, &c.*

SAN ELIAZARIO, *December* 27, 1850.

SIR: I have been prevented, by ill health and the fatigue of the tedious march just terminated by the train of boundary commission along the southern route from San Antonio, from making an official report to you of the misconduct of Quartermaster Myer, of the commission.

I now submit to you the following statement to that effect:

1st. At the end of the first day's march from San Antonio—viz: at Leon, about (8) eight miles from the former place—I found that our train was nearly destitute of forage, the quartermaster absent, and I was informed that two hundred and fifty bundles of fodder had been procured for the train. This information I received from the first wagon-master, who then returned to San Antonio for the night.

This quantity was utterly insufficient for a train consisting of at least one hundred and fifty animals, on a march and without pasture. This neglect of duty was unpardonable at the commencement of a march so difficult and tedious as that referred to.

2d. At the commencement of the march from Indianola, in order to secure the instruments from injury as much as possible, I placed the ambulances and wagons containing them in the advance, that they might be the first to pass places that would be rendered more difficult for passage by the previous transit of the heavily-loaded wagons of the train. On reaching Zorquette, (or Zoquette or Muddy Creek, as variously denominated,) having been informed that it was a boggy crossing, I drove to the point of direction followed by the government train under Lieutenant Colonel Craig, and found that after one-half of that train had passed over, one of the teams bogged so deep, the mules

were unable to draw the wagon out. I then directed Mr. Barker, our guide, who had so lately previous to this passed over the whole route from El Paso, to find another crossing, which he did immediately, and I directed the leading instrument team to follow me; before it reached this point, I had directed it to several teams of the commission crossing it without difficulty. Mr. Quartermaster Myer countermanded my order, directing the instrument and those teams not then on the stream or creek to follow him; and with much difficulty, after the rendering additional assistance to teams under his guidance, he at last succeeded in having them drawn through a double water crossing near, and partly in the muddy course taken by the United States train under Colonel Craig: thus placing the instruments in great danger, and at the same time acting in disobedience to the order of his superior and commanding officer.

3d. On the march which brought us to "Painted Caves," I passed ahead of both trains, and examined the whole ground on which we should encamp, then near dusk, and selected for the boundary commission train a spot west of second crossing of Devil's river, clear of rocks, and near the entrance to a flat on the bank of the stream, where was fine grass, on which the mules could have grazed with perfect security. After that the trains had arrived, and Colonel Craig's nearly parked. I sent to ascertain what prevented the train of the commission from encamping on the ground I had selected and directed for it; to which it was replied from the quartermaster, "it was going to camp with Col. Craig's train." I immediately sent an order to Mr. Myer, quartermaster, to move the train of the United States boundary commission to the ground as directed by me, upon which he peremptorily refused to obey the order. I then directed Col. Craig to use the force under his command to compel Mr. Myer to move to the position indicated by me, which he was then forced to do; but after yielding to the force used under command of Col. Craig, and not to my orders, thus declaring his determination to persist in resistance to my authority, he enclosed for justification of the course pursued by him, a copy of his instructions from you, dated at San Antonio, October 10, 1850, giving to him the sole direction and order of the train, and of all persons connected with it, with the regulation of the daily marches, &c. To this neither Col. Craig nor I could for an instant submit to. I was responsible for the daily march, and Mr. Quartermaster Myer for the public property. In case of the destruction or loss of any part of it, he had his remedy, viz: a board of survey being appointed to examine into attending circumstances, and finding that the quartermaster had taken every proper means to prevent such loss or destruction, he must, from their report in accordance with same, be relieved from such a responsibility. But I have yet to learn by what authority such a volition and ordinance can be circulated, that can appoint an inferior to command a superior officer.

The distance between the trains was one thousand yards, as reported to me by Mr. Bull, who measured it on his survey, and not half a mile, as stated by Mr. Myer; but it is not for Mr. Myer to complain of the insecurity of the animals, &c. When at camp in Wild-rose Pass, he (Mr. Myer) parked the train at least three-fourths of a mile from

Col. Craig's. And in addition to this charge, that he, Mr. Quartermaster Myer, did at the same encamping-ground, viz: "Painted Caves," previous to submitting to the force employed by Col. Craig, endeavor to stir up a spirit of insubordination and opposition among teamsters and others, with the manifest object of procuring physical resistance to the standing orders given by a superior officer; and thus, in addition to the charge of personal disobedience, did he endeavor to create sedition and mutiny, which but for the superior strength of Col. Craig, tended to endanger life among the members and safety to the property of the United States boundary commission.

4th. That on the march, and when encamped near the river Nueces, a quantity of stores, &c., were taken out of the ox-team by Mr. Myers, and under his direction, and sent from it in a team. Whether the property was public or private, it is reprehensible; being in the latter a defrauding the government to convert into private purpose, use or benefit, the means of transportation afforded only for the benefit of certain proposed national objects and public interests, as in case of this United States and Mexican boundary commission.

5th. That after the enormous expenditure incurred at San Antonio for forage, as shown by the commissioner's (the Hon. J. R. Bartlett) letters from Fredericksburg, on north route, and enclosing drafts with instructions, and the warnings by many at San Antonio, as to the burnt state of the pasture from thence to El Paso, he, Mr. Quartermaster Myer, did not supply the working-animals throughout the entire time, when corn formed an item in transportation, with a sufficiency, or according to quantity issued in government trains; and that, though so far short of said proportion of forage for less than one-fourth the distance, the animals had to depend for the remaining length of the way upon natural resources, which were either destroyed by fire, or quite unable to support them for the march; and that he, Mr. Quartermaster Myer, thus increased an enormous public expenditure, by consequent delay, to the advance of the train.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Captain T. E.

J. R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Sixth (6th) charge:

For that he, Mr. Quartermaster Myer, did issue or cause to be issued from the quartermaster's office at Socorro, consequent upon the arrival of the train at said place, and upon the fulfilment of the contract made at San Antonio between the teamsters and him, Mr. Quartermaster Myer, checks or drafts, or orders, in payment or part payment of wages due by said contract, not payable at any specie-paying bank of the United States, and as directly contrary to, and in disobedience of the express order and requirements of the government treasury laws, viz: That men engaged for and in service connected with the United States, st, on completion of said service rendered, receive therefor payment in current coin of the country, or by drafts payable at a specie-paying

bank, in the United States; or in default thereof, the drawer, issuer or endorser be subject to the penalty awarded.

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieut. Col., Captain T. E.

From information I have received, I am induced also respectfully to suggest that a board of survey be appointed, to consist of one officer and two mechanics, to examine the number and condition of the harness, saddles, bridles, &c., belonging to the commission; to ascertain the number and quantity on hand at this time, and whether they are the same with which the expedition started from Indianola, Texas.

I would suggest the name of Mr. Shackleford (he having made the harness, saddles, &c., belonging to the commission) as *the most* important person to be placed on the board.

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieut. Colonel, Captain Top. Engineers.

SAN ELIZARIO, TEXAS,
December 31, 1850.

SIR: I am under the impression that in my report to you of the conduct of Mr. Myer, the quartermaster, I stated the distance between the camp of Colonel Craig and of the commissioner's train as being *one thousand yards.* If I did so, it is wrong; it was *one thousand feet* by Mr. Bull's measurement.

I find, on reading my copy of the report above alluded to, that I omitted to recall to your recollection a blank voucher of Mr. Myer, found by me at Victoria, with a large number of others, with the receipt signed, and on which accounts any amount could be made out and paid by government, when it had not the benefit or use of a single article charged for.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McCLELLAN,
Brevet Lieut. Colonel, Captain Top. Engineers.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner, &c., El Paso.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 6, 1851.

SIR: Herewith I beg leave to hand you a copy of sundry charges preferred against you by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. McClellan, late chief astronomer, &c., of the boundary commission, to which I wish to call your early attention.

In a subsequent letter, Colonel McClellan calls to my recollection the circumstance of a blank voucher of yours, which he showed to me,

and which he says he "found at Victoria, with a large number of others, with the receipt signed, and on which accounts any amount could be made out and paid by government, when it had not the benefit of a single article charged for."

I shall be glad to have an explanation of this matter from you.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

JAMES MYER, Esq.,
Quartermaster M. B. C., Socorro, Texas.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,
El Paso, January 5, 1851.

SIR: As regards the blank voucher of Mr. Quartermaster Myer, alluded to in your note of the 31st ult., with the receipt signed, if you think there is sufficient grounds for a charge against him, it lies entirely with you to make the charge; and if you will furnish me with evidence in relation to this or any other vouchers of the quartermaster, it shall receive attention.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Commissioner.

Brevet Lieut. Col. MCCLELLAN,
U. S. Top. Engineers, &c., San Elizario.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Socorro, Texas, January 22, 1851.

SIR: Your favor of the 6th inst., with charges of Colonel McClellan, late chief of the astronomical corps of the boundary commission, was received on the 18th inst., and but for the press of business in the department, should have received an earlier reply.

Relative to the charges embodied in the copy of Colonel McC.'s paper, they shall receive the earliest attention. In reference to the strangely isolated charge or innuendo made in the extract from Colonel McClellan's letter, it could not be noticed at all in its present form, except in consideration and respect for the high source through which it reached me.

About the blank voucher, "found at Victoria with a large number of others," I know nothing; if any *original* one can be shown to be my property, there will then be some data for the basis of any inquiry it may be deemed necessary to institute, and I shall be most happy and ready to meet any charge presented.

I am well aware that my private apartment and office while at Victoria (at which place the voucher is said to have been found) was open at all hours for the transaction of public business; and it is believed, on good authority, that there then existed a strong desire on the part of Colonel McClellan not only to embarrass and find charges against the

department, but likewise against others attached to the commission; for what purpose I cannot say, but will leave the inference to be made by those who have been observant and cognizant of his various acts.

If this commission is a military one, and to be governed by military laws, as Colonel McClellan would seem desirous to have it, it is very strange that he should have departed so far from the "regulations of the army" as to act in direct violation of one of the most important articles therein, viz: upon charges, &c., which distinctly states to this effect: That no facts shall be gathered and held in reserve as subject-matter for the basis of future charges; that if they are of sufficient importance the charge should be made at once, or else the premises are lost. Why did not Colonel McClellan make an official charge at San Antonio? There was certainly sufficient time, during the period of our stay there, for all business of the kind; and I should have been afforded an opportunity, if it were required, of summoning any persons it might be deemed necessary for the support of my case, should it have assumed a *formidable* character before a court of inquiry.

Colonel McClellan has held, according to his own statement, the voucher or vouchers alluded to, since we left Victoria; and now, at this late date, for purposes best known to himself, he makes an insinuation which, if there were any true grounds for even in his own mind, would stain him with dishonesty, for retaining information from the proper authorities which would tend to injure their interests, thus virtually conniving at that which he so severely reprehends.

I will merely ask, what would have been the course of conduct adopted and pursued by an honest and honorable man, on finding a paper of the importance with which these have been invested? Would he not have returned them to their owner, particularly if he was aware of the proper ownership? Would he have kept them hid, and manufactured therefrom false conclusions, to be held "in terrorem," with the faint hope that they might furnish some strength for the advancement of base ulterior views?

The conduct and words of Colonel McClellan speak for themselves; but you will correctly say that none of these explain why vouchers should be signed in blank; and I, unfortunately, can only say that the exigencies of some particular cases, in business matters, may render necessary, and justify the signing of, blank vouchers, as for example in the case of L. C. Childers, of San Antonio, who furnished saddles and other horse-equipments of an extravagant material to persons attached to the party of Colonel McClellan, and upon his order, but who could not, and cannot yet, get paid for the same. And why? Because the price necessarily charged for the same rendered it unjust and improper for the commission to pay for them, as this department was able and ready to procure articles of equal utility at half the price.

L. C. Childers, being unable to get his money in San Antonio, authorized me to act as his agent for the collection of the debt at El Paso; and that a proper voucher might be transmitted to Washington, if it should be found that you would pay the account on presentation, blank vouchers were placed in my hands, to be filled up at their payment. Those blank vouchers alluded to you have seen, and at the same time declined paying the account, which still remains unsettled.

Let us suppose that, by accident, those blank vouchers should be lost by me, and found again by Colonel McClellan: I presume they would be considered additional weight for his cause.

If the vouchers spoken of by the Colonel are *original* ones, I have no present recollection of them, and, consequently, have every right to doubt their originality until they be presented for inspection, and proved to be of my originating.

Blank vouchers were always lying upon my table at Victoria, ready for immediate use; and any designing person, that was so disposed, might, in my absence, have purloined any number of them, or one or two might have been blown from the table by the strong current of wind which was not unusual in the part of the building where I was; and thus being found from their place, was appropriated for future purposes.

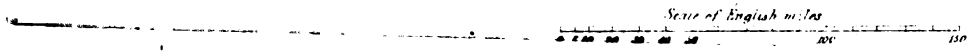
I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

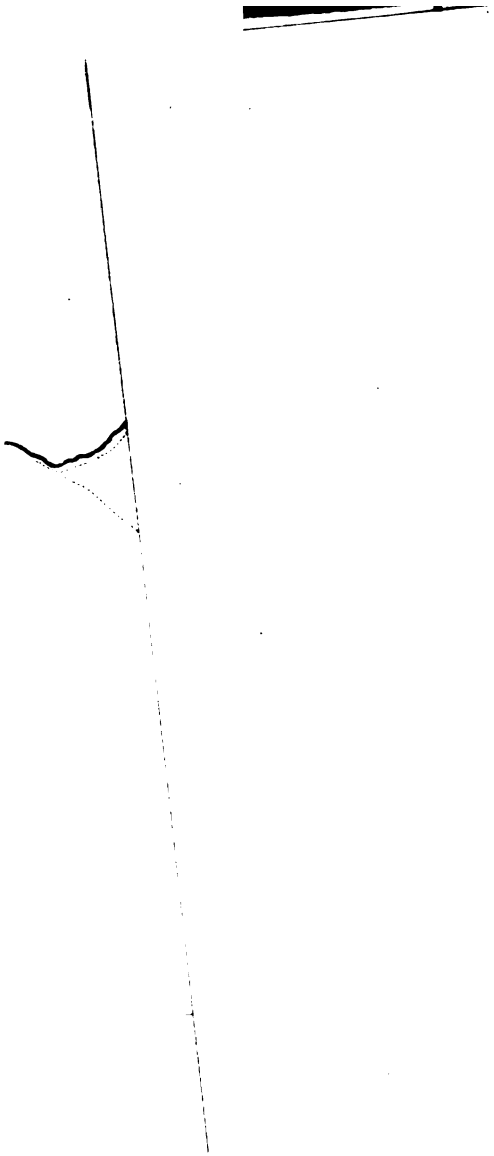
JAMES MYER,
Quartermaster U. S. and M. Boundary Commission.

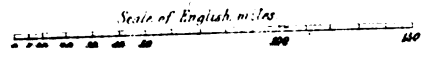
Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
U. S. Commissioner.

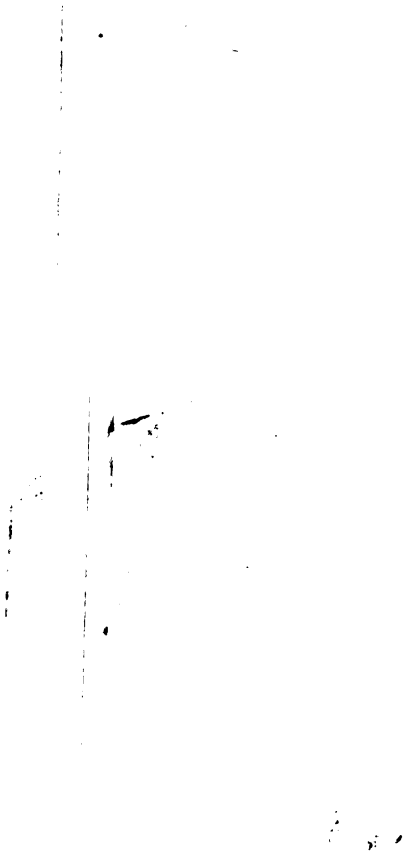
ERRATUM.—The third sentence of the second paragraph of Colonel Graham's letter, at page 333, should read thus, viz:

"You will see that General Condé, notwithstanding the agreement, in joint meeting, that Mr. Salazar should co-operate with me in the work on the Rio Grande, afterwards wrote to him not to go on with that survey till after his (General Condé's) return here in Januar next." &c., &c.


Scale of English miles
100
150




Scale of English miles
100
110



FOR USE IN LIBRARY BUILDING ONLY
DO NOT REMOVE